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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 119--81st Congress

Chapter 236--1st Session

H. R. 4046

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SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Public Law 119 includes the following items for this Department: Pay Act costs, \$11,179,300, including transfers to SCS from farm-labor and AAA funds, and in addition, provision for increasing administrative-expense limitations for various items: agricultural research in Alaska, APA, \$300,000; control of forests pests \$750,000; reimbursement to FS for obligations incurred in opening and keeping transportation lanes open during the heavy snows of early 1949, \$142,000; reconstruction and repair of national forest improvements in the Pacific Northwest which were damaged by floods, FS, \$1,747,500; to cover a contract authorization for construction of buildings and facilities for the new Southwest Irrigation Field Station at Brawley, Calif., BPISAE, \$100,000; Pay Act costs under "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation," \$92,900; annual deficiency for fighting forest fires, FS, \$3,165,000; for plans and specifications of a foot-and-mouth disease laboratory, BAI, \$500,000, with provisions to limit the cost of the laboratory which would be planned to \$25,000,000 and to permit the purchase of an option on suitable land.

Also includes a provision validating obligations of the funds provided in the bill beginning March 1, 1949; various amounts for the Bureau of Reclamation; \$2,000,000 for renovation of the White House, with an additional contract authority of \$3,400,000; Public Buildings Administration, \$3,600,000; Housing Expediter, \$2,250,000; funds for fighting forest fires for National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management, Interior; flood control, general, Army Department, \$12,575,000; various amounts for international activities, State Department; for purchase of strategic and critical materials, BFS, \$40,000,000, with contract authority of \$270,000,000; various amounts for claims and judgments; and Pay Act costs for other Government agencies.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4046

January 25, 1949 The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 44, 93, 118, 126, 131, 142, 143, 145-147, and 149. Prints of the documents.

March 16, 1949 Hearings: House, H. R. 4046.

March 30, 1949 Hearings: House, additional hearings, H. R. 4046.

April 6, 1949 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4046. House Report 401. Print of the bill as reported.

 House Committee on Rules reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4046. House Report 403. Print of the resolution.

April 7, 1949 House began debate on H. R. 4046.

April 8, 1949 House concluded debate and passed H. R. 4046 with amendments.

 Rep. Davis offered and discussed an amendment to provide additional funds for the school lunch program but it was ruled out of order. (pp. 4259-62).

April 11, 1949 Print of H. R. 4046 as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

May 9, 1949 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4046.

June 1, 1949 Print of an amendment offered by Senator Thye.

 Senate Committee reported H. R. 4046 with amendments. Senate Report 432. Print of the bill as reported.

June 2, 1949 Hearings: House, additional hearings, H. R. 4046.

 Senate debated and passed H. R. 4046 with amendments.

 Senate conferees appointed.

 Print of H. R. 4046 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

June 13, 1949 House conferees appointed.

June 14, 1949 House received and debated the conference report. House Report 791.

June 15, 1949 House agreed to the conference report.

June 20, 1949 Senate agreed to the conference report.

June 23, 1949 Approved. Public Law 119.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION TOGETHER
WITH CERTAIN PROPOSED PROVISIONS AND INCREASES IN
LIMITATIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1949 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$480,702,340, TOGETHER WITH
CERTAIN PROPOSED PROVISIONS AND INCREASES IN LIMITA-
TIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY 25, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 24, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$480,702,340, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the following amounts:

Legislative branch.....	\$2, 500
The judiciary.....	400, 000
Executive branch.....	480, 299, 840
Total.....	480, 702, 340

In addition, there are submitted certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

Drafts of proposed appropriation language and the details of the various estimates, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The estimates submitted by the legislative branch have been included without change, and I make no observation regarding their necessity. While the amount requested by the judiciary has been included herein without change, it is believed that this amount exceeds the requirements as indicated by my comments under "Miscellaneous items of expense: Fees of jurors." The estimates of the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: Contingent expenses of the Senate: Vice President's automobile-----	\$2, 500
House of Representatives: Contingent expenses of the House: Miscellaneous items-----	Language

THE JUDICIARY

Miscellaneous items of expense: Fees of jurors-----	400, 000
General provision-----	Language

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office for Emergency Management: Office of Defense Transportation: Salaries and expenses-----	95, 000
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Displaced Persons Commission-----	1, 500, 000
Federal Security Agency:	
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:	
Administrative expenses, War Claims Act-----	(35, 000)
Employees' compensation fund-----	3, 400, 000
Social Security Administration:	
Grants to States for public assistance-----	151, 000, 000
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	4, 987, 000
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Federal Housing Administration: Administrative expenses-----	(4, 800, 000)
Housing Expediter: Salaries and expenses-----	7, 075, 000
Motor Carrier Claims Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	50, 000
National Capital Housing Authority: Maintenance and operation of properties-----	3, 300
Tennessee Valley Authority-----	3, 450, 000
The Tax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Veterans Administration:	
National service life insurance-----	55, 000, 000
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief-----	190, 000
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits-----	44, 189, 000
War Assets Administration: Salaries and expenses, special fund--	15, 000, 000
War Claims Commission:	
Administrative expenses-----	(100, 000)
Payment of claims-----	Language
Total, independent offices-----	285, 844, 300

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information: Printing and binding-----	Language
Agricultural Research Administration: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	1, 350, 000
Production and Marketing Administration: Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	14, 000, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation: Administrative expenses-----	(3, 239, 700)
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	15, 350, 000

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary: Voluntary agreements-----	\$215, 000
Bureau of the Census: Census of business-----	11, 950, 000
Civil Aeronautics Administration: Claims, Federal Airport Act---	1, 227, 140
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses, field-----	290, 000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: Export control-----	1, 175, 000
Total, Department of Commerce-----	<u>14, 857, 140</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary: Expenses, power transmission facilities--	131, 000
Bonneville Power Administration: Construction, operation, and maintenance-----	6, 509, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Navajo and Hopi service: Agency services-----	910, 000
Welfare of Indians-----	385, 000
Bureau of Reclamation:	
Reclamation fund:	
General offices: Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	260, 000
Construction:	
Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division-----	275, 000
Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho-----	350, 000
Provo River project, Utah-----	500, 000
Operation and maintenance:	
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	52, 000
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming-----	17, 500
Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	131, 000
Emergency fund-----	1, 000, 000
General fund:	
Construction:	
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada-----	5, 000, 000
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	2, 000, 000
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	5, 000, 000
Missouri River Basin-----	5, 100, 000
General provision: Force account work-----	Language
Total, Department of the Interior-----	<u>27, 620, 500</u>

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Department of the Army—Civil functions: Corps of Engineers:	
Rivers and harbors and flood control-----	Language
Rivers and harbors-----	11, 500, 000
Flood control, general-----	16, 000, 000
Flood control, general (emergency fund)-----	2, 500, 000
Total, National Military Establishment-----	<u>30, 000, 000</u>

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Field Service, Post Office Department:	
Office of the Postmaster General: Damage claims-----	250, 000
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:	
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service----	70, 000, 000
Railway mail service, travel allowance-----	2, 727, 000
Foreign air mail service-----	17, 000, 000
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:	
Vehicle service-----	13, 000, 000
Total, Post Office Department-----	<u>102, 977, 000</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Service: Bureau of Accounts:	
Payment of certified claims-----	2, 300, 000
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered-----	800, 000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	266, 200
Bureau of Federal Supply: Salaries and expenses-----	189, 700
Total, Treasury Department-----	<u>3, 555, 900</u>
Total, supplemental estimates-----	<u>480, 702, 340</u>

DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1949

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Vice President's Automobile

For an additional amount for "Vice President's automobile," \$2,500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, the appropriation for "Miscellaneous items" for the House of Representatives in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for purchase of new or used typewriters at prices which do not exceed prices established under the provisions of the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

FEES OF JURORS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors," \$400,000.

The foregoing amount is estimated by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as necessary to meet increased payments of per diem and expenses allowed jurors in the Federal courts under the provisions of Public Law 779, approved June 25, 1948.

Since experience with payments under the new statute for the first 6 months of the current year is inconclusive as an indicator of the amount eventually to be required during the year, the Bureau of the Budget recommends that not in excess of \$300,000 be appropriated for this purpose at this time.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, appropriations in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1949, available for miscellaneous expenses or for salaries and expenses shall be available for purchase of new or used typewriters at prices which do not exceed prices established under the provisions of the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949.

The Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, prohibits the expenditure of appropriated moneys by the legislative and judicial branches of the Government for the acquisition of new typewriters. The foregoing proposed provision would remove the restriction insofar as it relates to The Judiciary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$95,000; and the limitation under this head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for travel expenses is increased from "\$54,000" to "\$65,000": *Provided*, That the appropriation under said head shall remain available until June 30, 1949: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$60,000 made available under said head exclusively for terminal leave payments shall be available for any of the purposes specified under said head.

Public Law 606 (80th Cong.) authorizes continuation until June 30, 1949, of powers to allocate rail transportation and equipment.

This estimate is to provide the additional funds required by the Office of Defense Transportation to continue operations from March 1 through June 30, 1949. An estimate to provide for the continuation of the Office of Defense Transportation programs in the Bureau of Service of the Interstate Commerce Commission is included in the Budget for the fiscal year 1950.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Displaced Persons Commission," \$1,500,000; and the limitation under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, is increased from "fifteen" to "seventy-five".

These additional funds are required to enable the Displaced Persons Commission and other Federal agencies participating in the displaced persons program to continue operations during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1949.

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 904, 80th Cong.), authorized the apportionment of funds available to the Displaced Persons Commission during the first three quarters of fiscal year 1949. To assure the movement of the number of displaced persons authorized by the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, the funds have been so apportioned.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Administrative Expenses, War Claims Act

For administrative expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed upon the Federal Security Administrator by the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948), \$35,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act and to be advanced to and consolidated with the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Bureau of Employees' Compensation in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949.

Employees' Compensation Fund

For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation fund," \$3,400,000.

The estimate for administrative expenses is to provide for the administrative requirements of the Federal Security Agency in the adjudication and settlement of claims of beneficiaries as authorized in the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong.).

The estimate for the employees' compensation fund provides \$600,000 for the payment of retroactive adjustments of compensation awards for disability and death of employees of Government contractors within the purview of the act of December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), as authorized under section 4 (c) of the War Claims Act. The act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the general fund of the Treasury from the war claims fund the amounts estimated and certified by the Federal Security Administrator to be required to pay benefits under the act, hence the costs hereunder are offset by the reimbursements contemplated by the act. The remaining \$2,800,000 is necessary to meet accruing disability and death compensation benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1916, as amended, which have resulted from increased medical costs, increase in the cumulative number of permanent disability cases on the rolls, and the liquidation of certain claims by compensation in a lump sum rather than on an extended basis.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for public assistance

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance," \$151,000,000.

The Congress appropriated \$797,000,000 for this purpose in The Supplemental Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949. The funds provided were based on the estimated requirements under titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act and did not include the additional cost as authorized by the amendments to the act in Public Law 642, approved June 14, 1948. These amendments became effective October 1, 1948, and increased the Federal share of assistance payments. On the basis of the trends in State requests, the estimated requirements will be \$948,000,000 or an additional \$151,000,000 in the fiscal year 1949.

As of the end of the third quarter of the current fiscal year, the fund will have a balance of \$115,000,000. The law requires that the Federal Security Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate and certify to the Treasury the amount to be paid to the States for the next quarter. Since the balance remaining in the fund is insufficient to meet the estimated fourth quarter requirements amounting to \$266,000,000, the \$151,000,000 should be made available at the earliest practicable moment.

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," \$4,987,000.

As a result of congressional action which reduced the 1949 budget estimate for grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, the State agencies have been required to reduce personnel substantially during the fiscal year 1949. A number of States have also authorized substantial salary increases since the 1949 Budget was submitted which has tended to add to their financial difficulties. The work load processed by the State agencies, however, has been lower than had been anticipated and this factor, together with certain economies and increased efficiency, has enabled a majority of the States to continue an acceptable program.

The supplemental estimate submitted provides for the cost of salary increases approved by six States since July 1, 1948, increased office rent, emergency equipment purchases, and terminal leave since July 1 resulting from the necessary reduction in force. The estimate also includes additional funds for liquidation of backlog and somewhat heavier work load anticipated for the second half of fiscal year 1949.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The amount made available under this head in The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, is increased from "\$19,000,000" to "\$23,800,000"; and the sources of funds for such administrative expenses shall include the housing investment insurance fund created by the Housing Act of 1948.

Approval on August 10, 1948, of the Housing Act of 1948 added new programs and amended old programs of the Federal Housing Administration, creating a work load not provided for in the 1949 administrative expense authorization. Public Law 904, approved August 13, 1948, authorized the Administration to operate on a limited deficiency basis in order to handle this additional work load. The supplemental authorization proposed would provide \$3,370,000 for these additional expenses incident to the Housing Act of 1948 and \$1,430,000 for administrative pay increases comparable with those authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

HOUSING EXPEDITER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Housing Expediter," \$7,075,000.

The Housing and Rent Act of 1948, approved March 30, 1948, provided for rent control and certain other activities until April 1, 1949, with liquidation thereafter. Subsequently, a supplemental estimate was transmitted to the Congress to cover operations of the Housing Expediter in accordance with this legislation. The \$15,172,100 appropriated by the Congress provided for operations only through March 31, 1949.

Legislation has been proposed to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1948 to March 31, 1951, and to provide additional functions pertaining to eviction of tenants; treble damages; criminal sanctions with respect to wilful violations of the act; recon- trol of decontrolled areas under certain conditions; and other items of less impact on operations. This supplemental estimate includes

\$5,875,000 for continuation of the functions of the Housing Expediter through June 30, 1949, on the basis of the proposed legislation, and \$1,200,000 for pay increases as authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.)

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 880), including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel expenses, printing and binding, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$50,000.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is to permit commissioners to be appointed and the Motor Carrier Claims Commission to organize, determine its requirements for administrative expenses for 1949 and 1950, and to receive claims as authorized by Public Law 880 (80th Cong.). The final date for filing of claims was extended to April 2, 1949, by the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 904, 80th Cong.). The claims which the Commission will adjudicate arise from losses allegedly sustained by certain motor carrier transportation systems as a result of requisition in 1944 and operation by the Federal Government as a war measure. These carriers, of which there are 103, were all returned to private operation by November 1, 1945. Awards are to be paid in the same manner as provided for a final judgment by the Court of Claims.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF PROPERTIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of properties," \$3,300.

The additional amount is required because of (1) the emergency repair of the heating plant at the Williston project, \$1,114; (2) an increase of \$1.66 per ton of coal over the amount provided in the 1949 Budget, \$486; and (3) the pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.), \$1,700.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for "Tennessee Valley Authority," \$3,450,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in title I of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for capital expenditures, is increased from "\$21,689,000" to "\$25,139,000": *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in title II of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for administrative and general expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$3,677,000" to "\$3,988,000", and the limitation therein on the use for such purposes of funds appropriated by title I of said Act is hereby repealed.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide \$3,000,000 for the commencement of construction of a steam plant at New Johnsonville, Tennessee, and \$450,000 to commence the construction of two additional hydro generating units, one for Guntersville Dam, Alabama, and one for Chickamauga Dam in Tennessee. These funds include the necessary administrative and general expenses applicable to these projects.

The Tennessee Valley is faced with a critical power shortage in the near future not only because of growing normal power demands but also because of the expanding requirements of the atomic energy program. The two additional hydro generators are urgently required to assist in meeting these loads. Immediate initiation of work on the steam plant is vital for effective utilization of the hydro-electric resources of the region and to increase the peak generating capabilities of the TVA power system.

The increase of \$311,000 in the limitation on administrative and general expense is required to cover pay increases comparable to those provided under Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation imposed by section 104 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for travel expenses under this head, is increased from "\$20,000" to "\$26,000".

This increase in travel and subsistence allowance is required to permit the judges and hearing clerks to dispose of the increased number of cases docketed by the Court. No additional funds are requested since savings from other objects of expenditure are available to cover the estimated increase in travel expense.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "National service life insurance," \$55,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate includes \$37,260,000 to cover unanticipated requirements, a large portion of which were caused by claims originating in the Philippine Republic. The remaining \$17,740,000 is being shifted from the 1950 estimate of requirements to the 1949 fiscal year. A decrease in the 1950 budget will be subsequently recommended.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief," \$190,000, to remain available until expended.

The number of claims received from commercial insurance companies, following the expiration of the protection period provided by the Government guaranty, has exceeded previous estimates to the extent that funds are insufficient to meet claims approved to date. A decrease in the 1950 budget will be submitted subsequently in the amount of \$95,000.

VETERANS' MISCELLANEOUS BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Veterans' miscellaneous benefits," \$44,189,000, to remain available until expended.

The unit costs of tuition, supplies, and equipment for disabled veteran trainees has exceeded earlier estimates, partly because of a shift in the training load in the direction of a higher number of trainees in schools. The number of burial awards has exceeded earlier estimates. In addition, it is necessary to provide for carrying out the provisions of

Public Law 702 (80th Cong.) which authorized assistance to certain veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing required by reason of the nature of their service-connected disabilities. A decrease in the 1950 budget will be submitted subsequently in the amount of \$27,047,000.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SPECIAL FUND

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, special fund," \$15,000,000, to be derived from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That all funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available during the entire fiscal year: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the proceeds of the disposal of surplus property or deductions from proceeds otherwise collectible as a result of the disposal of such property shall be available for such costs of renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, improvement, and repair of industrial facilities, as may be contracted for during the fiscal year 1949 if required for purposes of national defense or for the protection of the public or of private property from the effects of the operation of such facilities: *Provided further*, That the effective date for abolishing the office of the War Assets Administrator, terminating the existence of the War Assets Administration, and transferring to other Federal agencies its responsibility for disposal of property declared surplus prior to July 1, 1948, as prescribed by the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby changed from "February 28, 1949," to "June 30, 1949," or such earlier date as may be established by legislation enacted during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

This supplemental estimate is required to carry on the functions of the War Assets Administration for the last 4 months of the 1949 fiscal year. It contemplates substantial personnel reductions during this period.

During the last Congress, legislation was recommended by the President to provide for an over-all permanent property management agency. While that legislation received committee attention and was reported favorably to the Senate, it failed of enactment. The estimate for the operation of the War Assets Administration during the current fiscal year was not approved in the form submitted. The Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 862), provided \$65,000,000 of the \$106,912,000 requested, which could be apportioned during the first 8 months of the year. This act directed the termination of the Administration on February 28, 1949, and the transfer of its remaining property and functions to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Department of the Air Force, and the Treasury Department.

The War Assets Administration has proceeded in its preparations to meet the requirements of Public Law 862. No final action has been taken, however, to transfer functions to the agencies named. In the Budget Message just transmitted to the Congress the President again urged the early enactment of permanent property management legislation, and such legislation is now being placed before the Congress. Upon enactment, the remaining functions of the War Assets Administration would be transferred to this single property management agency, rather than to be distributed among several different agencies.

This estimate provides for deferment of the termination date of

the War Assets Administration and continuity of operation in the custody and disposal of surplus property pending consideration of the proposed property management legislation in the present session of Congress.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$100,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948): *Provided*, That the date fixed by section 8 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 for submission of the report required by said section is changed from "March 31, 1949", to "December 31, 1949".

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4(a), 4(b)(2), 5(e), 6(b), and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses.

The estimate for administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission is necessary to provide funds for the organization of the Commission and its operations during the remainder of the current fiscal year. This agency was created by the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896), for the purpose of paying claims to internees, prisoners of war, and certain religious organizations for damages or injuries sustained as a result of enemy action during World War II. In addition to the payment of these claims the Commission is charged with the responsibility of inquiring into and preparing a report to the President with respect to war claims arising out of World War II other than those claims which will be immediately adjudicated under the act. Since the Commission will not be able to prepare this report by March 31, 1949, the date specified in section 8(a) of the act, provision is made to change the submission date to December 31, 1949.

The language for payment of claims is required to authorize such payments from the war claims fund by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896), and solely on the basis of certifications by the War Claims Commission or Federal Security Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

PRINTING AND BINDING

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations of the Department of Agriculture, is increased from "\$145,000" to "\$245,500".

The sum of \$100,500 for transfer to the departmental appropriation for "Printing and binding" is included in the estimate of \$14,000,000 hereafter provided for establishing marketing quotas on the 1949 corn crop and the 1950 crops of cotton, corn, wheat, and rice, under the appropriation "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources." This sum represents the amount estimated to be required to print necessary forms for use in the collection and analysis of basic farm data and the application thereof to more than 5,000,000 farms.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases

For an additional amount for "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," \$1,350,000.

The 1949 appropriation act provided \$1,750,000 for control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases, of which the Department allocated \$842,500 for grasshoppers and Mormon crickets. This sum is sufficient to take care of normal infestation, but for the past 3 years grasshopper populations have greatly increased throughout 24 central and western States.

This supplemental estimate is necessary to provide funds for (1) continuing for the remainder of the fiscal year 1949 programs to combat emergency and incipient outbreaks currently financed with the appropriation under this head in the 1949 appropriation act; and (2) cooperation with the States of Wyoming and Montana in suppressing extensive infestations of grasshoppers on range lands in the 1949 season. In these two States, it seems likely that unless intensive control measures are applied early in 1949 the infestations may involve some 30,000,000 acres, including large farming areas, before the end of another season. It is expected that State and local agencies, including property owners, will contribute at least 50 percent of the cost of control work.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," for formulating and carrying out programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including cotton, corn, wheat, and rice marketing quota programs, \$14,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available during the fiscal year 1949 for salaries and other administrative expenses, is increased from "\$24,500,000" to "\$38,500,000"; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for transfer to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938," is increased from "\$7,000,000" to "\$8,849,500".

It has been determined that it may be necessary to proclaim marketing quotas on the 1949 corn crop and the 1950 crops of cotton, corn, wheat, and rice in compliance with existing law in order to avoid unmanageable surplus supplies of these agricultural products.

Inasmuch as there have been no acreage allotments or marketing quotas on these commodities for 5 years, the establishment of allotments and administration of quotas will require the collection of basic farm data on planted acreages and yields for the 5-year period; the

reconstitution of farms; reviewing, completing, and revising farm schedules; determining individual farm allotments and yields; consideration of appeals; and preparation of notices of allotments and yields to individual farmers. This work will be necessary for over 5,000,000 farms and is estimated to cost \$14,000,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$7,575,000" to "\$10,814,700".

The large and, in many cases, record crops now harvested, accompanied by the recent drop in prices of a number of the major commodities, have increased the volume of loans and other price-support activities of the Corporation to the extent that the present administrative expense authorization is inadequate to enable it to carry out the mandatory price-support programs as well as others authorized by law.

To enable the Corporation to carry on its program for the remainder of the present fiscal year, it is estimated that an additional \$2,430,000 will be required, exclusive of Public Law 900 (80th Cong.) and comparable costs. These latter costs are estimated at \$809,700, of which \$537,935 is applicable to the original administrative expense limitation of \$7,575,000, and of which \$271,765 is applicable to the \$2,430,000 additional program costs specified above.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Voluntary agreements," \$215,000.

This estimate is necessary to provide funds for continuing the program of voluntary allocations of scarce materials, and is contingent upon the passage of legislation to extend this program, for which present authority expires on February 28, 1949. The estimate would maintain staff for this program at approximately the present level for the remainder of fiscal year 1949.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS OF BUSINESS

For an additional amount for "Census of business," \$11,950,000, to remain available until December 31, 1951; and appropriations under this head shall be available for health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and for compensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent agencies of the Government who may be detailed for field work.

The estimate is necessary to provide funds for enumerating, compiling, and publishing a census of business. Funds for preparatory work for this census were appropriated in the closing days of the last session of Congress. Work has proceeded as planned and additional funds must now be provided if the census is to be completed. This

will be the first census of business to be taken since 1940 and will include wholesale, retail, and service establishments. The enumeration will be completed in 1949 to cover the calendar year 1948.

Funds are requested at this time inasmuch as delay will increase the difficulty and cost of enumeration as well as overhead expenses.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For reimbursement, in accordance with section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, to public agencies for necessary rehabilitation and repair to public airports damaged by Federal agencies, \$1,227,140, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Greensboro-High Point Airport, Greensboro, North Carolina, \$197,813; Buffalo Municipal Airport, Buffalo, New York, \$594,344; Nantucket Airport, Nantucket, Massachusetts, \$57,582; Detroit-Wayne Major Airport, Wayne County, Michigan, \$168,689; Adams Field, Little Rock Municipal Airport, Little Rock, Arkansas, \$187,072; and Galveston Municipal Airport, Galveston, Texas, \$21,640.

Section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended by Public Law 840 (80th Cong.), provides that the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized on behalf of the United States to consider, ascertain, and determine the actual or estimated cost of the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damage to airports caused by Federal agencies. The certifications of the Administrator to Congress as to the amounts found due are deemed contractual obligations of the United States. The Administrator has adjusted requests covering the six public airports named above and has recently submitted certifications for the amounts found due to the 81st Congress. The amounts of these six certifications total \$1,227,140, and this estimate is submitted in that amount in order to make funds available for the rehabilitation and repair work covered by these certifications.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, field," \$290,000.

This estimate includes \$235,000 to cover increased pay costs resulting from Public Law 900 (80th Cong.) and \$55,000 for increased pay and rations allowances for crews of vessels. The increased pay and allowances for crews of vessels will extend to Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel pay increases comparable to those given merchant marine personnel during the past 2 years. It is necessary that funds be available to make these increases effective on March 1, 1949, in order that crews may be recruited for seasonal operations in Alaskan waters.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Export control," \$1,175,000; and limitations under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, on amounts available for transfer to other appropriations are increased as follows: Bureau of Customs, from "\$1,350,000" to "\$1,560,000"; Printing and binding, Department of Commerce, from "\$62,000" to "\$77,000"; and Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary of Commerce, from "\$45,000" to "\$71,000".

This estimate is necessary to provide funds for the continuation of the Government's export control program for the remainder of fiscal year 1949. Included in the estimate is an additional amount to permit strengthening of the enforcement and compliance aspects of the program.

The current appropriation is available only until February 28, 1949, at which time the legislative authority expires. Appropriation of funds is therefore contingent upon the extension of authorizing legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

EXPENSES, POWER TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Expenses, power transmission facilities," \$131,000.

The regular 1949 appropriation for this work, which represents the expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration, was intended by the Congress to provide funds only "on an 8-month basis." The supplemental estimate now recommended includes \$110,000 to cover the cost of marketing of electric power and energy, engineering and supervision of construction work under contract, and administrative expenses (including personnel costs at rates of pay existing prior to enactment of Public Law 900), for the remaining 4 months of this fiscal year, and \$21,000 for the entire fiscal year 1949 cost of salary increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system," \$6,509,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on expenses for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, is increased from "\$3,231,800" to "\$3,543,800"; and the limitations under said head on force account activities and on salaries and expenses in connection with informational work are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That, in addition to the contract authorization contained under said head, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1949 for materials, equipment, and services for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$1,563,000.

The foregoing estimate is necessary to cover increased costs resulting from redesign of certain electric transmission lines, to meet increases in cost of labor and materials and to provide additional funds for operations and maintenance including salary increases provided by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.). In addition, it is necessary to remove the limitation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on salaries and expenses in connection with informational work in order to inform the public more adequately of the Bonneville Power Administration activities within the scope of existing legislation. It is also proposed to remove the percentage limitation on amounts available for construction by force account so as to permit prosecution of work without delay whenever excessive bids are received as well as to better utilize the personnel required to maintain the power transmission system.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

NAVAJO AND HOPI SERVICE

Agency Services

For an additional amount for "Agency services," \$910,000:
Provided, That after the approval of this Act no payment shall be made from this appropriation to Indians who are eligible for benefit payments under the Social Security Act.

This estimate includes additional funds to meet increased operating costs of schools on the Navajo reservation and to cover a deficiency in the amount that was transferred initially to this appropriation for the operation of Navajo and Hopi schools. The increased costs have resulted from the conversion of a number of day schools to semi-boarding schools in order to meet more adequately the educational needs of the Navajo Indians.

The estimate provides also an additional amount for assistance to needy Navajo Indians who are not eligible for benefits authorized by the Social Security Act. Severe weather in southern California and Arizona has resulted in practically a complete cessation of the employment of Navajo Indians on agricultural work in those areas. This decline in employment opportunities is expected to result in a substantial increase in the number of families requiring temporary assistance.

There is also included in the estimate the sum of \$300,000 which is required to meet pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

WELFARE OF INDIANS

For an additional amount for "Welfare of Indians," \$385,000:
Provided, That after the approval of this Act no payment shall be made from this appropriation to Indians who are eligible for benefit payments under the Social Security Act.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide additional funds for assistance to needy Indians except those who are members of the Navajo and Hopi tribes and those who are eligible for benefit payments under the Social Security Act. Heavy snows and low temperatures in many areas and drouth in other areas have resulted in a reduction in employment opportunities for many able-bodied Indians and in hardship to unemployables. As a consequence, the demand for temporary assistance has steadily increased. In addition, there has been an upward adjustment of assistance payments to meet increased living costs. Funds currently available are insufficient to cover these additional burdens.

The estimate also includes \$10,000 for pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

RECLAMATION FUND

The following sums are appropriated out of the reclamation fund created by the Act of June 17, 1902, as follows:

General Offices

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)," \$260,000: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, there shall be available for expenditure under said head any sums transferred thereto for work performed or to be performed for the benefit of specific projects or undertakings for which other funds or appropriations of the Bureau of Reclamation are available; and the first, fourth, and fifth provisos under said head are hereby repealed.

The Bureau of Reclamation is revising its accounting and reporting system in cooperation with the General Accounting Office, Bureau of the Budget, and Treasury Department. It is proposed to strengthen the fiscal audit and program services within the Bureau of Reclamation to provide for the proper development, installation, and operation of the improved system. For the balance of fiscal year 1949, \$75,000 is required for such services and incidental expenses.

Funds in the amount of \$185,000 are required for the added cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

The Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, continued in the first proviso under this head a limitation of \$7,800,000 on the amount transferable to this appropriation for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects. This limitation restricts the funds to be expended by the Branch of Design and Construction and its allied services in Denver, Colo., where major design work is performed by a specialized staff of engineers. The Bureau's total design load for the fiscal year 1949 is substantially greater than for 1948. An increase in the transferable amount for the Denver office to provide an adequate engineering staff for the preparation of designs and specifications for authorized construction is required to overcome the difficulties experienced in developing and maintaining design staffs in dispersed locations elsewhere in the field.

The act also included in the fourth proviso under this head a limitation of \$48,000,000 for administrative and other personal services during the fiscal year 1949, and in the fifth proviso a limitation of 3,500 on the number of employees in grades CAF-9 and P-3 or higher. The program authorized for 1949 together with the additions recommended herewith will require additional personal services, including some at the higher grades, for proper performance of the work on schedule. Also, the pay increase authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.) will result in added costs totaling approximately \$3.7 million, requiring a raising of the limitation amounts. The repeal of these restrictive provisos is recommended.

Construction

For additional amounts for "Construction," to remain available until expended, as follows:

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$275,000;
Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, \$350,000;
Provo River project, Utah, \$500,000, of which \$215,000 is for the payment of obligations incurred under authority provided under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948.

For the Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, additional funds in the amount of \$275,000 are required for continuation of the construction of laterals under an existing contract. These funds are required to cover contract earnings for this work during the latter part of the fiscal year.

For the Lewiston Orchards project, additional funds in the amount of \$350,000 are required due to increased costs of materials and the receipt of contract bids higher than estimated. This will permit continuation of construction without interruption on the domestic and irrigation water distribution systems, with completion scheduled for the fall of 1949.

Additional funds in the amount of \$500,000 are required for the Provo River project to complete additional reaches of concrete lining for the Provo Reservoir Canal for required water capacity, to continue construction of power line, transformer stations, and the Duchesne Tunnel, and to meet increased contract earnings on the Salt Lake Aqueduct.

Operation and Maintenance

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado

For an additional amount for "Colorado-Big Thompson project," from power revenues, \$52,000.

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming

For an additional amount for "North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming," from power revenues, \$17,500.

Kendrick project, Wyoming

For an additional amount for "Kendrick project, Wyoming," from power revenues, \$131,000.

These appropriations of power revenues are required principally for the purchase of power to meet deficiencies in supply for the Colorado, Wyoming, and western Nebraska area interconnected by Bureau of Reclamation facilities. Purchased power will be resold to project customers at rates sufficient to cover the cost of the power and incidental expenses related to its transmission. In addition, funds are required to meet the costs of pay increases provided by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.). Amounts included above for pay increases are as follows: Colorado-Big Thompson project, \$2,000; North Platte project, \$7,500; and Kendrick project, \$6,000.

Emergency Fund

For establishing an emergency fund, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (Public Law 790), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act.

Public Law 790, approved June 26, 1948, was passed subsequent to consideration of the Budget for the fiscal year 1949. It provides for the appropriation from the reclamation fund of an emergency fund to be available for defraying expenses which the Commissioner of Reclamation determines are required to be incurred because of unusual or emergency conditions. In view of its purpose the fund should be made available immediately.

GENERAL FUND

Construction

For additional amounts for "Construction," to remain available until expended, as follows:

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,000,000;
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$2,000,000;
Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$5,000,000.

For the Davis Dam project, supplemental funds in the amount of \$5,000,000 are required to permit normal progress on work under construction and to permit the purchase of essential materials and equipment during fiscal year 1949 in order to avoid serious delays in the 1950 construction program. The additional amount will permit continued clearing of the reservoir site, ordering of structural steel, continued construction of the power plant, payment of progress earnings on electrical equipment now under contract, ordering of other electrical and mechanical equipment, and orderly continuation of construction of transmission lines and substations.

For the Colorado-Big Thompson project, an additional amount of \$2,000,000 is required for estimated contract earnings during the last 3 months of fiscal year 1949 on Granby dam and pumping plant, Horsetooth feeder canal, Estes Park power system, and the transmission facilities, and to initiate construction of the Estes Park-Foothills power system. With the exception of the Estes Park-Foothills power feature, these estimates of earnings are on work now under contract or to be placed under contract where necessary in conjunction with scheduled progress on going work.

For the Columbia Basin project, additional funds in the amount of \$5,000,000 are required in fiscal year 1949 to meet progress payments on and to maintain installation schedules of additional generating units at Grand Coulee power plant. The allocation of \$11,100,000 to power facilities for this project for fiscal year 1949 is sufficient to continue the work on these facilities only through February 1949. In view of the critical shortage of power in the Pacific Northwest, these additional funds should be provided at this time so that there will be no disruption of scheduled installations of generators on this project.

Missouri River Basin

For an additional amount for "Missouri River Basin," reimbursable to the extent and as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), \$5,100,000, to remain available until expended.

These funds are required to meet progress payments on going work and include \$750,000 for the Angostura storage system, \$4,000,000 for the Boysen Dam and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad relocation, and \$350,000 for the Kortes Dam and power plant. The allocations of available funds to these projects are insufficient to permit the continuation of work throughout the remainder of fiscal year 1949. Provision of these additional amounts will permit orderly progress without disruptive shut-downs or severe curtailment of operations.

FORCE ACCOUNT WORK

That part of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "not exceeding 8 per centum of the construction appropriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for projects or items the estimated construction cost of which does not exceed \$200,000, and only then in cases where the Bureau of Reclamation finds the lowest bids to be excessive" is hereby repealed.

The Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, included a proviso that not exceeding 8 percent of the construction appropriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation contained in the act shall be available for construction work by force account. The Bureau of Reclamation has found by experience that certain work may be performed more economically and expeditiously by force account. While the volume of such force account operations is small in relation to the total program, the proportion of such work varies in respect to the individual appropriations. Repeal of the restrictive proviso is recommended.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

The limitation under this head in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for payment of salaries in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, is increased from "\$1,250,000" to "\$1,341,740".

This increase in limitation is required for the added cost of the pay increase authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.), and early authorization thereof is necessary to permit maintenance of the present staff during the balance of the year.

Rivers and Harbors

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," \$11,500,000, to remain available until expended.

The funds are necessary for carrying forward Columbia River Basin hydroelectric power projects urgently required in the critical power shortage area of the Pacific Northwest, and include \$8,000,000 for McNary Lock and Dam, \$1,500,000 for Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, and \$2,000,000 for Chief Joseph (Foster Creek) Dam. The amount

for McNary Lock and Dam, which is now under construction, is required to initiate work on the south shore cofferdam and relocation of the south shore railroad, and for earning requirements during the latter part of fiscal year 1949 on the existing contract for construction of the north shore works, including the navigation lock and a section of the spillway. The amounts for Ice Harbor Lock and Dam and Chief Joseph Dam are required for initiation of construction of these two projects, including access roads, temporary housing, and other necessary preliminary operations. Early availability of these funds will permit full utilization of the 1949 working season and orderly and economical construction progress on these important and much needed improvements.

Flood Control

Flood control, general

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general," \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended.

These additional funds are necessary for continuation of construction of certain going hydroelectric power projects and include \$7,000,000 for Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky., and \$1,500,000 for Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn., in the Cumberland River Basin; \$2,000,000 for Detroit Reservoir, Oreg., in the Columbia River Basin; \$2,500,000 for Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla., in the Arkansas River Basin; \$1,500,000 for Buggs Island Reservoir, Virginia and North Carolina, in the Roanoke River Basin; and \$1,500,000 for Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga., in the Savannah River Basin.

The funds for the Wolf Creek, Center Hill, and Detroit projects are required to ensure the generation of additional electric energy in the critically short power areas of the Tennessee Valley and Pacific Northwest at the earliest practicable dates. The funds for Fort Gibson, Buggs Island, and Clark Hill Reservoirs are required to meet anticipated earning requirements under existing large-scale contracts, and to prevent stoppage or curtailment of operations on these power projects at the outset of the working season.

Flood control, general (emergency fund)

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general (emergency fund)," as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1948 (Public Law 858, approved June 30, 1948), \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

These additional funds are for completion of repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and related urgent flood control work in the Columbia Basin made necessary by the disastrous floods of May-June 1948. Early availability of the funds is essential in order to restore protective works to a satisfactory condition insofar as possible prior to the 1949 flood season.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

The Postmaster General by letter of January 12, 1949, has revised his previous estimates of postal revenue and supplemental requirements for the fiscal year 1949. The revised revenue forecast, and in

some instances the revised supplemental estimates for 1949, are greater than the amounts set forth in the 1950 Budget. The larger supplemental requirements are supported in part by the increased volume in postal business indicated by the new revenue estimate, and in part by other factors such as increased prices, unforeseen increases in contract rates, and air transportation rate increases recently granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Damage Claims

For an additional amount for "Damage claims," \$250,000.

This supplemental estimate is necessary to pay the increased number of damage claims submitted under the Federal Tort Claims Act and settlement and compromise awards made under section 413 of the same act.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service

For an additional amount for "Railroad transportation and mail messenger service," \$70,000,000.

A supplemental estimate was submitted to the Congress in May 1948 under this head, principally to meet mail transportation rate increases granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in December 1947. Action thereon was deferred by the Congress for later consideration. Of the total estimate now submitted, \$43,622,700 represents the cost of such transportation rate increases for the fiscal year 1949, and \$26,377,300 for additional car space requirements resulting from increased mail volume and higher rates for other contractual services.

Railway Mail Service, Travel Allowance

For an additional amount for "Railway mail service, travel allowance," \$2,727,000.

This supplemental estimate is necessary to provide for the increase of \$2 per day in travel allowance for regular and substitute railway postal clerks authorized by Public Law 687 (80th Cong.), and for 18,083 additional travel days resulting from increased mail volume.

Foreign Air Mail Service

For an additional amount for "Foreign air mail service," \$17,000,000.

This supplemental estimate is required because of rate increases for transporting the mails recently authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the greater volume resulting primarily from the inauguration of air parcel post to foreign countries.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Vehicle Service

For an additional amount for "Vehicle service," \$13,000,000.

A supplemental estimate in the amount of \$6,752,000 was submitted to Congress in May 1948 under this head. Action thereon was deferred by the Congress for later consideration. The \$6,248,000 increase in the present estimate over the previous submission results from the pay increase of \$3,118,062 authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.), and from various other factors related to the higher estimated mail volume and increased prices.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Payment of Certified Claims

For an additional amount for "Payment of certified claims," \$2,300,000.

This appropriation permits the Treasury Department to pay claims, in an amount not exceeding \$500, which have been certified by the Comptroller General to be lawfully due, within the limits of, and chargeable against, the balance of appropriations which have been carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

During the fiscal year 1948, 22,489 claims amounting to \$1,699,237 were settled and paid. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 amounting to \$800,000 was exhausted as of December 1, 1948, and permitted the settlement and payment of 8,350 claims. Additional claims are being received and processed daily by the General Accounting Office, which, on November 23, 1948, reported that it was holding claims totaling \$864,000 which were ready for certification as soon as funds were made available. The Comptroller General estimated that the cost of claims to be settled during the second half of fiscal year 1949 will approximate \$1,500,000.

The Treasury Department has no administrative control over these claims but must pay them when they are so certified by the Comptroller General.

Refund of Moneys Erroneously Received and Covered

For an additional amount for "Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered," \$800,000.

This appropriation is available only to pay claims, pursuant to certificates of settlement issued by the General Accounting Office, to persons or agencies whose funds are inadvertently covered into the general fund of the Treasury. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 is \$700,000, and as of December 31, 1948, the Treasury Department had actually paid 1,236 claims amounting to \$663,180. The General Accounting Office estimates that an additional \$800,000 will be required to pay claims to be processed during the latter half of the fiscal year 1949.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$266,200: *Provided*, That appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available for paying wage increases effective from the date of approval by the Treasury Department.

This supplemental estimate includes \$115,600 needed to pay the cost of wage increases approved by the Treasury Department Wage Board for per hour employees, in order to adjust their wages to the prevailing rates in the several areas where they are employed. The Treasury Wage Board, on the basis of detailed surveys, completed in each of the regions in which Mint institutions are located, approved wage increases to be effective at various dates, the earliest of which was September 30, 1948, for the Denver Mint. The estimate contemplates that the Bureau of the Mint will pay the wage increases retroactively to the effective date in each area.

There is also included \$150,600 to meet the cost of pay increases to classified employees pursuant to Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$189,700.

This supplemental estimate includes \$95,000 to enable the Bureau of Federal Supply to assume the duties which reverted to it under the provisions of the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, for coordinating and supervising the disposal of Federal surplus personal property. Because the above-mentioned act did not become law until June 30, 1948, there was no opportunity to obtain an appropriation to finance these activities. Proceeds from the sale of surplus property are now being utilized to finance limited operations. This method of financing while approved by the Comptroller General as a temporary expedient, destroys the opportunity for proper budgetary and appropriation review by Congress and the Executive and is undesirable. The Comptroller General's approval, above-mentioned, was given only with the understanding that a request for funds would be presented to the Congress at the first opportunity.

There is also included \$94,700 to meet the cost of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 900 (80th Cong.) for the other employees paid from this appropriation.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION, TOGETHER
WITH CERTAIN PROPOSED PROVISIONS AND INCREASES IN
LIMITATIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1949 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$561,513,801.67 AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$301,406,000, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN PROPOSED
PROVISIONS AND INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS PERTAINING
TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

MARCH 2, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 2, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 and prior fiscal years in the amount of \$561,513,801.67 and contract authorizations in the amount of \$301,406,000, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 2, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation and contract authorizations for the fiscal year 1949 and prior fiscal years in the following amounts:

	Appropriations	Contract authori- zations
Legislative branch.....	\$1,245,935.00	-----
District of Columbia.....	1,647,788.40	-----
Executive branch.....	558,619,078.27	\$301,406,000.00
Total.....	561,513,801.67	301,406,000.00

In addition, there are submitted certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

Drafts of proposed appropriation language and the details of the various estimates, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The estimates submitted by the legislative branch have been included without change, and I make no observations regarding their necessity. The estimates of the executive branch and the District of Columbia have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives:

Salaries, officers and employees-----	Language
Contingent expenses of the House:	
Reporting hearings, 1947-----	\$100. 00
Telegraph and telephone-----	168, 235. 00
Stationery (revolving fund)-----	300. 00
Architect of the Capitol: Capitol building and grounds:	
Capitol power plant-----	137, 600. 00
Library of Congress: Legislative Reference Service:	
Salaries and expenses-----	39, 700. 00
Government Printing Office: Working capital and congressional printing and binding-----	900, 000. 00
Total, legislative branch-----	<u>1, 245, 935. 00</u>

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Atomic Energy Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	110, 000, 000. 00
Export-Import Bank of Washington: Administrative expenses-----	(83, 500. 00)
Federal Security Agency:	
Office of Education: Salaries and expenses-----	116, 625. 00
Public Health Service: Salaries and expenses-----	658, 000. 00
Social Security Administration: Salaries and expenses,	
Office of the Commissioner-----	26, 800. 00
Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations-----	115, 700. 00
Federal Works Agency:	
Office of the Administrator:	
Servicing of securities (private funds)-----	Language
Conservation of securities (transfer)-----	(68, 000. 00)
Public Buildings Administration: Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area-----	4, 000, 000. 00
Public Roads Administration:	
Forest highways-----	2, 653, 000. 00
Contract authorization-----	(6, 406, 000. 00)
National Archives:	
Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Freedom Train-----	1, 588, 000. 00
National Capital Sesqui-Centennial Commission-----	1, 500, 000. 00
National Mediation Board: National Railroad Adjustment Board: Salaries and expenses-----	37, 600. 00
Railroad Retirement Board: Salaries-----	584, 000. 00
Smithsonian Institution: Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	107, 500. 00
Total, independent offices-----	<u>121, 387, 225. 00</u>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General administration: Office of the Corporation Counsel.....	\$2, 000. 00
Public schools: Capital outlay.....	Language
Metropolitan Police: Capital outlay.....	75, 000. 00
Health Department:	
Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	271, 850. 00
Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	65, 000. 00
Department of Corrections:	
Operating expenses.....	115, 000. 00
Capital outlay.....	45, 000. 00
Public Welfare:	
Capital outlay, protective institutions.....	Language
Saint Elizabeths Hospital.....	816, 000. 00
Public Works: Capital outlay, Central Garage.....	80, 000. 00
Washington Aqueduct: Operating expenses (payable from water fund).....	130, 700. 00
Settlement of claims and suits.....	9, 481. 65
Judgments.....	28, 400. 00
Audited claims.....	9, 356. 75
Total, District of Columbia.....	1, 647, 788. 40

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration:	
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	300, 000. 00
Bureau of Animal Industry: Construction of research facilities.....	5, 000, 000. 00
Contract authorization.....	(25, 000, 000. 00)
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engi- neering: Salaries and expenses: Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.....	192, 900. 00
Control of forest pests: Forest Pest Control Act.....	1, 000, 000. 00
Forest Service:	
Salaries and expenses: Fighting forest fires.....	3, 165, 000. 00
Emergency reconstruction and repair.....	1, 995, 000. 00
Total, Department of Agriculture.....	11, 652, 900. 00

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses, depart- mental.....	325, 000. 00
Weather Bureau: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 558, 000. 00
Total, Department of Commerce.....	1, 883, 000. 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries.....	104, 700. 00
Contingent expenses.....	2, 500. 00
Bureau of Land Management: Fire fighting.....	40, 000. 00
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Suppressing forest and range fires.....	50, 000. 00
Irrigation.....	16, 685. 00
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities.....	830, 000. 00
Payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, Oklahoma.....	8, 359, 000. 00
Payment to Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	549, 648. 00
Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds).....	Language
Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds).....	(7, 352. 00)
Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds).....	(10, 000. 00)
Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds).....	(15, 000. 00)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued

Bureau of Reclamation:	
Administrative provisions-----	Language
Reclamation fund, special fund:	
General investigations-----	Language
Construction, Minidoka project, Idaho-----	Language
General fund, construction: Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	\$3, 000, 000. 00
Colorado River development fund (expenditure account) -	Language
Bureau of Mines: Synthetic liquid fuels-----	5, 135, 000. 00
National Park Service:	
National Park Service: Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires-----	304, 800. 00
Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks-----	70, 000. 00
River basin studies-----	200, 000. 00
Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pa-----	10, 000. 00
Statue of Gen. Jose Gervasio Artigas-----	23, 000. 00
Fish and Wildlife Service: Salaries and expenses: Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations-----	173, 200. 00
General provisions-----	Language
Total, Department of the Interior-----	18, 868, 533. 00

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
Salaries, Criminal Division-----	53, 000. 00
Salaries, Claims Division-----	121, 000. 00
Salaries and expenses, Lands Division-----	270, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1942-----	1, 185. 30
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, 1945-----	36. 73
Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc.:	
Fiscal year 1946-----	476. 04
Fiscal year 1947-----	592. 20
Total, Department of Justice-----	446, 290. 27

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights-----	52, 600. 00
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NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Department of the Army:	
Military functions:	
Corps of Engineers: Engineer Service, Army-----	Language
United States Military Academy:	
Pay of Military Academy (transfer)-----	(124, 872. 00)
Maintenance and operation (transfer)-----	(410, 000. 00)
Civil functions: Panama Canal: Sanitation-----	600, 000. 00
Department of the Navy:	
Office of the Secretary:	
Miscellaneous expenses (transfer)-----	(191, 300. 00)
Hydrographic Office (transfer)-----	(469, 000. 00)
Bureau of Naval Personnel: Naval Academy (transfer) -	(200, 000. 00)
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:	
Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1948-----	23, 500, 000. 00
Maintenance (transfer)-----	(14, 241, 300. 00)
Transportation of things, 1948-----	20, 000, 000. 00
Bureau of Yards and Docks:	
Maintenance (transfer)-----	(350, 000. 00)
Public works (transfer)-----	(3, 791, 000. 00)
Shipbuilding: Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Armor, armament, and ammunition-----	17, 600, 000. 00
Total, National Military Establishment-----	61, 700, 000. 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.:

Salaries in bureaus and offices:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning-----	\$7, 600. 00
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General----	145, 000. 00
Bureau of Accounts-----	61, 600. 00

Contingent expenses, Post Office Department:

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	60, 400. 00
Printing and binding-----	366, 000. 00

Field service, Post Office Department:

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

Compensation to assistant postmasters-----	1, 638, 000. 00
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices-----	105, 000, 000. 00
Unusual conditions-----	7, 500. 00
Carfare and bicycle allowance-----	325, 000. 00
City delivery carriers-----	69, 000, 000. 00

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:

Star route service-----	2, 589, 000. 00
Star route and air-mail service, Alaska:	
Fiscal year 1948-----	718, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1947-----	269, 500. 00
Fiscal year 1946-----	303, 600. 00
Railway mail service, salaries-----	18, 198, 000. 00
Railway mail service, travel expenses-----	22, 400. 00
Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses-----	42, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1948-----	3, 000. 00
Foreign mail transportation, 1947-----	320, 000. 00
Foreign air-mail service:	
Appropriation-----	4, 691, 000. 00
Transfer-----	(8, 750, 000. 00)
Fiscal year 1948-----	2, 563, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1947-----	4, 172, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1946-----	730, 600. 00

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General:

Stamps and stamped paper-----	773, 000. 00
Indemnities, domestic mail-----	372, 000. 00

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

Rent, fuel, and utility services-----	617, 000. 00
Operating supplies, public buildings-----	1, 100, 000. 00
Equipment, public buildings-----	335, 000. 00

Total, Post Office Department-----	214, 430, 200. 00
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign service: Salaries and expenses (transfer)-----	(1, 545, 000. 00)
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International activities:

United States participation in international organizations-----	Language
Loan to United Nations-----	65, 000, 000. 00
Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions-----	38, 630. 00
Philippine rehabilitation-----	126, 000. 00

Total, Department of State-----	65, 164, 630. 00
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Fiscal service: Bureau of Accounts:	
Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	\$1, 564, 700. 00
Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust account)-----	(60, 000. 00)
Contingent expenses, public moneys-----	100, 000. 00
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 370, 000. 00
Bureau of Internal Revenue: Salaries and expenses-----	18, 000, 000. 00
Coast Guard: Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Bureau of Federal Supply: Strategic and critical materials----	40, 000, 000. 00
Contract authorization-----	(270, 000, 000. 00)
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Total, Treasury Department-----	63, 034, 700. 00
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Total supplemental estimates-----	561, 513, 801. 67
Total contract authorizations-----	(301, 406, 000. 00)

DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1949

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The appropriations for salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives, as contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available, not to exceed \$25,000, for the employment of such additional administrative assistants as the Clerk of the House may deem necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Reporting Hearings

For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings," fiscal year 1947, \$100.

Telegraph and Telephone

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephone," \$168,235.

Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)," \$300, to remain available until expended.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Capitol Power Plant

For an additional amount for "Capitol Power Plant," \$137,600

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$39,700, and the limitation under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, on preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills, is increased from "\$25,000" to "\$32,000".

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Working capital and congressional printing and binding," \$900,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission," \$110,000,000.

This estimate is necessary to provide an additional amount of cash appropriation to liquidate contract authority provided for the Atomic Energy Commission in the 1948 Independent Offices Appropriation Act. No supplemental obligational authority is being requested for the Commission. The supplemental funds are needed to finance obligations which will fall due before the end of the current fiscal year. The estimate is based upon the rate of expenditure, both actual and estimated for the balance of the current fiscal year, in liquidation of contract authority. On the basis of present expenditure rates, existing funds for these purposes will be exhausted by April 1, 1949. Progress on construction projects has been better than was foreseen when the budget estimates were prepared for fiscal year 1949, and this factor accounts in major part for the necessity for additional funds. The increased expenditure level for the current year is attributable also, in part, to improved accounting methods which have enabled the Commission to reduce delays in reimbursing contractors for work performance.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

The amount made available under this head in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for administrative expenses of the bank, is increased from "\$800,000" to "\$883,500".

These additional funds are required by the Export-Import Bank for the balance of fiscal year 1949 to meet expenses occasioned by higher prices of essential commodities and services and by the cost of the pay increases administratively granted employees of the bank. The cost of rent, printing, supplies, etc., is estimated at \$44,000 above the amount available under the present administrative expenses limitation. The cost of pay increases, which is comparable in amounts granted to the increases provided by Public Law 900, is estimated to require an additional \$39,500.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$116,625.

Public Law 889, Eightieth Congress, approved July 2, 1948, authorizes the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to donate excess and surplus property for educational purposes and assigns to the Commissioner of Education the responsibility for determining what equipment and supplies are usable for educational purposes and allocating property to State departments of education or schools and colleges. Funds to carry out the purposes of this law were not appropriated by the Congress prior to adjournment. To effectuate this law, funds of the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation were apportioned on an unequal basis, making available sufficient funds from September 1, 1948, to February 28, 1949, to cover the additional salaries and expenses required. The sum of \$86,625 is recommended to reimburse the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation for this period

and to continue the program until June 30, 1949. The remaining \$30,000 is necessary to cover pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$658,000; and the limitation under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949, on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, is increased from "two" to "fourteen": *Provided*, That appropriations under said head shall be available for expenses necessary for carrying out the functions of the Surgeon General under the Water Pollution Control Act, approved June 30, 1948 (Public Law 845), and for payment of claims for private property lost, destroyed, captured, abandoned, or damaged in the military service of the United States, as authorized by law (31 U. S. C. 222c, h; 42 U. S. C. 213).

The additional amount required consists of \$350,000 for water pollution control activities under Public Law 845, Eightieth Congress, and \$308,000 for cost of pay increases under Public Law 900, Eightieth Congress, both acts having been passed since preparation of the annual estimates for the current year. To date limited planning has been done by the Public Health Service in carrying on its responsibilities under the Water Pollution Control Act; the importance of developing a national program of water-pollution control makes necessary at an early date additional work in the nature of surveys, investigations, and preparation of comprehensive programs. The funds recommended will enable the Public Health Service to initiate these necessary additional activities. The appropriation language recommended includes an authorization which will permit payment of certain claims, in accordance with provisions of law.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner," \$26,800.

Interest in and demand for many types of special studies and analyses relating to social-security programs has sharply increased over preceding years. The burden of this work falls upon the Office of the Commissioner, Social Security Administration. As a result of the sharp increase in work, it has been found that the Office of the Commissioner is unable adequately to handle the urgent work load which falls upon it. Studies essential for the proper administration of the expanding social-security program, and the compilation of data required for continuous review of current operations will require an additional \$12,500. In addition, \$14,300 is included for the cost of pay increases authorized under Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Service Operations

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations," \$115,700.

This estimate is to provide \$21,700 to enable the Federal Security Agency to share equally with the National Military Establishment the expenses of the President's Committee on Religious and Moral

Welfare and Character Guidance in the Armed Forces, established by Executive Order 10013, dated October 27, 1948, and \$50,000 to cover increased costs resulting from the consolidation of the regional offices primarily for increased rental costs. The remaining \$44,000 is necessary to take care of the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Servicing of Securities (Private Funds)

The Federal Works Administrator is authorized, in connection with the authority placed in him by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, and section 6 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (16 U. S. C. 825u) in respect to all bonds and any other obligations under his jurisdiction, issued by public authorities, States or other public bodies for projects financed by the Public Works Administration, to perform such services in the administration of such bonds and other obligations as he determines to be necessary and in the public interest: *Provided*, That such services shall be at the request of such public agencies: *Provided further*, That such public agencies shall pay to the United States the cost of such services and any funds thus received shall be deposited in a special account or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be available to the Federal Works Administrator solely for defraying the cost of such services.

Conservation of Securities

For expenses necessary for the conservation of the Federal Government's interest in bonds and other obligations in the custody of the Federal Works Administrator, issued for the construction of Public Works Administration projects, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; \$68,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, and to remain available until June 30, 1950.

These provisions relate to some \$86,000,000 of bonds issued by public sponsors for the construction of power projects under the Public Works Administration program. The custody of these bonds is in the Administrator, Federal Works Agency.

The provision for the servicing of securities with private funds involves certain work, the cost of which is appropriately chargeable to the sponsors rather than to the Federal Government, arising out of two legislative acts as follows: (1) The Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1947 (Public Law 334) under the head "Federal Works Agency, Office of the Administrator," authorized the Administrator to accept payment at par and accrued interest of any of these obligations held by him notwithstanding the maturity dates or any premium for redemption thereof; and (2) Public Law 573, Seventy-ninth Congress, section 6, authorized the Administrator to reduce the rate of interest to 2½ percent on all power bonds for power projects financed by the Public Works Administration.

The sponsors have requested the Administrator to handle the transactions incident to these two laws and are willing to pay the cost of such services. It is apparent that this service can be provided more

economically by the Administrator and at no cost to the Federal Government. While this language appears in the 1950 Budget it now seems desirable that the authority provided herein should be made effective at the earliest possible date because of the fact that requests for this service are already on hand and should be disposed of promptly.

The provision relating to the conservation of securities is to provide for the appraisal of proposals made by the sponsors or to make surveys of certain proposed improvements to these power projects incident to increasing the net revenue. This provides a means of protecting the basic security held by the Federal Government against inappropriate or unwise expenditures of funds by sponsors.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and Adjacent Area

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area," \$4,000,000.

This estimate includes \$400,000 to cover the increased cost of coal needed to heat Federal buildings; \$390,000 on account of the increase in rates for electricity; \$60,000 for the cost of additional space required by the Federal Government; and \$3,150,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 900 (80th Cong.). None of these increases could be foreseen at the time the 1949 Budget was under consideration.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Forest Highways

For surveys and construction of forest highways in Alaska in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1948 (Public Law 834, approved June 29, 1948), in addition to the amounts authorized pursuant to said section for Alaska, \$2,653,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition, the Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to enter into contracts for forest highways in Alaska in amounts not to exceed \$6,406,000.

The Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is making available to the pulp industry vast timber areas in southeastern Alaska. A sales contract has already been executed with the industry for timber in the area adjacent to Ketchikan and construction of a pulp mill will start by July of this year. Negotiations are under way for similar contracts involving timber areas close to Sitka and Juneau.

Home sites for the workers and their families must be provided in the national-forest areas within commuting distance of the plants and this will involve construction or reconstruction of highways in order to provide transportation facilities.

This request for cash and contract authorization is made at this time in order that highway construction in the Ketchikan area can be completed by the time the mill is ready to begin operation and to permit the planning and preliminary development of highways in the other two areas pending the signing of contracts for plant construction for new industries.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), authorized the heads of departments and agencies, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish health service programs which will provide health service for employees under their respective jurisdictions.

It has been determined that even though funds for the purpose may have been included in an appropriation, they may not be so expended unless specifically authorized.

The appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" for the National Archives for the fiscal year 1949 included a small amount to carry on a health program but the authorizing language was not incorporated in the Budget. The purpose of this proposed provision is to provide authority for the Archivist to make expenditures from the 1949 appropriation for a health program.

FREEDOM TRAIN

For expenses necessary for acquisition and operation of the Freedom Train, as authorized by House Joint Resolution 84 of February 21, 1949 (Public Law —), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to titles II and III and section 604 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946; printing and binding; advance of public moneys (31 U. S. C. 529); payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$1,588,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

House Joint Resolution 84 of February 21, 1949 (Public Law —), provides for the acquisition and operation of the Freedom Train by the National Archives during the period ending July 5, 1951, and for the disposition of the train and equipment within 60 days thereafter. The foregoing estimate would provide funds for the operation of the train through June 30, 1950. The train was managed, financed, and operated by the American Heritage Foundation, a private charitable foundation, from September 16, 1947, to January 25, 1949. Since that date the train has been inoperative, and early determination with respect to future operation is necessary because otherwise it will be necessary to restore the rolling stock to its former condition, and return it to the owners.

The Freedom Train, as stated in the joint resolution, is designed to serve as a means of focusing the attention of the American people on a reexamination of their heritage of freedom, fostering the preservation of their liberties, awakening their loyalty to the American tradition, and contributing to citizenship training, particularly of Americans of school age. Although more than 3,500,000 persons in 350 communities were privileged to view the exhibits in the train, many more individuals and communities have not yet had an opportunity to view the priceless documents exhibited on the train and to take part in the citizenship exercises which are dramatized by the presence of the train. To remedy the situation the proposed tour of the train

under Government auspices will be directed toward those communities not visited heretofore and especially toward cities of up to 50,000 population. It is estimated that in the proposed 15 months of operation the train will visit approximately 375 communities and travel approximately 56,000 miles. Special emphasis will also be placed on making the train accessible to Americans of school age and on encouraging school and local citizenship programs relating to the purposes for which the train is operated.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesqui-Centennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203) and any laws enacted to carry out plans proposed pursuant to said Act, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of employees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized by law; \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission.

This no-year appropriation request is to provide for the expense of commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of July 8, 1947 (Public Law 203) and other legislation proposed by the Commission. The funds proposed for appropriation will be supplemented by earnings of the Commission and/or contributions of individuals or organizations.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$37,600; and the limitation under this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for compensation and expenses of referees, is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$95,600"; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for other personal services is increased from "\$178,000" to "\$190,000".

The estimate will permit continued use of neutral referees in deadlocked cases pending before the National Railroad Adjustment Board as provided by section 3 of the Railway Labor Act. A greater number of deadlocked cases has developed than had been anticipated in estimates previously submitted for fiscal year 1949. The estimate also includes \$12,000 to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries," \$584,000.

The act of June 23, 1948 (Public Law 744), amended the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935 and 1937 to provide for an increase of 20 percent in the annuity and pension rates, both retroactively and prospectively. It likewise provided a new death benefit known as a residual payment. As a result, the volume of annuity and survivors claims has substantially increased over the numbers provided for in the 1949 appropriation. A request for \$187,000 is necessary to provide for the additional staff that has been required to process the increased load of claims without undue delay and hardship to the potential annuitants and beneficiaries involved. The remaining \$397,000 represents the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art," \$107,500.

This estimate is to provide \$4,600 to meet in part an increase in the rates for electric current which could not be foreseen and estimated for at the time the 1949 Budget was submitted to the Congress. The balance of \$102,900 is necessary to meet pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the Act approved February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500), \$2,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Not to exceed \$17,600 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addition to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is reappropriated and made available as an additional amount for completing construction of a new elementary school building, including assembly hall, gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Craneh and Tyler Schools.

Not to exceed \$60,525 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$305,000 for the construction of an addition to the Young Elementary School, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is reappropriated and made available as an additional amount for completing construction of an addition to the Taft Junior High School, including ten classrooms, two gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined floor in the auditorium, necessary improvements and alterations of the present building, and treatment of grounds.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for the construction of a police precinct station house, including equipment, in square 5083, \$75,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital," \$271,850.

CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For the construction of a new crematorium, \$65,000.

For the purposes of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, title to reservation 13 in the District of Columbia shall be considered as vested solely in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses," \$115,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For the purchase of a Diesel locomotive, \$45,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

CAPITAL OUTLAY, PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

Not to exceed \$14,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addition to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is reappropriated and made available as an additional amount for the construction and equipment of laundry building at the District Training School.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital," \$816,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

CAPITAL OUTLAY, CENTRAL GARAGE

For the construction of a freight elevator, including necessary improvements and alterations of the present building, \$80,000, to continue available until June 30, 1950.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(Payable From Water Fund)

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses," \$130,700.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$9,481.65.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eighty-first Congress, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest **at** not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$28,400.

	Amount of judgment	Costs	Total
Peter & A. J. Ellis, Inc., New Amsterdam Casualty Co., and United States Casualty Co.....	\$20,000	-----	\$20,000
Vincent Schiavi.....	8,400	-----	8,400
Total.....	28,400	-----	28,400

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

Operating expenses, District Training School, District of Columbia, 1946.....	\$3,039. 60
Operation of buildings and maintenance of equipment, Public Schools, District of Columbia, 1945.....	42. 50
Salaries and expenses, Collector's Office, District of Columbia, 1945.....	44. 00
Salaries and expenses, Executive Office, District of Columbia, 1946.....	40. 78
General supervision and instruction, Public Schools, District of Columbia, 1946.....	26. 96
Operation of buildings and maintenance of equipment, Public Schools, District of Columbia, 1946.....	180. 00
Capital outlay, Electrical Division, Public Works, District of Columbia, 1946.....	187. 06
Operating expenses, Sewer Division, Public Works, District of Columbia, 1946.....	277. 26
Working Capital Fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, Public Welfare, District of Columbia, 1946.....	21. 28
Salaries and expenses, Department of Vehicles and Traffic, Highway Fund, District of Columbia, 1946 (payable from Highway Fund).....	5,491. 77
Operating expenses, Water Division, Water Fund, District of Columbia, 1946 (payable from Water Fund).....	5. 54
In all.....	9,356. 75

GENERAL PROVISION

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949, appropriations for the District of Columbia shall be available for purchase of new or used typewriters at prices which do not exceed prices established under the provisions of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

Inasmuch as the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year appear to be sufficient to provide for the expenditures proposed, these supplemental and deficiency estimates are transmitted for the consideration of Congress without comment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska," \$300,000, for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for the construction of buildings and facilities and the acquisition and installation of equipment, including architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection therewith.

This supplemental estimate is for the purpose of providing, under contractual authority contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, funds to cover payments to contractors for the construction of buildings and facilities and to meet the cost of acquisition and installation of equipment in connection with the Department of Agriculture's research program in Alaska. It is anticipated that development plans will have been completed and contracts awarded about April 1, 1949, and that construction will be initiated shortly thereafter.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Construction of Research Facilities

For acquisition of a site, preparation of plans and specifications, construction of laboratory buildings and related facilities, and purchase of necessary equipment for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended; and, in addition, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into contracts, in amounts not in excess of \$25,000,000, for completion of such facilities, including preparation of plans and specifications, purchase of equipment, and all other necessary expenses, at a total cost not in excess of \$30,000,000: *Provided*, That this limitation may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1949, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

The purpose of this estimate is to initiate construction of research facilities as authorized in the act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), for research on foot-and-mouth and other diseases of animals and to grant the Department of Agriculture contract authority in the sum of not to exceed \$25,000,000 for completion of such facilities. The estimate provides for expenses incident to the establishment of a laboratory in which research facilities will be made available for a full-scale attack on the many problems connected with foot-and-

mouth disease, including fundamental research on the virus itself, a study of modes of transmission, a search for more accurate and improved methods of diagnosis than are now available, and the development of improved vaccines and more efficient methods of disinfection.

The direct appropriation recommended, \$5,000,000, will cover the cost of land acquisition, preparation of plans and specifications for the facilities, purchase of necessary equipment, clearing and grading land, initiation of road construction, erection of a water tower and pumping station, and a service building. In addition, the estimate provides for necessary administrative expenses pursuant to the over-all construction work on a project which will total about \$30,000,000. All funds, except those for acquisition of a site, for the purchase of scientific equipment, and for incidental expenses of the Department of Agriculture, will be transferred to the Federal Works Agency, which will have responsibility for actual construction of the facilities.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Salaries and Expenses

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation

For an additional amount for "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation," \$192,900, of which \$100,000 is for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for an irrigation station at Brawley, California, including architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection therewith.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide \$100,000 to cover payments to contractors for the construction of buildings and facilities for the new Southwest Irrigation Field Station, at Brawley, Calif., under contractual authority contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949. The remaining \$92,900 is necessary to meet the cost of pay increases authorized under Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

FOREST PEST CONTROL ACT

For an additional amount for "Forest Pest Control Act," \$1,000,000.

Surveys completed by the Department of Agriculture in the fall of 1948 reveal six areas, involving national forests, national parks, national monuments, and adjacent State and private lands, in which destructive insect epidemics are present. These epidemics, caused by bark beetles in four western areas and by the spruce budworm in Maine and Oregon, are threatening extensive timber areas.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds to control these infestations, and to prevent them from increasing in virulence and size and from causing excessive losses to natural resources. The plan of control for bark beetles is the felling and treatment of infested trees early in 1949 before the adult beetles emerge and attack additional trees. Budworm control can be accomplished by aerial spraying at a very low cost per acre. Substantial contributions from State and private sources are contemplated in instances involving State and privately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Fighting Forest Fires

For an additional amount for "Fighting forest fires," \$3,165,000.

Because of the impossibility of determining definitely in advance the amount of funds required during any fiscal year for fighting and preventing fires in the national forests, the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for a number of years past has provided the nominal sum of \$100,000 for this purpose. The practice has been to supplement this sum to the extent actually required by the temporary use of funds appropriated for general expense purposes of the Forest Service. After the close of the fire season each year, it has been the custom of the Department to submit estimates of, and of Congress to appropriate, funds needed to reimburse these general expense appropriations. The purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide similar reimbursement for expenditures actually incurred by the Forest Service since July 1, 1948, and to provide for estimated expenditures during the remainder of the fiscal year 1949.

EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

For the reconstruction or replacement of roads, trails, bridges, telephone lines, and other facilities and improvements under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, damaged or destroyed by floods in May and June 1948, \$1,995,000, to remain available until December 31, 1949.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide additional funds for the reconstruction, replacement, and repair of national forest roads, bridges, sanitation facilities at public camps, trails, telephone lines, and other improvements in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, damaged by floods in the Pacific Northwest in the spring of 1948. An appropriation of \$4,000,000 for this purpose was included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, but this sum has been entirely obligated, while the job for which it was provided is only about two-thirds completed. The first appropriation was inadequate because accurate estimates of flood damages could not be obtained at the time the supplemental estimate was submitted to the Congress. The present estimate of appropriation is recommended for completion of the unfinished work.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEPARTMENTAL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, departmental," \$325,000.

This estimate includes \$51,800 for increased pay extended to photographic employees of the Survey by wage-board action effective July 1, 1948. Rates of pay for this group of employees are based on prevailing wage rates, and the increases in these rates were not foreseen in the 1949 Budget. The remaining amount of \$273,200 is included for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

WEATHER BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$1,558,000.

This estimate includes \$13,000 for a special project and \$27,800 for replacement of supplies and equipment at the weather station at Eureka Sound, Canada. This station, which is operated jointly by the United States and Canada, was seriously damaged by fire on December 25, 1948, and again on January 12, 1949. The remaining amount of \$1,517,200 is included for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the Secretary," \$104,700, and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for the Division of Power is increased from "\$50,000" to "\$60,000"; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for the Division of Information is increased from "\$42,750" to "\$45,500".

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," \$2,500.

The amount recommended for the Office of the Secretary will provide for the filling of 20 additional positions for the last 2 months of the fiscal year. Some of these positions will be assigned to the program staff which has been created to provide the Secretary and his assistants with facilities for more adequate development and review of programs and policies affecting the operations of the Department. Additional personnel is also required in the Division of Power to perform its responsibilities in connection with the coordination of the power activities of the Department. The remaining positions are necessary to strengthen the staffs of the Divisions of Budget and Administrative Management, and Personnel Supervision and Management, which Divisions are now unable to keep pace with the large volume of work flowing to them. The need for this additional help was recognized and provision therefor made in the 1950 Budget. The estimate for the Office of the Secretary also includes \$86,000 for pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

The amount for "Contingent expenses" is necessary to provide for travel and other expenses of the additional positions recommended.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FIRE FIGHTING

For an additional amount for "Fire fighting," \$40,000.

Annually the Congress appropriates a token amount for fighting fires on or threatening the lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Later in the course of the fiscal year when fire-fighting activities are substantially completed and costs are reasonably firm, supplemental appropriation requests are submitted. This estimate will cover costs incurred to date in excess of the available

appropriation of \$50,000, and provide a small amount for the remainder of the fiscal year.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES

For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and range fires," \$50,000.

This estimate is required to provide additional funds to meet fire suppression costs. A combination of drought and lightning caused many fires, and it was necessary to expend the entire amount of the appropriation, \$12,000, early in the fiscal year. In addition, approximately \$44,700 has been diverted from other appropriations for the Indian Service, in accordance with the authorization contained in the appropriation language. The recommended sum would replace the funds which were diverted and, in addition, would provide a small balance to meet fire-suppression costs for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

IRRIGATION

For an additional amount for "Irrigation," \$16,685, of which \$9,424 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing law.

This estimate is required for payments due the Two Leggings Drainage District for operation and maintenance costs on Crow Indian lands benefited by drainage works of this drainage district, covering the period from 1933 to 1947, inclusive. The operation and maintenance order for the Crow Indian irrigation project, as amended for the year 1948, provides for an assessment against the Indian lands benefited by the drainage works to pay such costs in the future. The Indian lands benefited comprise 1,267 acres of the total drainage district of 2,151 acres, and the operation and maintenance costs on account of the Indian lands have been prorated accordingly.

The estimate also includes \$12,000 for pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

CONSTRUCTION, AND SO FORTH, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities," \$830,000, as follows:

Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen, Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 332), \$750,000.

Red Lake, Minnesota: School facilities, \$80,000.

This estimate provides additional funds to enable the Bureau of Indian Affairs to cooperate with the State of Montana in providing 100 beds for tuberculous Indians at the Galen (Mont.) Sanatorium, as authorized by Public Law 332, approved August 4, 1947. The estimate also includes additional funds for the replacement of, and addition to, school facilities at Red Lake, Minn., which were destroyed by fire in July 1940. While funds, representing a portion of the estimated cost of replacement were appropriated for the fiscal year 1941, it was not possible to proceed with construction on the basis of the original plans, due to wartime restrictions. The previously prepared plans were reappraised, when restrictions on building materials were lifted, and an additional appropriation was made for the fiscal year 1948.

The funds included in the present estimate are required to cover materially increased costs, and to provide facilities which are necessary to meet educational needs at this point.

PAYMENT TO CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS OF INDIANS, OKLAHOMA

For payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in fulfillment of the terms of a contract between the United States of America and the said Nations as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483), and as ratified by the Act of June 24, 1948 (Public Law 754), \$8,359,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available until expended for defraying the expenses, including printing and binding, of making the per capita payment authorized by the above Acts: *Provided*, That in addition to the per capita payment, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to distribute per capita to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, entitled under existing law to share in the funds of such tribes, or to their lawful heirs or devisees determined in the manner prescribed in section 4 of the aforesaid Act of June 24, 1948, any or all the funds held by the Government of the United States for the benefit of said tribes.

The amount of this estimate is required to provide for payments to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, pursuant to a contract entered into on October 8, 1947, for the purchase of all right, title, and interest in the lands and mineral deposits reserved from allotment in accordance with the provisions of section 58 of the supplemental agreement of 1902 (32 Stat. 641). This contract, which was authorized by the act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483), has been duly approved by the voters of these nations and was ratified by the act of June 24, 1948 (Public Law 754, 80th Cong.). It provides for the payment of \$8,500,000 less the proceeds of any sales made subsequent to the date thereof. A sale has since been made and the proceeds (\$191,000) have been taken into consideration in arriving at the amount of the above estimate. Section 4 of the contract provides that, when the purchase price has been appropriated, it shall be distributed per capita by the Secretary of the Interior to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. This estimate includes funds to enable the Secretary to comply with this provision.

It is proposed that, in addition to the foregoing per capita payment, the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to distribute any or all of the funds held by the United States for the benefit of these tribes. On many occasions, the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have requested that their funds now on deposit in the Treasury be distributed per capita to the enrolled members of the tribes. Such payments have not heretofore been recommended, pending final settlement of the above contract.

PAYMENT TO CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA

For payment to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, pursuant to the Act of May 25, 1948 (Public Law 554), \$549,648, of which \$464,570.56 shall be reimbursable in accordance with law.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for payments to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, pursuant to the act of May 25, 1948, Public Law 554. The estimate includes provision for repayment, with interest, of tribal funds paid to the Bureau of Reclamation for cost of construction, materials,

supplies, etc., in 1911; tribal outlays for miscellaneous expenses in 1925; and payment for the use of tribal lands by the Department of the Interior for the benefit of the Flathead irrigation project and for wildlife refuges.

SUPPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON (TRIBAL FUNDS)

The limitations under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet an increase in the fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a new contract approved July 1, 1948, by the Secretary of the Interior.

A new contract was approved, effective July 1, 1948, between the Klamath Tribe of Indians and an attorney who is to act as general counsel for the tribe. This contract provides for payments totaling \$10,000 annually. The above text is necessary due to the limitation of \$4,500 contained in the language of the present authorization for payment of these services.

SUPPORT OF MENOMINEE AGENCY AND PAY OF TRIBAL OFFICERS, WISCONSIN (TRIBAL FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Support of Menominee agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds)," \$7,352, and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is increased from "\$5,500" to "\$7,700".

A new contract was approved, effective July 1, 1948, between the Menominee Tribe of Indians and attorneys who are to act as general counsel for the tribe. This contract provides for payments totaling \$7,700 annually. This estimate is necessary due to the limitation of \$5,500 contained in the language of the present authorization for payment of these services. The estimate also includes \$5,152 for pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

EXPENSES OF TRIBAL COUNCILS OR COMMITTEES THEREOF (TRIBAL FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds)," \$10,000.

This estimate provides for an increase in the authorization for defraying expenses of tribal councils from tribal funds. The additional authorization is required because the authorized amounts available to some of the councils are considerably less than are required by current reservation development programs. These programs include studies of the needs of reservation families and operations of various committees concerned with farming, stock-raising, land consolidation, welfare, health, and related activities.

SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES (TRIBAL FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)," \$15,000.

This estimate is required to provide additional funds for the employment of fire fighters, lookouts, and guards during emergency periods and for the purchase of materials, supplies, and fire equipment necessary in the suppression of forest and range fires during the balance of the fire season.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The provision under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools;" is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby inserted: "payments to school districts in accordance with the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835);".

The provision included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, requiring that certain tuition charges be collected by the Bureau of Reclamation, is in conflict with the authorization in the act of June 29, 1948, Public Law 835, Eightieth Congress, for the financial assistance of school districts in which reclamation projects are under construction. The present provision also conflicts with State laws for free tuition and discriminates against certain construction employees on Bureau of Reclamation projects in relation to other Government and private employees not subject to such a charge. It is recommended that the present provision be repealed and the proposed provision be authorized.

RECLAMATION FUND

General Investigations

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until expended.

Orderly planning and staffing of the program of investigations is hampered by the expiration of the annual appropriations during the field working season. By providing that such appropriations remain available until expended, a continuity of financing particularly essential for field surveys would be attained.

Construction

Minidoka project, Idaho

The limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the North Side pumping division, is increased from "\$147,500" to "\$197,500".

The proposed increase in limitation would permit the utilization of funds already appropriated for the Minidoka project to continue work on surveys, investigations, and preconstruction activities on the North Side pumping division during the fiscal year 1949, particularly with respect to investigations of underground water supplies.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Columbia Basin project, Washington," \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The floods on the Columbia River in 1948 caused considerable damage to the facilities of the Columbia Basin project at the Grand Coulee Dam. A report made by a board of consulting engineers on January 13, 1949, shows that major repair work is urgently necessary on the

tailraces and channel banks downstream of the dam. In addition to the immediate repair of existing damage, it is proposed to reslope the channel banks and to place heavy riprap as a permanent protection against further damage from potential floods. Funds in the amount of this estimate are required to initiate the work promptly and, together with an amount of \$1,200,000 included under this project in the 1950 budget for the purpose, to meet estimated contract earnings during the balance of fiscal year 1949 and the fiscal year 1950.

COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

Colorado River Development Fund (Expenditure Account)

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until expended; and the provision under said head which reads "the unobligated balance of said amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the fund" is hereby repealed.

Orderly planning and staffing of the program of investigations is hampered by the expiration of the annual appropriations during the field working season. By providing that such appropriations remain available until expended, a continuity of financing particularly essential for field surveys would be attained.

BUREAU OF MINES

SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

For an additional amount for "Synthetic liquid fuels," \$5,135,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$4,400,000 is for the payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That power produced in the operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such sales: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation for the production of excess power shall not be deemed a charge to the total appropriations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended (30 U. S. C. 321-325).

The greater portion of this estimate is to provide funds for the liquidation of obligations incurred under contract authority previously granted. It includes the sum of \$4,000,000 required because of the unanticipated rapid rate of progress in the construction of the gas synthesis liquid fuels demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo. Based upon progress to date, it is now estimated that the entire plant will be completed during the current fiscal year. The estimate also includes \$400,000 for reimbursing the Alabama Power Co., under a contract with that company, for a large scale underground gasification experiment at Gorgas, Ala. The objectives of this experiment are to determine whether coal in place can be burned and whether the resulting gases are suitable for synthetic fuel purposes.

The remaining \$735,000 is necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to operate the power plant at the Bureau's demonstration plants at Louisiana, Mo., to full capacity. The power plant can produce 8,800 kilowatts of firm power in excess of the Bureau's requirements. The estimate contemplates the sale of this excess power to alleviate local shortages, at a price not less than cost. The revenue derived from sales will be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For an additional amount for "National Park Service" for emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires, \$304,800, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

This estimate is to meet fire-suppression costs incurred during the current fiscal year and to provide funds for the reconstruction, replacement, and repair of buildings and equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service that have been damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks," \$70,000.

This estimate includes \$15,000 for wage increases awarded to per diem employees pursuant to authority included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, and \$55,000 for pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

RIVER BASIN STUDIES

For an additional amount for investigations and studies of recreational resources and archeological remains in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), \$200,000.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for archeological excavations in river-basin areas where construction of dams and resultant flooding would result in loss of important archeological remains. The funds recommended contemplate work at the Allatoona Reservoir, Ga.; the Buggs Island Reservoir, Va., and N. C.; the McNary Reservoir, Wash. and Oreg.; the Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.; and at Davis Dam, Nev. and Ariz. The estimate also includes \$7,300 to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA

For the acquisition of approximately five acres of land in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 19, 1948 (Public Law 704), \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate is to carry out the provisions of the act of June 19, 1948, authorizing an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery for the burial of World War I and World War II veterans and such other persons as may be entitled to interment in national cemeteries.

STATUE OF GENERAL JOSE GERVASIO ARTIGAS

For expenses incident to the acceptance, erection, and dedication of a bronze statue of General Jose Gervasio Artigas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1948 (Public Law 788), including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, \$23,000, to remain available until expended.

The purpose of this estimate is to carry out the provisions of the act of June 26, 1948, authorizing the erection on a suitable site to be selected by the Director of the National Park Service of a bronze statue of Gen. Jose Gervasio Artigas, donated by the people of Uruguay.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, \$173,200.

This estimate is necessary to provide additional funds for the operation of industrial facilities transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service by Public Law 361, approved August 5, 1947, for administration in connection with the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, operating costs of the industrial area have advanced due primarily to an increase in the number of industries requiring service facilities and to increases awarded to operating personnel subject to wage-board determinations. Each new industry brought into the area increases the income to the Government. The estimate also includes \$90,700 for pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The limitation in section 4 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees of the Bureau of Reclamation at meetings or conventions, is increased from "\$6,750" to "\$13,000".

This proposed increase of \$6,250 in the limitation on expenses of attendance at meetings is to permit during the balance of the fiscal year 1949, the attendance of Bureau of Reclamation representatives at important domestic and foreign meetings of interest to the reclamation program. The present limitation has been found to be inadequate to cover the full-year cost of attendance by Bureau of Reclamation employees at such meetings.

Section 10 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, imposing a limitation on the amount available for compensation of employees engaged in personnel work, is hereby repealed.

The purpose of the foregoing provision is to remedy unsatisfactory conditions which have developed in the Department of the Interior as a result of the imposition of a limitation of \$875,000 on expenditures for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work. No other Federal department is required to operate under such a restriction, and in this instance the limitation has compelled the delegation and dispersal of required personnel duties throughout the Department of the Interior in a manner which has resulted in inefficient and uneconomical practices.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For additional amounts for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

For the Criminal Division, \$53,000.

This supplemental amount includes \$18,000 for additional staff to be employed by the Division beginning April 1 to improve the enforcement of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946). This supplemental appropriation is requested at this time in order to release as soon as possible personnel now detailed to this work from other offices of the Depart-

ment where the need for their services is becoming increasingly insistent. The balance of \$35,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

For the Claims Division, \$121,000.

This supplemental amount includes \$24,800 for additional staff required during the current fiscal year because of the enactment of Public Law 886, Eightieth Congress, approved July 2, 1948. This act provides for adjudication by the Attorney General of certain claims of persons of Japanese ancestry who were relocated under military orders shortly after the beginning of World War II from certain Western States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. This supplemental appropriation is requested at this time to permit preliminary processing of claims now being received. The remaining \$96,200 is necessary to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LANDS DIVISION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division," \$270,000.

This supplemental amount includes \$133,300 for obligations other than for personal services. These obligations, including fees of appraisers and expert witnesses in connection with current litigation, are at a rate higher than was anticipated. The remaining \$136,700 is necessary to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division," \$1,185.30.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field," \$36.73.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth," \$476.04.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth," \$592.20.

The above estimates for fiscal year 1947 and prior fiscal years are for the payment of claims certified for settlement by the Comptroller General, chargeable to appropriations that are exhausted, which require deficiency appropriations for payment.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights," \$52,600.

Funds were appropriated to the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights in fiscal year 1949 to provide for liquidation of the reemployment rights program under the Selective Training and Service Act

of 1940, as amended. The Selective Service Act of 1948 placed continuing responsibilities on this Bureau for which no appropriations were made. Of the above amount \$44,000 is for continuing the present staff of the Bureau through June 30, 1949. The remainder, or \$8,600, is for pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Engineer Service, Army

Engineer service

The first proviso under this head in the Military Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby amended to read: "*Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,422,000 of this appropriation shall be available for construction of buildings, utilities, and facilities, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the last six provisos of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), but without regard to section 10 of this Act."

The purpose of this language is to provide the same availability for funds contained in this appropriation for construction of family quarters as is contained in the military construction appropriation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Pay of Military Academy

Cadets

For an additional amount for "Cadets," \$124,872, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation Service, Army, 1949."

This additional requirement for the pay of cadets results from a larger average strength of the Cadet Corps than was contemplated at the time the budget for the fiscal year 1949 was transmitted.

Maintenance and Operation, United States Military Academy

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation, United States Military Academy," \$410,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation Service, Army, 1949."

The purpose of the foregoing provision is to provide, within the limit of funds currently available to the Department of the Army, the amount required under this appropriation for pay increases for classified employees, as authorized by the act of June 30, 1948 (Public Law 900), and for hourly employees; for rations for a greater cadet strength than provided in the 1949 budget; for alterations to the cadet hospital; and for reclassification of teachers in the children's school. These funds are for needs which developed after transmittal of the 1949 budget and represent expenses which will of necessity occur during this fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

THE PANAMA CANAL

Sanitation

For an additional amount for "Sanitation," \$600,000, to remain available until expended.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds to prevent the spread of yellow fever which has recently occurred in areas of the Republic of Panama near the Canal Zone. The preventive program includes immunization of the population and eradication of the mosquitos which carry the disease.

These additional funds are required immediately so that prompt action may be taken. This need was not foreseen at the time the annual estimates were prepared.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Office of the Secretary

Miscellaneous expenses

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous expenses," \$191,300, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949": *Provided*, That the amount made available under this head in the Department of the Navy Appropriation Act, 1949, for payment of claims, is reduced from "\$2,250,000" to "\$1,150,000" and the difference of \$1,100,000 shall be available for other purposes provided for under said head.

The purpose of the foregoing provision is to provide, within the limit of funds currently available to the Department of the Navy, funds required under this appropriation for civilian pay increases as authorized by the act of June 30, 1948 (Public Law 900), and for increased civilian travel requirements. Experience to date indicates that the full amount provided for settlement of claims will not be required, thus permitting the funds to be made available for other purposes of this appropriation. Of the total amount of \$1,291,300 to be made available under this provision, \$302,300 is required for pay increases and \$989,000 is necessary for civilian travel. The increased civilian travel requirements are the result of curtailment of air travel via the Military Air Transport Service and increased commercial fares authorized since the enactment of the 1949 Department of the Navy Appropriation Act.

Hydrographic Office

For an additional amount for "Hydrographic Office," \$469,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949."

The purpose of the above provision is to provide, within the limit of funds currently available to the Department of the Navy, the amount required under this appropriation for civilian pay increases as authorized by the act of June 30, 1948 (Public Law 900), and for expenses of an urgent Navy and Air Force charting program. These increased requirements were not contemplated at the time of transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1949.

Bureau of Naval Personnel

Naval Academy

For an additional amount for "Naval Academy," \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949."

The purpose of the foregoing provision is to provide, within the limit of funds currently available to the Department of the Navy, the amount required under this appropriation for pay increases established under authority of the act of July 16, 1862 (34 U. S. C. 505), for per diem employees and for the pay increases for classified employees as authorized by the act of June 30, 1948 (Public Law 900). These increased requirements were not contemplated at the time of transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1949.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

Pay and subsistence of naval personnel

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel," \$23,500,000.

This additional amount is required for the subsistence subhead of this appropriation because of the inability to fully provide for the transfer of \$50,000,000 from the naval stock fund and/or the clothing and small stores fund, as authorized by the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1948. The amount which actually became available, and has been transferred from these funds, was \$5,000,000. Taking into account savings effected in the pay and allowances portion of this appropriation and the transfer which has been accomplished, the net obligations incurred in excess of available funds are in the amount of \$23,500,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

For an additional amount for "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts," \$14,241,300, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the naval service for the fiscal year 1949, as follows:

"Pay and subsistence of naval personnel," \$3,800,000;

"Transportation of things," \$5,000,000;

"Fuel, Navy," \$5,441,300.

The purpose of the foregoing provision is to provide, within the limit of funds currently available to the Department of the Navy, the additional requirements of the appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts," which were not contemplated at the time the budget for the fiscal year 1949 was transmitted.

The amount proposed for transfer to this appropriation includes \$11,441,300 for civilian pay increases authorized by the act of June 30, 1948 (Public Law 900). The remaining amount of \$2,800,000 is necessary to cover the cost of care, handling, and disposal of property declared surplus subsequent to July 1, 1948, the time at which declarations of surplus property to the War Assets Administration were terminated by the act of June 30, 1948.

Transportation of things

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Transportation of things," \$20,000,000.

This additional requirement results from freight-rate increases authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission since the enactment of the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and from increases in rates for chartering vessels.

Bureau of Yards and Docks

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks

For an additional amount for "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks," \$350,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949."

The purpose of the foregoing provision is to provide, within the limit of funds currently available to the Department of the Navy, the amount required under this appropriation to modify the sewage disposal system at the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y. This project is urgently required because of planned changes in the New York City mains which will affect the Navy's existing facilities. The need for these additional funds was not foreseen at the time of transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1949.

Public works

For an additional amount for "Public works" (appropriated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948), for repair and restoration of facilities at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, \$3,791,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps, 1949."

The purpose of the above provision is to provide, within the limit of funds currently available to the Department of the Navy, the amount required under this appropriation for the restoration of an engine overhaul and repair shop at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I., which was severely damaged by fire on October 15, 1948.

Shipbuilding

Increase and replacement of naval vessels

For an additional amount for "Armor, armament, and ammunition," \$17,600,000.

This estimate of appropriation is to provide the funds required during the remainder of this fiscal year to continue the liquidation of the Navy's wartime shipbuilding program. The rate of expenditure experienced to date under this appropriation has been greater than that contemplated at the time of transmission of the 1949 budget.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

The Congress has appropriated to date \$1,754,327,825 for operation of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1949. Supplemental estimates in the amount of \$102,977,000 were submitted in January 1949. Submitted herewith are additional supplemental estimates totaling \$214,100,500, which are offset in part by a proposed transfer of \$8,750,000, leaving a net request of \$205,350,500. Estimates of

supplemental requirements, which are exclusively for pay increases, totaling \$47,714,600 will be submitted separately.

The estimated additional requirements are based on actual experience for the first 6 months of the current fiscal year. Reflecting these trends on a full-year basis the Department now estimates that postal volume will be 43,286,674,000 pieces of mail and 976,530,000 special service transactions, and that postal revenue will be \$1,602,000,000. These represent increases over the actual experience for fiscal year 1948 of 7.46 percent, 11.06 percent, and 13.55 percent, respectively. The total net appropriation requirements of the Department are now estimated to be \$2,110,369,925.

With this submission are deficiency estimates in the amounts indicated for the respective fiscal years: 1948, \$3,284,000; 1947, \$4,761,500; and 1946, \$1,034,200.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning

For an additional amount for "Office of Budget and Administrative Planning," \$7,600.

The amount of \$4,110 is to provide for lump-sum terminal leave and a small amount of overtime services not foreseen at the time the original estimate was prepared. The remaining \$3,490 is to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General," \$145,000.

This estimate includes \$8,192 for the part-year cost of 12 additional temporary employees needed in the Philatelic Agency, and \$1,650 for the unanticipated cost of lump-sum terminal-leave payments to several high-graded employees. The authorization of 29 new commemorative stamp issues has increased the work load and backlog of orders in the Philatelic Agency. In order to render prompt efficient service to the public, the additional force of 12 temporary employees is urgently needed. The remaining \$135,158 is necessary to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

Bureau of Accounts

For an additional amount for "Bureau of Accounts," \$61,600.

The amount of \$10,880 is the part-year cost of 16 new positions and the lump-sum terminal leave paid the Comptroller upon his retirement. Ten of the sixteen additional positions are needed in the Division of Cost Ascertainment to provide adequate personnel to assure the prompt issuance of current reports and to furnish the Congress and the Bureaus of the Post Office Department with special reports and cost studies to be used in connection with new legislation. Six new positions are needed in the electrical accounting section to extend the use of this type of equipment to take full advantage of possible savings. The work connected with these activities is far behind schedule. The remaining \$50,720 is to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses

For an additional amount for "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses," \$60,400, and the limitation under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for travel expenses of the Purchasing Agent and of the Solicitor and personnel connected with his office, is increased from "\$2,100" to "\$3,980".

This supplemental estimate is required to provide for increased rates on telephone service; increased prices on supplies and equipment; and additional travel, supplies and equipment not previously provided for various new positions in the several bureaus. None of these requirements could be foreseen at the time the original estimate for fiscal year 1949 was prepared. A previous supplemental estimate was submitted to Congress in May 1948 under this head, on which action was deferred for later consideration (H. Rept. No. 2089, June 1, 1948). The change in limitation is to provide for necessary travel expenses of new employees in the Office of the Solicitor.

Printing and Binding

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding," \$366,000.

This estimate is due to current printing prices, which are about 10 percent higher than those upon which the original estimate was based, plus the additional forms required for increased postal business. A supplemental estimate for this item was submitted to Congress in May 1948, and action thereon was deferred for later consideration (H. Rept. No. 2089, June 1, 1948).

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to Assistant Postmasters

For an additional amount for "Compensation to assistant postmasters," \$1,638,000.

The amount of \$99,500 is the net cost of overtime for December 1948 and the territorial cost-of-living allowance authorized by Executive Order No. 10,000. Overtime pay is authorized by law for assistant postmasters at second-class post offices and at post offices of the first class having receipts of \$75,000 or less per annum for work performed on Saturdays and Sundays occurring in December, and on Christmas Day. This is normally restricted by the Post Office Department to the last 3 weeks in that month. The original appropriation was insufficient to fill necessary positions and pay the foregoing additional expenses. The remaining \$1,538,500 is to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

Clerks, First- and Second-Class Post Offices

For an additional amount for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices," \$105,000,000.

The amount of \$14,437,000 is made necessary by the great increase in volume of mail and special-service transactions that require a continuously increasing clerical force to assure quick and efficient

handling and prompt service to the public. A supplemental estimate to provide for the increased mail volume was submitted to Congress in May 1948 under this head. Action thereon was deferred for later consideration (H. Rept. No. 2089, June 1, 1948). The remaining \$90,563,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

Unusual Conditions

For an additional amount for "Unusual conditions," \$7,500.

This supplemental estimate is required to pay for moving equipment at third-class post offices, an expense previously paid by postmasters from personal funds. The change in allocating these expenses is based on a ruling by the Comptroller General dated January 15, 1948, which occurred after the original estimate for fiscal year 1949 had been submitted.

Carfare and Bicycle Allowance

For an additional amount for "Carfare and bicycle allowance," \$325,000.

The major part of this supplemental estimate results from increases in rates for public transportation furnished city letter carriers. These increased rates could not be foreseen at the time the 1949 budget was submitted.

City Delivery Carriers

For an additional amount for "City delivery carriers," \$69,000,000.

The amount of \$12,703,000 is caused by both the great increase in mail volume and the necessity for providing city delivery service to constantly expanding residential areas. A supplemental estimate to provide for the increased mail volume was submitted to Congress in May 1948 under this head. Action thereon was deferred for later consideration (H. Rept. No. 2089, June 1, 1948). The remaining \$56,297,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star Route Service

For an additional amount for "Star route service," \$2,589,000.

The act of June 19, 1948, Public Law 669, accounts for \$2,256,000 of the total supplemental estimate. This law authorizes the Postmaster General (1) to renew 4-year star route contracts, and (2) to readjust the compensation of a contractor during the contract term for increased costs occasioned by unforeseen changes in conditions, without readvertising for bids in either instance.

A new contract for truck transportation of mails from Seattle, Wash., to Alaska over the Alcan Highway, scheduled for five trips weekly each way, was awarded in October 1948. This new service will cost \$286,000 in 1949.

Expansion of the highway post office service involving increasing maintenance costs, and newly established essential star route service in Alaska, make up the remaining \$47,000 requested. None of these increases were foreseen at the time that the original estimate for fiscal year 1949 was submitted.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Star route and air mail service, Alaska," \$718,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Star route and air mail service, Alaska," \$269,500.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Star route and air mail service, Alaska," \$303,600.

The foregoing deficiency estimates will permit prompt additional payments to air carriers for the transportation of mails in Alaska, to cover retroactive increases in mail pay rates granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board, or in process of determination. Rate actions to February 1, 1949, on 19 of the 35 certificated routes will require an aggregate of \$716,100 in excess of the respective appropriations, all of which are exhausted. Most of the rates established to date are temporary. The carriers serving the remaining routes are being paid on the basis of the contract rates that were in effect prior to certification of the routes. The Board estimates that the remaining \$575,000 of the requested additional amounts will be sufficient to cover rate orders to be issued before September 30, 1949.

Railway Mail Service, Salaries

For an additional amount for "Railway mail service, salaries," \$18,198,000.

An estimate of \$2,405,000 is required due to a 3.7-percent increase in total manpower. This revised estimate of manpower is 5 percent in excess of that actually used in fiscal year 1948. The new estimate of mail volume and special-service items that affect this branch of the postal service represents a 7.5-percent increase over 1948 actual volume. The remaining \$15,793,000 is necessary to cover pay increases under Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

Railway Mail Service, Travel Expenses

For an additional amount for "Railway mail service, travel expenses," \$22,400.

Necessary supervision and regular inspections of operations in the field in comparison with the period prior to the war have been curtailed due to limited funds. However, there is greater need than previously for officials to keep in direct touch with field operations because of greatly increased mail volume, new programs such as air parcel post, investigations related to the railway mail pay case, expansion of the Highway Post Office Service, and reviews of star route contractors' requests necessitated by the terms of the act of June 19, 1948, Public Law 669. Even with the additional funds provided for in this estimate the number of travel days available will be below those existing prior to the war.

Railway Mail Service, Miscellaneous Expenses

For an additional amount for "Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses," \$42,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses," \$3,000.

The supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1949 will provide \$29,450 for the rental of additional railway terminal space urgently needed because of the greatly increased mail volume, especially fourth-class

mail, and \$12,550 for other expenses incidental to the operation of terminal facilities. The original appropriation for this item did not include funds for additional space and increasing costs.

The deficiency estimate for fiscal year 1948 results from increases in rates for communications and other contractual services not provided for in the original appropriation.

Foreign Mail Transportation

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign mail transportation," \$320,000.

Many steamship companies, especially the smaller ones, have been slow to submit claims for amounts due them for the transportation of mails to foreign countries during 1947. Claims totaling \$95,500 have been received. The remainder of the total amount requested in the foregoing deficiency estimate is supported by records of mail dispatched to foreign countries by steamship during 1947, for which claims for transportation charges have not been received.

Foreign Air Mail Service

For an additional amount for "Foreign air mail service," \$13,441,000, of which \$8,750,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation."

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign air mail transportation," \$2,563,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign air mail transportation," \$4,172,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign air mail transportation," \$730,600.

Final rates for transportation of mails have been set on only two foreign air mail routes operated by domestic air carriers. However, application for increased rates on practically all routes have been filed and are pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board. Temporary rate increases have been granted on many routes pending final determinations. The Board has advised that final rates will involve further increases over these temporary rates. All rate determinations are retroactive to the dates of application.

The \$20,906,600 requested in the foregoing supplemental and deficiency estimates includes \$576,882 for presently established rates applied to estimates of service in the current fiscal year. The remaining \$20,329,718 is the sum total of net additional amounts estimated to be required to cover rate actions scheduled by the Civil Aeronautics Board between February 4 and September 30, 1949, affecting obligations in the several fiscal years involved. These requests reflect the Board's best estimates of increases based upon the rates to be set during this period. The estimates were submitted by the Chairman in his letter of February 4, 1949, to the Postmaster General in line with the Board's policy of protecting the financial condition of air carriers in the national interest.

The proposed transfer of \$8,750,000 from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" will reduce the amount required from newly appropriated funds for fiscal year 1949 to \$4,691,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Stamps and Stamped Paper

For an additional amount for "Stamps and stamped paper," \$773,000, and the limitation under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for compensation to employees and other necessary expenses of the United States Stamped Envelope Agency, is increased from "\$30,000" to "\$33,000".

Price increases in the unit costs of stamps of approximately 15.7 percent retroactive to July 1, 1948, and a 20-percent increase in the cost of stamped envelopes effective January 1, 1949, plus increased sales related to the growing volume of postal business, makes this supplemental estimate necessary. The change in the expense limitation for the United States Stamped Envelope Agency is necessary to provide in part for the pay increase authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.). These changes were not known at the time that previous estimates were submitted.

Indemnities, Domestic Mail

For an additional amount for "Indemnities, domestic mail," \$372,000.

The additional funds requested in this supplemental estimate are to provide for the increased number and cost of claims resulting from the larger volume of postal business and the greater dollar value of damaged or lost mail. These are factors which could not be fully anticipated at the time that previous estimates were submitted.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Rent, Fuel, and Utility Services

For an additional amount for "Rent, fuel, and utility services," \$617,000.

Rent, fuel, and utility costs for post offices and stations in leased and rented quarters have advanced to a greater extent than estimated. Some additional space must also be provided to relieve congestion due to the heavier than expected volume of mail, especially of parcel post packages.

New leases and additional facilities for handling mails require a total of \$361,700 not provided for in the original appropriation. The remainder of the supplemental estimate is for rent increases, higher fuel costs, and increased rates for utility services, and in some cases, added space provided for in the renewed contracts.

Operating Supplies, Public Buildings

For an additional amount for "Operating supplies, public buildings," \$1,100,000.

Increased rates and contract prices for freight and drayage, telephone service, utilities, and miscellaneous contractual services since the original estimates were prepared, require \$692,000 of the total amount requested. Necessarily greater consumption of electricity, and additional services and supplies for proper servicing of Federal buildings due to added hours of use adds approximately \$260,000. Of the remainder, \$148,000 is due to increased prices of coal, fuel oil, and lighting supplies since August 1947.

Equipment, Public Buildings

For an additional amount for "Equipment, public buildings," \$335,000.

This supplemental estimate is to provide for additional equipment that is urgently needed at post offices for the distribution and handling of the mails and to furnish locker facilities for employees at points where it is now necessary to maintain guards for the protection of personal property.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service," \$1,545,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1949."

The increase of \$1,545,000 is to cover the following items: (1) \$201,000 for increased costs of hardship post differentials covering posts where there are extraordinarily difficult living conditions, excessive physical hardships, and notably unhealthful conditions; (2) \$500,000 for travel authorized in fiscal year 1948 but not completed until fiscal 1949; (3) \$206,000 for German mark revaluation; (4) \$249,600 for emergency evacuation of Foreign Service personnel in China; and (5) \$388,400 for allowances for Marine guards.

Funds covering allowances for Marine guards were originally provided in the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service." The Comptroller General subsequently ruled this appropriation to be unavailable for such expenditures. Additional funds recommended for transfer from this appropriation have become available as the result of the increase in the cost-of-living index in Washington which is used as the base for determining a cost-of-living differential to be paid for other parts of the world.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Limitations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, as amended and supplemented, are amended as follows: International Civil Aviation Organization, decreased from "\$4,430,500" to "\$4,328,504"; Inter-American Coffee Board, decreased from "\$8,000" to "\$4,203"; Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, Radio Section, increased from "\$6,100" to "\$58,393"; and United Nations, increased from "\$15,146,032" to "\$15,199,532".

At the time the 1949 Budget was transmitted to the Congress, the annual budgets of a number of international organizations in which the United States participates had not been officially adopted. The budgets as finally approved, therefore, varied somewhat from estimates included in the Budget.

The additional funds for the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, Radio Section, are needed to provide for an increase of \$10,657 in the regular United States contribution over the original estimate and \$41,636 for the United States share of extraordinary expenses of the organization for the calendar year 1948 as provided for in part 3 (1) article 14, of chapter I of the International Telecommunications Union Convention.

The \$53,500 requested for the United Nations is necessary to cover costs of pay increases granted under authority of Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

The total additional amount of \$105,793 required for these purposes is offset by an equal amount which is recommended to be deducted from contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Inter-American Coffee Board.

LOAN TO UNITED NATIONS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1948 (Public Law 903), authorizing a loan to the United Nations, \$65,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1955.

This supplemental estimate is necessary in order to provide funds for the repayment of \$25,000,000 advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loan to the United Nations under authority of Public Law 903, approved August 11, 1948, and also to make available an additional \$40,000,000 needed to complete the total loan authorization of \$65,000,000.

It is proposed to continue these funds available until June 30, 1955, in order to comply substantially with the provision of the act authorizing advances to the United Nations through July 1, 1955.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions," \$38,630; and limitations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows: International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, from "\$37,560" to "\$74,210", of which latter amount \$30,000 shall remain available until expended for the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine; and International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska, from "\$58,853" to "\$60,833".

Additional funds are necessary at this time for carrying out currently assigned responsibilities of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada. This estimate includes \$30,000 for accomplishment of an investigation of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine; \$1,650 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 900, Eightieth Congress; and \$1,250 each for expenses of studies and hearings on the following matters now pending before the Commission: (1) Pollution of the water of the Niagara River; (2) water levels of the Rainy Lake watershed; (3) applications of the Creston Reclamation Co.; and (4) smoke abatement near Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ontario.

A reference on the Passamaquoddy tidal power project was submitted to the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, by the United States and Canadian Governments in November 1948. The investigation pursuant thereto will cover a review of existing engineering plans, inspections of the locality and public hearings. The Commission contemplates the use, on a reimbursable basis, of engineering services of the Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army. It is anticipated that the investigation will extend over a period of at least 6 months and, therefore, funds appropriated for the purpose should be available at the outset of the approaching working season and remain available

until expended. This project has assumed significant importance because of the existing and prospective power shortage in the area.

The increase of \$1,980 in funds for the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska is needed to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Philippine rehabilitation," \$126,000, for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946.

This increase will provide for the training of 28 Filipinos in conjunction with the Public Health Service program. The Eightieth Congress extended the duration of this training program from January 1, 1948, to July 1, 1950 (Public Law 882, approved July 2, 1948). The authorization provides for the training of 100 Filipinos—47 of which have started or completed their training; 28 will be financed from this proposed supplemental, leaving 25 to be trained from funds requested in the 1950 appropriation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Disbursement

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the Division of Disbursement, \$1,564,700.

This supplemental estimate includes \$452,400 to cover the cost of processing an additional 8,102,000 internal revenue refund checks, the need for which did not become apparent in time to be provided for in the current appropriation. The additional work is attributable principally to changes made by the 1948 Revenue Act which reduced tax rates on income and introduced the community property provisions. As a result it is estimated the number of refunds will be 12,450,000 greater than the earlier estimate of 30,000,000. Of the increase it is believed that the cost of 4,348,000 can be absorbed through operational savings in the writing of checks, leaving 8,102,000 to be financed from this supplemental appropriation. The balance of \$1,112,300 is to meet the cost of pay increases for classified employees pursuant to Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

Payment of Unclaimed Moneys

For an additional amount for "Payment of unclaimed moneys," \$60,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

This supplemental estimate relating to the annual trust account "Payment of unclaimed moneys" is required to enable the Treasury Department to pay claims, certified by the General Accounting Office, of persons whose funds have, for various reasons, been deposited in the receipt account entitled, "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1949 was \$100,000. As of February 10, 1949, \$70,943 had been expended leaving only \$29,057

available. Approved claims in the amount of \$51,635 are being held for payment in the Treasury Department, and it is estimated that additional claims in the amount of approximately \$35,000 will be certified during the remainder of the year.

Contingent Expenses, Public Moneys

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys," \$100,000.

This amount is required to enable the Treasury Department to pay the increased cost of certain expenses incident to collecting, safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing of public moneys of the United States as authorized by section 3653 of the Revised Statutes. The principal items of expense are (1) postage on mutilated currency shipped by the banks to Washington, (2) shipments of new currency to the Federal Reserve banks, and (3) the shipment of coin between the mints and the Federal Reserve banks. The increased postal rates, which became effective on January 1, 1949, contribute substantially to these costs and currency redemption is running at a higher level than had been anticipated.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$3,370,000; and the limitation under this head in the Supplemental Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia, is increased from "\$826,000" to "\$914,000".

This supplemental estimate includes \$701,000 to handle a volume of work not anticipated at the time the 1949 appropriations were made, which assumed the continuation of approximately the 1948 level. For the first 6 months of fiscal year 1949, entries of merchandise increased 14 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of packages examined for appraisal purposes increased 6 percent, and there has been steady increase in the cost of transporting packages to the appraisers' stores. The amount of overtime work for Sundays and holidays at international highways, bridges, tunnels, and ferries has exceeded the previous year's experience by 17 percent. The balance of \$2,669,000 is to meet the cost of pay increases for classified employees pursuant to Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$18,000,000; and limitations under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows: Personal services, from "\$174,000,000" to "\$190,869,690"; personal services at the seat of government, from "\$16,530,000" to "\$18,080,046"; objects of expenditure other than personal services, from "\$19,584,000" to "\$20,714,310"; and printing and binding, from "\$2,576,500" to "\$2,910,500".

This supplemental estimate includes \$724,459 for 1,476 additional enforcement personnel and related costs for an average employment period of 1 month; \$497,541 for the cost in eight collection districts for mechanical processing of tax returns; and \$334,000 additional for printing and binding.

The request for additional employees is based upon the need for strengthening the enforcement and investigative efforts of the Bureau.

The request for funds for the mechanical processing of tax returns filed on Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040ES is in line with the recommendations by the advisory staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. Of the \$497,541 requested, \$389,096 is for the rental of equipment and the balance for the purchase of accessory equipment.

The requested increase for printing and binding includes net additional costs for printing Form 1040A, Employee's Optional Individual Income Tax Return; the amplified instructions for Form 1040 for the 1948 tax year; and forms and tabulating cards for those offices using the tabulating machines in connection with the mechanization program.

The remaining \$16,444,000 is needed to cover the cost of pay increases to classified employees pursuant to Public Law 900 (80th Cong.).

COAST GUARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$200,000 of the unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available during the fiscal years 1949 and 1950 for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General of the United States to be due for the fiscal year 1948 and prior years, for which funds are not otherwise available, under the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of *Ockenfels v. The United States* (107 Ct. Cls. 150); and the limitation under said head on the amount available for retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, is increased from "\$1,000,000" to "\$1,200,000".

This proposed reappropriation of a portion of 1948 unobligated balances would permit the Coast Guard to pay claims for underpayment of retired employees of the former Lighthouse Service. Because of an opinion of the Comptroller General, dated May 28, 1930, the Lighthouse Service and later the Coast Guard established the net salary after deducting the value of quarters furnished as the basis for computing retired pay. In a later opinion (September 29, 1947) prompted by a Court of Claims decision the Comptroller General ruled that retired pay should be based on the gross rather than the net salary. He has since been certifying claims as far back as 1937 for the reimbursement to former employees of the amounts of underpayments.

Experience thus far indicates that a total of approximately 800 claims may be expected, averaging about \$250 each.

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical materials," \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$270,000,000.

Supplemental authorizations of \$310,000,000 for the stock-piling of strategic and critical materials are estimated to be needed by the Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year 1949. Of this amount, \$40,000,000 is for appropriation to procure

materials as they become currently available for stock-piling, and \$270,000,000 is for contract authorizations to be used primarily to encourage the development of new sources of supply for deliveries in the fiscal year 1950 and later.

A total of \$800,000,000 in obligational authority has been enacted in the last 3 years. In addition, by the end of fiscal year 1950, materials valued at about \$700,000,000 will have been transferred to the stock pile from war surplus inventories and from Economic Cooperation Administration operations. The authorizations recommended herewith, together with the \$525,000,000 of authority recommended for 1950, permits the accumulation of stocks valued at \$2,300,000,000 as compared with a stock-pile objective of \$3,694,000,000.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1949 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,500 FOR THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT

MARCH 14, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 12, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$1,500 for the Treasury Department.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$1,500 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House police and Secret Service forces," \$1,500.

This supplemental estimate is required by the Treasury Department in accordance with the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, to reimburse the District of Columbia an amount equal to the difference between total annuities paid and receipts from retirement deductions from salaries of men on active duty. The additional \$1,500 is needed because of the addition of three annuitants to the retired rolls in excess of those contemplated when the original 1949 estimate was submitted.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1949 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$150,000 FOR THE FEDERAL WORKS
AGENCY

MARCH 21, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 19, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$150,000 for the Federal Works Agency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 18, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$150,000, for the Federal Works Agency as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

SITES AND PLANNING, CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites for public buildings, as authorized by the Acts of March 25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456 and 457), \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

Under the above head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 25, 1948, \$475,000 of the \$675,000 appropriated was for the acquisition of sites for certain public buildings authorized in Public Laws 455, 456, and 457, Eightieth Congress. The estimates upon which the request was made were based upon appraisals made in 1947. Recent appraisals and negotiations that have just been completed indicate that an additional \$150,000 will be required to acquire the property as authorized.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, ARCHITECT OF THE
CAPITOL

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1949 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,390 FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

MARCH 22, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 22, 1949.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal
year 1949 in the amount of \$2,390 for the legislative branch, Architect
of the Capitol.

The details of this estimate are set forth in the accompanying letter
of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 21, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$2,390 for the legislative branch, Architect of the Capitol, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings," \$2,390.

This being an estimate for the legislative branch, I make no observation concerning its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1949 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$43,000,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE AIR FORCE

MARCH 28, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 26, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949, in the amount of \$43,000,000, for the Department of the Air Force.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., March 25, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949, in the amount of \$43,000,000, for the Department of the Air Force, as follows:

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

General expenses: For an additional amount for "General expenses"- \$43, 000, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide for increased requirements due to various program changes which cannot be completely absorbed in this appropriation, such as Berlin airlift, modification of aircraft, and wage board increases.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION AND SUPPLEMENTAL
ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FEDERAL
SECURITY AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTI-
MATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949 IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$2,426,760 FOR THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

MARCH 29, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 28, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$2,426,760 for the Federal Security Agency.

The details of the proposed provision and supplemental estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$2,426,760 for the Federal Security Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For an additional amount for "Plans and Specifications," for men's dormitory units, a law school building, administration building, biology building, and greenhouse, \$194,460, to remain available until expended.

An additional \$194,460 is needed to complete the plans and specifications of four buildings to be erected on the grounds of Howard University; men's dormitory units, law-school building, administration building, and a biology building and greenhouse. The original appropriation of \$207,240 in fiscal year 1948 for this purpose was based on a much lower total cost for planning and constructing these buildings than the revised estimate.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Construction of buildings," for alterations to and installations in the existing power plant, \$200,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition to the appropriations and contract authority heretofore provided under this head for construction of an engineering building and women's dormitory units, the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for such construction in an amount not to exceed \$954,000; and the limits of cost set forth under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, are increased from "\$1,788,000" to "\$2,120,000" for the engineering building and from "\$1,378,000" to "\$2,000,000" for the women's dormitory units: *Provided*, That the revised limitations on contract authority and total costs established herein may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1949, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

The Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949, provided \$200,000 for alterations to and installations in the existing power plant at Howard University. Original plans for alterations to the existing powerhouse provided for the installation of oil-burning equipment. These plans have been redrafted by the Public Buildings Administration to substitute coal-burning equipment as being more efficient and economical for long-run operation.

In fiscal year 1946 funds were first appropriated to Howard University to initiate a building program which would relieve the crowded facilities and modernize the physical plant. To date, including the recommendations in the 1950 estimates, the construction of nine buildings has been authorized with individual limits of cost for each building and escalator clauses in the respective appropriation acts.

The first buildings provided for in these appropriations were the women's dormitory and engineering building. The original esti-

mates of cost of these buildings by the Agency were not reviewed by Public Buildings Administration. On January 1, 1948, these estimates were revised upward by Public Buildings Administration on a basis of diagrammatic sketches and the appropriations augmented by the granting of contract authority by Public Law 519, May 10, 1948.

The women's dormitory was advertised in August 1948, and readvertised in November after specifications were redrawn to effect savings, including items of deferred work. The lowest of all bids was greatly in excess of the established limit of cost.

In order to get construction started on this building program I now recommend increase of the limit of cost on the women's dormitory from \$1,378,000 to \$2,000,000 and increase of the limit of cost on the engineering building from \$1,788,000 to \$2,120,000.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO)

For an additional amount for "Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)," \$1,342,300.

This estimate is to provide for additional payments to States for vocational rehabilitation for 1949 and results from an unanticipated increase in State funds for the purchase of services for clients, and unanticipated State salary increases already authorized including cost of living bonuses over which the Federal Government has no control; increased cost of travel due to more liberal allowances; and audit adjustments in favor of the States. These increases have occurred since the regular submittal of the 1949 estimates. In accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the costs of administration of State programs and 50 percent of the costs of services purchased for clients.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

For an additional amount for "Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen," \$690,000.

This supplemental estimate is to provide an additional amount for the payment of unemployment benefits to seamen with wage credits earned on federally controlled ships. The law authorizing these benefits expires on June 30, 1949.

Since the beginning of this program the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress have found it extremely difficult to estimate with any precise degree of accuracy the amount of money necessary to cover benefits paid seamen covered by the law and paid by the State employment security agencies. Several supplemental estimates were required for the fiscal year 1948 and this is the third estimate submitted for 1949. The number of claimants has recently increased in line with the general increase in unemployment. The estimate herewith submitted is based on a projection of the current rate of expenditure for the remainder of the year and agrees with the forecast made by the Federal Security Agency.

4 PROVISION TO FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION

There are no administrative expenses included in this estimate since these expenses are included in the grants made to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration.

It is recommended that the foregoing draft of a proposed provision and supplemental estimates be transmitted to the Congress. .

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget,

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ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR
DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS REN-
DERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES,
AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES, AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS, IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$5,398,883.17, TOGETHER WITH SUCH AMOUNT AS
MAY BE NECESSARY TO PAY INDEFINITE INTEREST AND COSTS
AND TO COVER INCREASES IN RATES OF EXCHANGE AS MAY
BE NECESSARY TO PAY CLAIMS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

MARCH 30, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 29, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$5,398,883.17, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 29, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$5,398,883.17, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency, as follows:

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 145, Eighty-first Congress, \$5,398,883.17, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The details of the estimate covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies and copies of records of judgments submitted by the Department of Justice are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provisions of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, JR.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED ESTIMATE TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

DAMAGE CLAIMS

National Military Establishment: Department of the Navy (p. 4) ..	\$322, 115. 60
Department of State (p. 9)	609. 99
Total damage claims	<u>322, 725. 59</u>

AUDITED CLAIMS

The Judiciary (p. 11) ..	1, 009. 24
Executive Office of the President (p. 11)	299, 301. 95
Independent offices:	
Federal Security Agency:	
Office of Administrator (p. 12)	619. 00
Public Health Service (p. 12)	12, 076. 01
Federal Works Agency:	
Public Buildings Administration (p. 12)	552. 40
Public Roads Administration (p. 12)	922. 08
Veterans' Administration (p. 12)	59, 683. 35
Department of Agriculture (p. 13)	73, 693. 51
Department of Commerce (p. 14)	5, 411. 93
Department of the Interior:	
Civil (p. 14)	585. 00
Indians (p. 14)	2, 239. 00
Department of Justice (p. 15)	26, 899. 30
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army (p. 18)	2, 228, 110. 56
Department of the Navy (p. 24)	1, 303, 371. 24
Post Office Department (to be paid from postal revenues) (p. 28) ..	13, 788. 45
Department of State (p. 30)	2, 749. 28
Treasury Department (p. 30)	32, 633. 25
Total, audited claims	<u>4, 063, 645. 55</u>

JUDGMENTS

Court of Claims:	
Department of Justice (p. 33)	23, 060. 79
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army (p. 33)	488, 150. 13
Panama Canal (p. 34)	91, 549. 18
Total, Court of Claims judgments	<u>602, 760. 10</u>
United States district courts:	
Independent offices: United States Maritime Commission (p. 36)	289, 600. 00
Department of Agriculture (p. 37)	2, 191. 14
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army (p. 38)	66, 665. 37
Department of the Navy (p. 44)	34, 095. 42
Treasury Department: Coast Guard (p. 46)	17, 200. 00
Total, United States district court judgments	<u>409, 751. 93</u>
Total judgments	<u>1, 012, 512. 03</u>
Grand total	<u>5, 398, 883. 17</u>

DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIA-
TION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AU-
DITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST
THE UNITED STATES, TO BE PAID OUT OF THE GEN-
ERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY UNLESS OTHERWISE
INDICATED

DAMAGE CLAIMS

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, February 15, 1949.

HON. FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PACE: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved on December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as herein-after specified.

The claim arose on June 24, 1944, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident out of which it arose. The amount found due the claimants, \$5,200, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim for damages, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

1. Beulah Gollnick and Paul E. Coller, rural delivery No. 1, Vero Beach, Fla. On June 24, 1944, property of Beulah Gollnick and Paul E. Coller was damaged by fire resulting from the crash of United States naval aircraft F6F-3, Bureau No. 40227, in the vicinity of Vero Beach, Fla.

Amount claimed	\$10, 855
Amount reported	5, 200
Total amount claimed	10, 855
Total amount reported	5, 200

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, February 1, 1949.

The Honorable FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PACE: Public Law 224, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, private property, both real and personal, of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss, or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury of residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted, and determined the claims set forth below to be just, reasonable, and meritorious. These claims arose in Guam and were presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claims below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

1. Jesus Pascual Reyes, Barrigada, Guam. In December 1941 and in 1944, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation and during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal and household effects, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees, one dwelling house and one ranch house, was totally destroyed. Amount claimed, \$6,081.47; amount reported, \$5,848.75.

2. Dolores Mariano McDonald, Agana Heights, Guam. In December 1941 and in July 1944, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation and during the United States bombardment, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal and household effects, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees, one dwelling house and two ranch houses, was totally destroyed. Amount claimed, \$10,022.50; amount reported, \$7,793.95.

3. Santiago Aflague Limtiaco, Asan Village, Guam. In 1944, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation and during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of Antonia Aflague Limtiaco, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administrator, consisting of lumber, trees, and three dwelling houses, was totally destroyed. Amount claimed, \$5,644; amount reported, \$5,774.50.

4. Jesus Duenas Cruz, Asan, Guam. In 1944, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation and during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal and household effects, livestock, and farm implements, crops, trees, two dwelling houses and one ranch house, was totally destroyed. Amount claimed, \$7,801.50; amount reported, \$6,240.25.

5. Jose Manalisay Sablan, Sinajana, Guam. In 1944, on Guam, during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real property of the claimant, consisting of two dwelling houses and one ranch house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$6,500; amount reported, \$5,365.

6. Maria Gutierrez Muna, Asan Village, Guam. In July 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment, real and personal property of Jose Muna, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administratrix, consisting of trees and one dwelling house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$4,859; amount reported, \$5,466.

7. Maria Anderson Matanane, Tamuning Village, Guam. In July 1944 and in September 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal effects, livestock, crops, and one dwelling house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$5,281.60; amount reported, \$5,449.10.

8. Frederico Taitano Gutierrez, Agana Heights, Guam. During July and August of 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of crops, trees, and two dwelling houses, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$6,208; amount reported, \$6,408.

9. Rosa San Nicolas Sablan, Tamuning, Dededo, Guam. In July 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment, the real property of Vicente R. Herrero, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administratrix, consisting of one dwelling house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$9,060; amount reported, \$5,330.

10. Manuel Borja Cruz, Yona Village, Yona, Guam. In July and August of 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal and household effects, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees, one dwelling house, three ranch houses and one cement water tank, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$7,103.83; amount reported, \$6,738.50.

11. Juan Cruz Leon Guerrero, Barrigada, Guam. Jesus Cruz Leon Guerrero, age 21, met his death in Guam on August 15, 1944, when he was beheaded by the Japanese soldiers. Jose Cruz Borja, age 28, met his death in Guam on August 1, 1944, when he was shot by a Japanese soldier. They left surviving a mother, Ana Cruz Leon Guerrero, who died on November 7, 1946, and a minor brother and sister, to wit: Julita Cruz Leon Guerrero (now known as Julita Leon Guerrero Cruz), age 16 and Dometro Cruz Leon Guerrero, age 13, all of whom were wholly dependent upon the said decedents for support. The claimant is the duly appointed guardian of the estate of said minors and the Bank of Guam is the duly appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased mother. Since Jesus Cruz Leon Guerrero was a member of the armed forces of the United States at the time of his death, this award is based only on the death of Jose Cruz Borja.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount reported, \$2,440.13. (To claimant for Julita Cruz Leon Guerrero, \$211.20.) (To claimant for Dometro Cruz Leon Guerrero \$1,541.93.) (To the Bank of Guam as administrator of the estate of Ana Cruz Leon Guerrero, deceased, \$687.)

12. Maria Quidachay Nauta, Piti, Guam. Mariano Nauta Nauta, age 57, met his death in Guam on June 20, 1944, when he was beheaded by Japanese soldiers. Pedro Quidachay Nauta, age 30, met his death in Guam on July 11, 1944, when he was killed by Japanese soldiers. Juan Quidachay Nauta, age 20, met his death in Guam on July 11, 1944, when he was struck by fragments of shells in the United States bombardment of Guam. Claimant is the widow of Mariano Nauta Nauta and the mother of Pedro Quidachay Nauta and Juan Quidachay Nauta. She had three minor children by her deceased husband, to wit: Rita Quidachay Nauta, age 18, Joaquin Quidachay Nauta, age 15, and Francisco Quidachay Nauta, age 13. She and her minor children were wholly dependent upon her deceased husband for support. Upon the death of her husband, said claimant and her minor children became wholly dependent upon the deceased sons, Pedro Quidachay Nauta and Juan Quidachay Nauta, for support. Claimant is the duly appointed guardian of the estate and persons of said minor children.

Amount claimed, \$12,000; amount reported, \$6,318.13. (To claimant for herself, \$4,763.03.) (To claimant for Rita Quidachay Nauta, \$135.62.) (To claimant for Joaquin Quidachay Nauta, \$566.14.) (To claimant for Francisco Quidachay Nauta, \$853.34.)

13. Dolores Perez Fejeran, Asan, Guam; Enrique P. Fejeran, Asan, Guam. Francisco Perez Fejeran, age 21, and Tomas Perez Fejeran, age 19, sons of the claimants, met their deaths in Guam on August 9, 1944, when they were beheaded by the Japanese soldiers. Claimants were dependent upon Francisco Perez Fejeran for 10 percent of their support and upon Tomas Perez Fejeran for 90 percent of their support. Since Francisco Perez Fejeran was a member of the

armed forces of the United States at the time of his death, this award is based only on the death of Tomas Perez Fejeran.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount reported, \$2,429.04.

14. Eulogio Gutierrez Gumataotao, Sinajana Village, Guam. In December 1941 and in 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation and during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal and household effects, livestock, and farm implements, crops, trees, two dwelling houses and one ranch house, was totally lost, a portion being confiscated by the Japanese and that remaining being destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$14,094.01; amount reported, \$10,399.50.

15. Antonia B. Pangelinan, Toto Village, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation and during the United States bombardment, the real property of Francisco Blas Pangelinan, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administratrix, consisting of one dwelling house and one ranch house, was totally destroyed. The Guam Land and Claims Commission received and evaluated all available evidence as to the value of the said destroyed real property, and after mature deliberation recommended that the sum of \$8,075 be reported as representing the fair market value of the destroyed property at the time of its destruction.

Amount claimed, \$6,125; amount reported, \$8,075.

16. Manuel Guerrero Flores, Yigo, Guam. In July 1944, on Guam during the combat operations of the United States and Japanese forces, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of lumber, crops, trees, one bungalow, one garage, one ranch house and one dwelling house, was totally destroyed. The Guam Land and Claims Commission received and evaluated all available evidence as to the value of the said destroyed property, and after mature deliberation recommended that the sum of \$9,893.25 be reported as representing the fair market value of the destroyed property at the time of its destruction.

Amount claimed, \$9,707.25; amount reported, \$9,893.25.

17. Cristina Sablan Pangelinan, Santa Rita, Guam. In July 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment, the real property of the claimant, consisting of trees and three houses, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$16,034; amount reported, \$11,534.

18. Manuel Flores Torres, Yigo, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation and the United States bombardment, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects, livestock, and farm implements, crops, trees, and one house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$8,576.60; amount reported, \$7,867.50.

19. Josefa Sablan Camacho, Agana, Guam. In July 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal and household effects, trees, and three dwelling houses, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$5,276; amount reported, \$5,247.

20. Vicente B. Martinez, Barrigada, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real property of the claimant, consisting of trees, one dwelling house, one storehouse, and one bakery shop, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$11,706.50; amount reported, \$9,260.

21. Manuel Flores Torres, Yigo, Guam. In July 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment, the real property of Juan Torres Espinosa also known as Juan De Torres Espinosa, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administrator, consisting of trees and one dwelling house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$6,008; amount reported, \$6,008.

22. Inocencio Santos Aflague, Sinajana, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real property of the claimant, consisting of trees, three bungalows, three chicken ranches, one water tank and one dwelling house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$6,590.50; amount reported, \$6,345.50.

23. Segundo Pereira Leon Guerrero, Sinajana, Guam. In 1941 and 1944, on Guam by confiscation by the Japanese occupation forces and during the United States bombardment, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of an automobile, household effects, livestock, crops, one bungalow, and one ranch house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$6,715.50; amount reported, \$6,163.50.

24. Josefa Diaz Cruz, Sinajana, Guam; Rosa Diaz Borja, Dededo, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment, the real property of the claimants, consisting of one house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$5,685; amount reported, \$5,685.

25. Vicente Fernandez Arriola, Barrigada, Guam. In July and September 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of hardware, crops, trees, five houses, and one garage, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$31,147.14; amount reported \$23,328.50.

26. Beatrice Portusach Cruz, Agana, Guam. In December 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, the personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects and store stock and equipment, was confiscated by the Japanese, and in July 1944 the real property of the claimant, consisting of one house, was partially destroyed by the United States bombardment.

Amount claimed, \$8,784.99; amount reported, \$6,838.56.

27. Jose White White, San Antonio, Guam. In December 1941 and in 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects, personal effects, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees and two houses, was totally destroyed. The Guam Land and Claims Commission received and evaluated all available evidence as to the value of the said destroyed property, and after mature deliberation recommended that the sum of \$7,098.05 be reported as representing the fair market value of the destroyed property at the time of its destruction.

Amount claimed, \$6,591.50; amount reported, \$7,098.05.

28. Jose Martinez Perez, Barrigada, Guam. In 1942 and in 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, the United States bombardment and the combat activities of the Japanese and United States armed forces, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects, livestock, and farm implements, two bungalows and one house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$9,334.50; amount reported, \$7,821.25.

29. Pedro Palomo Esteban, Barrigada, Guam. In 1942 and in 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects, store stock, livestock, crops, trees, one bungalow, three houses, two ranch houses and a water tank, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$14,011.24; amount reported, \$12,915.96.

30. Jesus Guzman Mesa, Yona Village, Guam. In 1941 and in 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, the United States bombardment and subsequent combat activities of the United States armed forces, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal property, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees, and one house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$6,389.50; amount reported, \$5,991.50.

31. Juan Aflague Lintiac, Asan, Guam. In 1942 and in 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees, and three houses, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$5,895.86; amount reported, \$5,348.36.

32. Josefa Torre Villagomez, Agana, Guam. In 1944 and in 1945, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of Juana Cruz Villagomez, deceased, Rosa Cruz Villagomez, deceased, and Ignacia Cruz Villagomez, deceased, of whose estates the claimant is the duly appointed administratrix, consisting of household effects, one house and one bungalow, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$5,836; amount reported, \$5,720. (To estate of Juana Cruz Villagomez, deceased, and Rosa Cruz Villagomez, deceased, \$4,595.) (To estate of Ignacia Cruz Villagomez, deceased, \$1,125.)

33. Elmer Lee Gay, Agana Heights, Guam. In 1942 and in 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of books, trees, three houses, and one ranch house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$12,295.50; amount reported, \$11,711.75.

34. Felix Martinez Camacho, Tamuning Village, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees, and one house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$7,899.50; amount reported, \$7,720.32.

35. Gonzalo Reyes Eclavea, Barrigada, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real property of the claimant, consisting of trees, one ranch house, and one dwelling house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$11,641.25; amount reported, \$7,866.25.

36. Francisco Martinez Cruz, Agana Heights, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment, the real property of the claimant, consisting of trees and five houses, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$11,655; amount reported, \$10,538.

37. Ismael Torres Calvo, Sinajana, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the heirs of Tomas Anderson Calvo, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administrator, consisting of a stamp collection, books, and one house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$10,509; amount reported, \$9,259.

38. Vicente Cruz Torres, Sinajana, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the occupation by the Japanese, the United States bombardment, and the combat activities of the United States and Japanese forces, the real property of Vicente Leon Guerrero Torres, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administrator, consisting of 17 chicken houses, 1 ranch house, 1 bungalow, and 2 houses, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$8,120; amount reported, \$5,135.

39. Enrique Mendiola Castro, Mongmong Village, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of Juan Wilson Castro, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administrator, consisting of household effects, crops, trees, and one house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$8,934; amount reported, \$5,836.50.

40. Joaquin Aflague Limtiaco, Barrigada, Guam. In 1941, 1942, and 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation and the United States bombardment, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of 16 automobiles and trucks, lumber and other building material, automobile accessories, oil, gasoline, mechanical equipment, 1 house, 1 automobile repair shop, and 1 warehouse, was totally lost, a portion being confiscated by the Japanese occupation forces and the remainder being destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$29,229.95; amount reported, \$25,707.

In the above claims the total amount claimed is \$373,355.19; total amount reported is \$316,915.60.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 15, 1949.

The Honorable FRANK PACE, Jr.,

Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. PACE: In accordance with the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claims on account of damage to, or loss of, privately owned property caused by the negligence of employees of the Department acting within the scope of their employment. These claims were presented by the claimants within 1 year after the date of accrual.

The claims have been examined by legal counsel of this Department and they are legally valid for submission under the said act. I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to the Congress to be paid out of appropriations that may be made therefor. It is further

recommended that in making an appropriation for payment of the claims, the Congress provide the definite amounts of the claims, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claims in the foreign currency specified.

1. Rafael Cabrera, Jr., Calle y Avenida No. 1 N. O., Managua, Nicaragua. On December 24, 1948, a Government-owned vehicle in Managua, Nicaragua, while being operated by a Government employee in a negligent manner, collided with claimant's vehicle and damaged it.

Amount claimed: 2,655 Nicaraguan cordobas (\$532.25); amount allowed: 2,375 Nicaraguan cordobas (\$407.81).

2. Marcel Decaucourt, 1 Rue Fernand Cormon, Paris, France. On October 26 1946, a Government-owned vehicle in Paris, France, while being operated by a Government employee, in a negligent manner, collided with the claimant's vehicle and damaged it.

Amount claimed, 47,113 French francs (\$396.04); amount allowed, 20,322 French francs (\$170.91).

3. Henri Hartogsohn, 122 Av. des Champs Elysees, Paris, France. On February 27, 1947, a Government-owned vehicle, in Paris, France, while being operated by a Government employee, in a negligent manner, collided with the claimant's vehicle and damaged it.

Amount claimed, 4,980 French francs (\$31.27); amount allowed, 4,980 French francs (\$31.27).

Sincerely yours,

JACK B. TATE,
Acting Legal Adviser
(For the Secretary of State).

AUDITED CLAIMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, March 15, 1949.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), a schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement which have been submitted to the Treasury Department. The numbers of the certificates are shown in the first column of the schedule, under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), covering the services of the following departments and independent offices:

The Judiciary-----		\$1, 009. 24
Executive Office of the President-----		299, 301. 95
Independent offices:		
Federal Security Agency:		
Office of Administrator-----	\$619. 00	
Public Health Service-----	12, 076. 01	
Federal Works Agency:		
Public Buildings Administration-----	552. 40	
Public Roads Administration-----	922. 08	
Veterans Administration-----	59, 683. 35	
		73, 852. 84
Department of Agriculture-----		73, 693. 51
Department of Commerce-----		5, 411. 93
Department of the Interior:		
Civil-----	\$585. 00	
Indians-----	2, 239. 00	
		2, 824. 00

Department of Justice.....	\$26, 899. 30
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army.....	\$2, 228, 110. 56
Department of the Navy.....	1, 303, 371. 24
	3, 531, 481. 80
Post Office Department (to be paid from postal revenues).....	13, 788. 45
Department of State.....	2, 749. 28
Treasury Department.....	32, 633. 25
Total.....	4, 063, 645. 55

For the payment of these claims there is required an appropriation of \$4,063,645.55, together with such additional sum, due to possible increases in rates of exchange, as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the certificates of settlement of the General Accounting Office.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment

THE JUDICIARY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1724690	Rose Walsh, United States Commissioner.	Fees of commissioners, United States Courts (certified claims).	\$131. 64	
1724690	Clerk of the United States District Court, Third Division, District of Alaska.	do.....	877. 60	\$1, 009. 24

EXECUTIVE

1726219	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.	Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development (certified claims).		\$503. 32
1723494	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.	Salaries and expenses, Office of War Information (certified claims).		22, 097. 01
1726917	Indiana Harbor Belt R. R. Co.	Expenses, disposal agencies, War Assets Administration, special fund (certified claims).		1, 129. 03
1727113	Prescott Production Tool Co.	do.....		1, 393. 16
1726256	Reconstruction Finance Corp.	do.....		861. 43
1726723	National Machine Tool Bureau.	do.....		1, 483. 74
1724549	First National Bank in St. Louis, assignee for American Lithofold Corp.	do.....		2, 032. 91
1723252	Kaiser Co., Inc.	do.....		23, 327. 35
1722839	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do.....		235, 000. 00
737	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....		7, 938. 56
738	do.....	do.....		729. 17
1727663	First National Bank in St. Louis, assignee for American Lithofold Corp.	do.....		969. 47
1728882	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do.....		1, 836. 80

12 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development (certified claims).....	\$503.32
Salaries and expenses, Office of War Information (certified claims).....	22,097.01
Expenses, disposal agencies, War Assets Administration, special fund (certified claims).....	276,701.62
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	299,301.95

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1721966	Frank G. Foley.....	Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Federal Security Agency, Office of Administrator) (certified claims).		\$619.00
1726113	Henry G. Morgan.....	Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service (certified claims).	\$1,270.50	
1726113	do.....	Hospital and medical care, Public Health Service (certified claims).	869.50	
1726113	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "755520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do.....	250.00	2,390.00
1721681	Pieker X-Ray Corp.....	Hospital and medical care, Public Health Service (certified claims).		3,403.62
785	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....		880.00
1726717	Dr. John W. Brown.....	Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service (certified claims).		5,402.39

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

1724467	The National City Bank of Troy, N. Y., as administrator of the estate of Arthur Porter Smyth, deceased.	Defense aid, services and expenses (allotment to Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration) (certified claims).		\$922.08
1725455	Rosa D. Mann, widow, as payer of the funeral expenses of Charles A. Mann, deceased.	Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Buildings Administration (certified claims).		552.40

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

1723106	Heidbrink division of the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims).		\$624.00
1721923	Albert Leo Shedler.....	do.....		523.40
1721082	North American Philips Co., Inc.	do.....		4,435.00
1721490	Elouise J. Evans.....	do.....	\$1,645.21	
1721490	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "36F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Veterans' Administration."	do.....	290.33	1,935.54
1721528	General Electric X-ray Corp.	do.....		2,297.60
1721389	Remington Rand, Inc.....	do.....		16,647.23
1720629	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do.....		1,747.45

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1719413	Robert M. Wilkinson.....	Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims).	-----	\$578.77
1726870	Claude P. Street Piano Co.....	do.....	-----	1,350.00
1725956	Daniel J. Simone.....	do.....	-----	1,312.15
1725453	Kings Park State Hospital.....	do.....	-----	878.00
1725454	do.....	do.....	-----	988.00
1726389	do.....	do.....	-----	1,254.00
1726199	Rudolph R. Wurth.....	do.....	-----	1,710.46
1726360	Brooklyn State Hospital.....	do.....	-----	1,096.00
1726051	State of California, Department of Mental Hygiene.	do.....	-----	1,469.17
782	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	522.28
789	do.....	do.....	-----	571.16
1725808	American Expansion Bolt & Manufacturing Co.	do.....	-----	1,537.50
1727349	Joseph R. Harrison, Jr.....	do.....	-----	1,336.22
1726985	Kings Park State Hospital.....	do.....	-----	1,322.38
1727718	Herman Stracher.....	do.....	-----	1,256.60
1727726	Else (Elise) Dee Hungerford, as executrix of the estate of Agnes Clare Dee, deceased.	do.....	-----	3,370.90
1727921	Peter Guidicelli.....	do.....	-----	522.60
1727626	Commodity Credit Corporation.	do.....	-----	1,909.51
1729525	Kings Park State Hospital.....	Salaries and expenses, Veterans Administration (certified claims).	-----	508.00
1728196	Pilgrim State Hospital.....	do.....	-----	670.00
1728912	Brooklyn State Hospital.....	do.....	-----	1,293.61
1729019	Riley Stoker Corp.....	do.....	-----	572.51
1729020	Remington Rand, Inc.....	do.....	-----	3,483.90
1729302	Board of Trustees, Sunny Acres Hospital.	do.....	-----	1,377.91
1729305	Ira Remer.....	do.....	-----	581.50

RECAPITULATION

Independent offices:

Federal Security Agency:

Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Federal Security Agency, Office of Administrator) (certified claims).....

Expenses, Division of venereal diseases, Public Health Service (certified claims)..... 1,270.50

Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service (certified claims)..... 5,403.12

Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service (certified claims)..... 5,402.39

Federal Works Agency:

Defense aid, services and expenses (allotment to Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration) (certified claims).....

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Buildings Administration (certified claims)..... 552.40

Veterans' Administration: Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims)..... 59,683.35

Total, independent offices..... 73,852.84

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-403026	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Treasury Department.	Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	-----	\$913.50
1722368	Commodity Credit Corp.....	do.....	-----	65,043.00
749	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	2,445.31
748	do.....	do.....	-----	526.08
1727362	The Pfaunder Co.....	Salaries and expenses, agricultural and industrial chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims).	-----	3,649.35

14 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1728580	Robinson Standard Aerial Surveys, Inc., formerly C. S. Robinson Aerial Surveys.	Parity payments, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	\$558.13	
1728580	do-----	Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	558.14	\$1,116.27

RECAPITULATION

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	\$68,927.89
Parity payments, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	558.13
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)-----	558.14
Salaries and expenses, agricultural and industrial chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims)-----	3,649.35
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	73,693.51

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1726600	Industrial Instruments, Inc.---	Ordinance and ordnance stores, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims).-----		\$2,000.00
744	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).-----		2,281.02
1725810	Precision Aeromotive Corp.---	Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).-----		541.91
1727128	Graham Transmissions, Inc.---	Working fund, Commerce, Standards (certified claims).-----		589.00

RECAPITULATION

Ordinance and ordnance stores, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims)-----	\$2,000.00
Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)-----	2,281.02
Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)-----	541.91
Working fund, Commerce, Standards (certified claims)-----	589.00
Total, Department of Commerce-----	5,411.93

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
	CIVIL			
1727900	Charles Eder-----	Soil and moisture conservation operations, Department of the Interior (certified claims).-----		\$585.00
	INDIANS			
1725047	R. W. Carr, M. D.-----	Medical relief of natives of Alaska (certified claims).-----		979.00
1726622	John A. Larson-----	Support and rehabilitation of needy Indians (certified claims).-----		1,260.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

RECAPITULATION

CIVIL

Soil and moisture conservation operations, Department of the Interior (certified claims)----- \$585.00

INDIANS

Medical relief of natives of Alaska (certified claims)----- 979.00
Support and rehabilitation of needy Indians (certified claims)----- 1,260.00

Total, Department of the Interior (Indians)----- 2,239.00

Total, Department of the Interior----- 2,824.00

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1727970	Guy B. Scribner-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	\$575.06	
1727970	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do-----	101.48	
1728341	Charles B. Dixon-----	do-----	1,314.23	\$676.54
1728341	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do-----	231.93	1,546.16
1729256	Paul L. Stoops-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	58.30	
1729256	do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	908.71	
1729256	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do-----	170.65	1,137.66
1728247	John V. Peterson-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	81.62	
1728247	do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	398.88	
1728247	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do-----	84.56	565.06
1728143	Alton E. Finch-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	333.12	
1728143	do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	701.24	
1728143	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do-----	182.53	1,216.89
1728810	Gertrude Terrill Butler, as executrix of the will of Guy W. Butler, deceased.	do-----	731.29	
1728810	do-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	566.44	1,297.73

16 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1728788	William H. Windes.....	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	\$596.02	\$701.20
1728788	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do.....	165.18	
1728819	Guy M. Gray, Jr.....	do.....	1,396.12	1,642.49
1728819	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do.....	246.37	
1727860	Hubert R. Latimer.....	do.....	412.58	795.38
1727860	do.....	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	263.49	
1727860	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do.....	119.31	1,480.24
1727837	Joseph A. Massc.....	do.....	749.70	
1727837	do.....	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	508.50	1,369.11
1727837	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do.....	222.04	
1725334	Earl T. Savard.....	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	619.92	1,332.48
1725334	do.....	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	543.83	
1725334	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do.....	205.36	942.38
1726341	Winfield S. Hodgins.....	do.....	680.12	
1726341	do.....	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	452.49	835.72
1726341	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do.....	199.87	
1723381	Russell M. Freeman.....	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	801.02	942.38
1723381	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do.....	141.36	
1723181	Lt. Col. Clarence S. Howe.....	do.....	710.36	835.72
1723181	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do.....	125.36	

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1721504	Ruic M. Mason, as special administratrix of the estate of Ira A. Mason, deceased.	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	\$1,465.47	
1721504	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	258.61	
1720526	Rex M. Griffin	do	461.88	\$1,724.08
1720526	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	81.51	
				543.39
1723327	Ceylon L. Eaton	do	826.02	
1723327	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	145.77	
				971.79
1719701	Arthur J. Rouselle	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	416.50	
1719701	do	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	1,512.65	
1719701	Treasurer, United States, For credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	340.44	2,269.59
1719746	Traey M. Page	do	1,605.19	
1719746	do	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	424.79	
1719746	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	358.23	2,388.21
1722831	Norman L. Hamilton	do	683.06	
1722831	do	Salaries and expenses, Immigration Service (certified claims).	496.59	
1722831	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	208.17	1,387.82
1724598	William L. Ellison	do	1,507.12	
1724598	do	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	256.95	
1724598	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	311.31	2,075.38

RECAPITULATION

Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims)	\$5,895.10
Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims)	21,004.20
Total, Department of Justice	26,899.30

18 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Certificate No:	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-403205	Great Northern Ry. Co.-----	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	\$32.32	
T-403205	do-----	Working fund, War, transportation (certified claims).	775.76	
750	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	152.80	\$808.08
750	do-----	Medical and hospital department, Army (certified claims).	80.75	
750	do-----	Ordinance service and supplies, Army (certified claims).	1,749.57	
750	do-----	Transportation service, Army (certified claims).	694.73	
751	do-----	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	167.96	
751	do-----	Transportation service, Army (certified claims).	2,327.24	
1685807	Hattie P. Blair, as administratrix of the estate of James Scott Blair, deceased.	Finance service, Army (certified claims).		2,495.20
1717413	Clara Flaker-----	do-----		637.60
1717462	Johannes Ruopp, as father and beneficiary of George Ruopp, deceased.	do-----	269.31	661.00
1717462	Marie Ruopp, as mother and beneficiary of George Ruopp, deceased.	do-----	269.30	538.61
1718337	The Royal Bank of Canada-----	do-----		700.00
1718666	Giovanna Roca Scorgia-----	do-----	950.00	
1718666	Treasurer, United States for credit to "2180425 Finance service, Army, 1948."	do-----	50.00	1,000.00
1719683	Wong Shee Dong-----	do-----		848.00
1719815	Clarence C. Quinn, as brother and designated beneficiary of Arthur F. Quinn, deceased.	do-----		855.00
1721034	Dorothy Earlene Wilding, as widow of Branwood J. Wilding, deceased.	do-----		2,159.72
1721363	Jew S. Yat, also known as Harry Soon-Yat Wong.	do-----		748.00
1721433	Chin Yong Shee-----	do-----		3,782.00
1721441	Lillian Sprague-----	do-----		600.00
1722209	Elmer W. Crowder-----	do-----		600.00
1722480	Victoria V. Armijo-----	do-----		600.00
1722878	Antoinette L. Delcambre, as Tutrix of Dennis Louviere, Jr., undesignated beneficiary and minor son of Dennis Louviere, deceased.	do-----		508.72
1722990	Lloyd R. Lee-----	do-----		531.47
1723060	George P. Hill, Jr.-----	do-----		643.77
1723127	Jacob Rubinoff-----	do-----		682.50
1723244	Judean C. Brekken-----	do-----		901.65
1723342	Helen F. Donahue, as mother of Duncan R. Donahue, deceased.	do-----		781.95
1723399	Leung Bing, also known as Mrs. Wan K. Chan.	do-----		1,353.04
1723400	Chan Kam Wo, also known as Woo Kam Chan.	do-----		625.78
1723427	Chester J. Hurst-----	do-----		800.00
1723702	Jose Delgado-----	do-----		550.00
1723705	John E. Cutcliffe-----	do-----		536.90
1723845	Irvin M. Carr-----	do-----		1,128.75
1723860	Yee Guey P. Lee-----	do-----		2,100.00
1723868	Jew Shee Ngon-----	do-----		2,904.00
1723940	Edith W. Steel, as mother of Paul Alexander Steel, deceased.	do-----	759.03	
1723940	J. Robert Steel, as father of Paul Alexander Steel, deceased.	do-----	759.03	1,518.66
1723952	Bennie F. Ferranti-----	do-----		790.00
1724020	Alexander R. Pyrzynski-----	do-----		512.47

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1724380	Albert W. Braun, major	Finance service, Army (certified claims).		\$1,408.90
T-402330	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., treasury department.	do		767.77
T-402843	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do		2,055.88
741	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		1,031.36
1723411	Lu Etta Kyle	do		600.00
1724800	Luther Transfer & Storage Co.	do		557.24
1724852	Clyde S. McCall	do		979.07
1724586	Burnham's Van Service	do		1,136.47
1724992	Wayne Warden, Jr., Captain, USAF, AO-45115.	do		630.80
1725148	John I. Berkshire	do		559.95
1725178	William F. Brower, Jr.	do		934.71
1725549	Martin R. Schulze, as designated beneficiary of Raymond D. Smithson, deceased.	do		775.20
1725680	James R. Herzberger	do		826.93
1725697	Odell Perry	do	\$604.84	
1725697	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "214330 Reimbursement, Government property lost or damaged."	do	192.53	797.37
1725933	Duncan M. Jeffrey, as father of James M. Jeffrey, deceased.	do	788.19	
1725933	Jean Jeffrey, as mother of James M. Jeffrey, deceased.	do	788.20	1,576.39
1726069	Jerome L. Sullivan, Jr.	do		508.58
1726129	Henry I. Morehead	do		2,365.28
1726648	Jee N. Yee	do		1,200.00
1726674	David W. Swift	do		868.07
1726819	Dovie Locke, as executrix of the will of James D. Mason, deceased.	do		933.34
1726162	W. A. Shephard, as father of Walter A. Shephard, Jr., deceased.	do	260.42	
1726162	Ann Marie Shephard, as mother of Walter A. Shephard, Jr., deceased.	do	260.42	520.84
1726651	Alberta Tineher Wiehete, as widow and designated principal beneficiary of Ira L. Tineher, deceased.	do		585.00
1726822	Woon Hang Fong	do		2,602.00
1726930	Sarah Koffer, as mother and designated beneficiary of Irving Koffer, deceased.	do		1,035.00
1726979	Chew See Chin	do		2,816.00
T-402854	Athison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do		1,226.44
T-403163	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do		701.20
T-403165	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do		702.16
T-403185	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	do		1,151.22
T-403305	Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co.	do		6,118.13
T-403421	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do		627.88
T-403505	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Treasury Department.	do		746.46
T-403589	New York Central R. R. Co.	do		2,022.58
T-403616	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	do		876.64
1726200	Tom Ting Yuen	do		800.00
1727486	Jaek T. Johnston	do		1,743.06
1727783	Mrs. Lim Toy Yuke	do		2,664.00
1727794	Robert C. Fletcher	do		1,022.22
1727964	Mrs. Florence Provo	do		936.00
1728127	Yee's Wong	do		792.00
1728229	Manufacturers Trust Co., for credit to Lew Shee Chin, account No. SI 17775.	do		2,426.00
1728309	Helen Arone Argiros	do		1,680.00

20 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1728471	Matthias H. Raible	Finance service, Army (certified claims).		\$880.00
1728472	Clerk of the Chancery Court of Lincoln County, a/c Clifton B. Redd, minor.	do		900.00
1728785	En N. Woo	do		3,172.00
T-403403	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do		600.37
T-403405	do	do		706.92
T-403560	do	do		731.64
T-403731	do	do		740.92
T-403778	do	do		645.90
1728681	Judge advocate general of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Jacinto Acha, deceased.	do		523.75
1728853	Jackson H. Tector	do		900.00
1729088	Aero Mayflower Transit Co.	do		724.15
1729276	Nicholas Fusco, as father of William R. Fusco, deceased.	do		1,627.62
1729307	Lui Li Chan Ng	do		2,940.00
1729309	Earl P. Adams, as executor of the estate of Robert B. Amacker, Jr., deceased.	do		1,726.82
1729310	William F. Mitchell, Jr.	do		793.06
1729336	Jack C. Purcell	do		517.10
1729338	Fred Hum	do		569.00
1729449	Howard E. Jacques	do		591.50
1729450	Raymond J. Nutting, Jr.	do		861.11
1729451	Chin Shee Hom	do		3,060.00
1722054	Kroehler Manufacturing Co.	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).		76,941.98
1722144	do	do		
1722282	Washington Packers, Inc.	do		136,257.16
1722283	do	do		781.12
1722284	do	do		859.19
1722954	Carl E. Flygare	do		501.84
1722954	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do	\$582.89 102.86	685.75
1722910	President and Fellows of Harvard College.	do		575.00
1724699	Washington Packers, Inc.	do		915.92
T-402136	New York Central R. R. Co.	do		633.27
T-402474	Priceman Fox Transport Co.	do	3.02	
T-402474	Treasurer, United States for credit to "215520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do	503.32	506.34
T-401466	E. H. Priceman	do		607.02
T-402836	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do		539.60
730	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		839.09
734	do	do		1,475,372.00
735	do	do		20,679.76
736	do	do		4,842.76
739	do	do		7,731.60
752	do	do		935.31
753	do	do		5,300.00
754	do	do		531.52
760	do	do		15,858.78
765	do	do		3,665.49
767	do	do		512.26
768	do	do		567.20
777	do	do		627.34
781	do	do		1,180.07
1725414	U. S. Commercial Company	do		22,029.05
1725633	The International Postal Supply Co.	do		2,860.00
T-402848	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do		974.62
T-402903	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do		934.77

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-402934	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "80F5875 Special deposits, suspense, Federal Works Agency" (case of Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.).	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	-----	\$570.38
T-403138	Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co.	-----do-----	-----	666.00
T-403251	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	-----do-----	-----	5,548.95
1727308	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in favor of the receiver general of Canada, for \$702.31, Canadian currency.	-----do-----	-----	702.31
1727873	State Street Trust Co., as assignee of the Shields Specialty Products Co.	-----do-----	-----	6,804.03
1728673	The E. Kahn's Sons Co.	-----do-----	-----	28,057.35
1729142	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in favor of Quan Kee Chauk, for fifteen thousand three hundred forty and 60/100 pesos, Philippine currency.	-----do-----	-----	7,670.30
T-403846	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.	-----do-----	-----	813.98
1727953	Rex Products Corp.	-----do-----	-----	2,849.53
1729106	California Packing Corp.	-----do-----	-----	508.97
1729304	Kroehler Manufacturing Corp.	-----do-----	-----	90,113.84
1729308	The Regents of the University of California.	-----do-----	-----	756.85
1729482	New York Central System	-----do-----	-----	546.87
1726834	Michigan State Industries	Replacing quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	-----	747.00
1718790	George D. Lukes	Signal service of the Army (certified claims).	\$654.31	
1718790	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	-----do-----	115.47	769.78
1718828	Benjamin V. Blom	-----do-----	439.07	
1718828	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army," \$77.52; "218135.2 Contributions, civil service retirement and disability fund," \$0.21.	-----do-----	77.73	516.80
1719274	Marcel J. E. Gelay	-----do-----	679.12	
1719274	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	-----do-----	119.85	798.97
1722982	Harrison J. Merrill	-----do-----	479.42	
1722982	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	-----do-----	84.60	564.02
1723465	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	785.33

22 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1724209	Mae Morris Landau	Signal service of the Army (certified claims).	\$458.18	
1724209	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do	80.85	\$539.03
1722457	William L. Litehfield	do	613.97	
1722457	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do	108.34	722.31
1726948	William H. Mahoney	do	526.17	
1726948	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do	92.85	619.02
1729288	Clifford E. Mattox	do	455.35	
1729288	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do	80.36	535.71
1704739	Wilfred J. Graff	Air Corps, Army (certified claims).	699.11	
1704739	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do	123.37	822.48
1721591	Walter C. Cantrell	do	640.65	
1721591	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: "57F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Air Force."	do	113.06	753.71
1722973	William Y. McPherson	do	564.31	
1722973	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "57F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Air Force."	do	99.58	663.89
755	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		814.15
775	do	do		716.01
758	do	do		991.36
1729334	J. I. Case Co.	do		7,570.97
T-401343	Herrin Transportation Co.	Transportation service, Army (certified claims).	1.85	
T-401343	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "215520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations," \$110.62; "86X0105(03) National Defense Housing, Office of Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency (transfer to Public Housing Administration)" \$349.22; "174256 Refund of transportation charges," \$72.85.	do	532.69	534.54
T-402211	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Treasury Department.	do		2,191.75
T-403128	Atehison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do		2,295.28
T-403174	do	do		1,356.22
T-403221	do	do		1,108.71

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1726354	Truscott Boat & Dock Co....	Transportation service, Army (certified claims)	-----	\$748. 19
756	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	2,367. 63
759	do-----	do-----	-----	506. 36
1729070	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in favor of Commonwealth of Australia, for seventeen thousand five hundred sixty-five pounds, nineteen shillings, and eleven pence, Australian currency.	do-----	-----	56,703. 04
1722390	William V. Elliott, public administrator of the County of Kings, as administrator of the estate of Georg H. Salvesen, deceased.	do-----	\$697. 93	
1722390	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "218135.2 Contributions, civil service retirement and disability fund."	do-----	3. 05	700. 98
T-403650	Union Pacific R. R. Co-----	do-----	-----	1,066. 20
1722830	Byron R. Tarbox, M. D-----	Medical and hospital department, Army (certified claims).	-----	948. 00
1723271	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in favor of the receiver of public moneys, for 545 pounds, 10 shillings, and 7 pence, Australian currency.	do-----	-----	1,760. 96
742	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	955. 00
T-403314	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims).	-----	932. 31
T-401948	Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy R. R. Co.	do-----	-----	674. 19
T-401943	do-----	do-----	-----	513. 36
1726001	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do-----	-----	2,819. 62
1725297	Pioneer Engineering & Manufacturing Co.	do-----	-----	12,168. 37
T-401672	Illinois Central R. R. Co-----	do-----	-----	511. 50
729	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	726. 81
740	do-----	do-----	-----	3,000. 16
766	do-----	do-----	-----	1,047. 67
779	do-----	do-----	-----	1,551. 60
780	do-----	do-----	-----	1,225. 88
1726749	Western Cartridge Co-----	Chemical warfare service, Army (certified claims).	-----	2,920. 00
T-401671	Deaton Truck Line, Inc-----	do-----	167. 47	
T-401671	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "89-112/70010 Atomic Energy, Executive (allotment to Atomic Energy Commission), 1942-47," \$46.69; "215520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations," \$360.14; "474256 Refund of transportation charges," \$12.11.	do-----	418. 94	586. 41
T-403368	Merchants Motor Freight, Inc.	Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores (certified claims).	-----	813. 96

24 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
723	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Working fund, War, ordnance (certified claims).	-----	\$16,660.68
743	do	do	-----	2,866.53
747	do	do	-----	40,064.42
1729664	Hoboken White Lead & Color Works, Inc.	Working fund, Army, Chemical Corps (certified claims).	-----	1,898.40

RECAPITULATION

Finance service, Army (certified claims)	-----	\$108,118.99
Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims)	-----	1,931,208.25
Replacing quartermaster service, Army (certified claims)	-----	747.00
Signal service of the Army (certified claims)	-----	5,850.97
Air Corps, Army (certified claims)	-----	12,332.57
Medical and hospital department, Army (certified claims)	-----	3,744.71
Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims)	-----	26,921.04
Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores (certified claims)	-----	813.96
Chemical warfare service, Army (certified claims)	-----	3,506.41
Transportation service, Army (certified claims)	-----	72,600.87
Working fund, War, ordnance (certified claims)	-----	59,591.63
Working fund, Army, chemical corps (certified claims)	-----	1,898.40
Working fund, War, transportation (certified claims)	-----	775.76
Total, Department of the Army	-----	2,228,110.56

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
746	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Defense aid, ordnance and ordnance stores (allotment to Navy) (certified claims).	-----	\$25,226.17
1724759	Treasurer, United States, for purchase of a draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of the receiver general of Canada, for \$4,426.74, Canadian currency.	Miscellaneous expenses, Navy (certified claims).	-----	4,426.74
787	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Naval Reserve (certified claims)	-----	1,214.05
1726016	George F. Muth Co., Inc.	Instruction, Navy (certified claims).	-----	906.30
1721524	General Electric Co.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	-----	10,000.00
1714916	General Electric Co., Apparatus Department.	do	-----	5,336.00
1721048	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do	-----	846.00
1713704	do	do	-----	1,854.00
T-400895	Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. Co.	do	-----	542.75
1718355	The Sperry Corp.	do	-----	2,847.58
1722133	Moore Dry Dock Co.	do	-----	32,265.62
1724703	Turbine Equipment Co.	do	-----	12,485.00
1723565	Radio Corporation of America, RCA Victor Division.	do	-----	46,322.32
1717394	Cornell University	do	-----	1,320.79
773	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	542.70
770	do	do	-----	3,121.55
769	do	do	-----	1,420.55
774	do	do	-----	1,419.50
772	do	do	-----	2,518.62
771	do	do	-----	1,678.80
728	do	do	-----	6,378.10
783	do	do	-----	1,448.53
1727509	The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, as assignee of General Communication Co.	do	-----	44,976.16

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1727552	Westinghouse Electric Corp...	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	-----	\$3, 187. 75
1717058	Marlin-Rockwell Corp.....	do.....	-----	522. 00
1727920	General Electric Co.....	do.....	-----	2, 232. 00
1720220	do.....	do.....	-----	36, 128. 28
1727309	Radio Corporation of America, RCA Victor Division.	do.....	-----	1, 415. 24
1727874	John P. Ward.....	do.....	\$510. 96	
1727874	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "17F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Navy."	do.....	90. 17	601. 13
1728233	The Aldrich Pump Co.....	do.....	-----	704. 21
1727886	Cutler-Hammer, Inc.....	do.....	-----	1, 407. 67
1728676	Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co.	do.....	-----	1, 090. 00
1728891	Warren Steam Pump Co., Inc.	do.....	-----	3, 113. 60
1714060	Western Electric Co., Inc.	do.....	-----	1, 195. 90
1718635	do.....	do.....	-----	2, 140. 00
1713722	do.....	do.....	-----	855. 00
1725519	do.....	do.....	-----	942. 10
1726088	Westinghouse Electric Corp...	do.....	-----	24, 813. 70
1722840	do.....	do.....	-----	175, 147. 00
1720032	do.....	do.....	-----	138, 988. 40
1716700	do.....	do.....	-----	2, 647. 36
1718324	do.....	do.....	-----	1, 504. 64
1718328	do.....	do.....	-----	43, 774. 85
1703707	do.....	do.....	-----	6, 747. 42
1703708	do.....	do.....	-----	3, 564. 00
1719108	Allis-Chalmers Mfg., Co.....	do.....	-----	14, 092. 75
1720395	do.....	do.....	-----	12, 401. 93
1726367	Purolator Products, Inc.....	do.....	-----	2, 535. 60
1678298	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "694276 Reimbursement, excessive profits on renegotiated contracts" (case of Welin Davit & Boat Division).	do.....	-----	5, 615. 48
1711451	do.....	do.....	-----	1, 710. 00
1674702	do.....	do.....	-----	1, 375. 00
1678185	do.....	do.....	-----	26, 697. 48
1717472	Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	do.....	-----	17, 030. 81
1715259	DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.....	do.....	-----	2, 527. 05
1715049	The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia Division.	do.....	-----	8, 065. 96
1728477	The Radiart Corp., subsidiary of McGuire Industries.	do.....	-----	4, 324. 83
1729151	Western Electric Co., Inc.....	do.....	-----	32, 074. 92
1724691	General Electric Co.....	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	-----	6, 020. 00
1721827	The Central Trust Co., as assignee of the Crescent Tool Co.	do.....	-----	9, 033. 76
1723929	Alliance Ware, Inc.....	do.....	-----	11, 421. 22
1721357	Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.	do.....	-----	21, 675. 00
1726276	Kocin, Green & Halpert, trustees in bankruptcy of estate of Burchell Products, Inc.	do.....	-----	5, 000. 00
1726553	Continental Gin Co.....	do.....	-----	3, 571. 62
778	Treasurer, United States for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	4, 020. 28
757	do.....	do.....	-----	562. 68
720	do.....	do.....	-----	36, 905. 22
722	do.....	do.....	-----	894. 01
784	do.....	do.....	-----	9, 880. 00
1728731	Contractors' Supply Co.....	do.....	-----	1, 207. 00
1729301	Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp...	do.....	-----	123, 216. 00

26 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-402475	Pan American Airways, Inc.	Pay subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	-----	\$808.82
1720168	Macario Dacumos	do	-----	547.40
1720499	Florencio Monzon	do	-----	777.65
1722060	Edith Anna Bloomfield Maxwell, as mother and undesignated beneficiary of Herbert William Maxwell, deceased.	do	-----	1,485.00
1723241	Grace Smith Trofino, as daughter and undesignated beneficiary of Richard Smith, deceased.	do	-----	1,128.60
1715270	Arnold D. Stevens, chief carpenter, U. S. Navy.	do	-----	1,277.30
1716094	Frank S. Black, ADC, U. S. Navy.	do	-----	503.75
1726267	Genara Acosta, as committee of the person and property of Angelica Yera, also known as Angelica Tapia, widow and undesignated beneficiary of Joseph Tapia, deceased.	do	-----	806.40
763	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	3,013.20
1729339	David H. Laughlin, Lt., U. S. Naval Reserve.	do	-----	2,021.10
1725436	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Antonio Cruz, deceased.	do	-----	661.30
1728528	Eugene Oscar Kuntz	do	-----	525.70
1729306	James D. Taylor, lieutenant commander, U. S. Navy, 104751.	do	-----	1,517.90
1722740	Charles O. Fanslow, BMC, U. S. Navy.	do	-----	686.25
1724492	Ross W. Wright, 291-51-39, CGM, U. S. Navy.	do	-----	1,039.70
1718712	Clerk, United States District Court for the District of Maryland (Civil No. 1572).	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).	\$2,452.49	-----
1718712	Clerk, United States District Court for the District of Maryland (Civil No. 1859).	do	2,000.00	4,452.49
T-403253	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do	-----	11,649.24
1727098	Stein Sales & Warehouse Co.	do	-----	1,386.56
791	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	853.91
1721382	American Export Lines, Inc., as agent of U. S. Maritime Commission.	Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	-----	8,728.50
1721825	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of the receiver general of Canada, for \$51,456.75, Canadian currency.	do	-----	51,456.75
1729662	American Export Lines, Inc., as agent for United States Maritime Commission.	do	-----	638.65
1729300	American Export Lines, Inc., as agents for War Shipping Administration.	do	-----	6,196.62
T-402030	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Treasury Department.	Transportation of things, Navy (certified claims).	-----	815.52
T-402538	do	do	-----	700.68
T-403162	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do	-----	1,680.13
T-403169	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do	-----	19,283.19

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-402991	Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co.	Transportation of things, Navy (certified claims).		\$6,206.13
T-401299	Consolidated Freightways, Inc.	do.		738.93
718	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		833.80
764	do.	do.		7,302.67
T-403515	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.		772.20
T-403517	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do.		737.36
T-403729	do.	do.		7,510.56
T-403833	New York Central R. R. Co.	do.		546.00
T-403391	do.	do.	\$127.78	
T-403391	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "205520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations" (Federal Supply).	do.	540.07	667.85
T-403926	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Treasury Department.	do.		692.78
T-403668	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	do.		679.21
1723756	E. B. Latham & Co.	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).		1,457.54
1721810	Fort Worth Municipal Airport.	Aviation, Navy (certified claims).		3,386.00
1726691	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	do.		1,057.88
1724551	Thomas E. Greene, Jr.	Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).	335.52	
1724551	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "175520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations" (Marine Corps).	do.	183.96	519.48
1715955	Lemuel Alexander Vail	do.		1,741.20
1721055	Elmer H. Weiss	do.		784.08
T-403393	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).		1,014.86
1722519	Walter Scholl Co.	do.		1,855.96
1722518	Walter Scholl Co., for deposit only in account, special, Mojonnier Bros. Co., Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.	do.		4,310.95
1722556	Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.	do.		1,456.40
1728020	Crane Co.	do.		1,069.55
756	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		582.47
788	do.	do.		1,401.93
792	do.	do.		534.97
1728671	The E. Kahn's Sons Co.	do.		611.39
1720444	Treasurer, United States, for purchase of draft through Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of the receiver general of Canada, for \$1,412.97, Canadian currency.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	1,402.97	
1720444	do.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	10.00	1,412.97
762	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	1,323.00	
762	do.	Transportation of things, Navy (certified claims).	2,447.80	3,770.80
719	do.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	70,100.00	
719	do.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	26,576.65	96,676.65
745	do.	General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).	588.50	
745	do.	Transportation of things, Navy (certified claims).	4,129.18	4,717.68

28 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

RECAPITULATION

Defense aid, ordnance and ordnance stores (allotment to Navy) (certified claims)	\$25, 226. 17
Miscellaneous expenses, Navy (certified claims)	4, 426. 74
Naval Reserve (certified claims)	1, 214. 05
Instruction, Navy (certified claims)	906. 30
Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims)	787, 801. 25
Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims)	303, 516. 79
Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims)	16, 800. 07
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims)	18, 342. 20
Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims)	67, 020. 52
Transportation of things, Navy (certified claims)	55, 743. 99
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims)	1, 457. 54
Aviation, Navy (certified claims)	4, 443. 88
Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims)	3, 044. 76
General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims)	13, 426. 98
Total, Navy Department	1, 303, 371. 24

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POSTAL SERVICE

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount
James A. Burke	City delivery carriers	\$24. 99
Harry Harris	do	34. 45
James A. Burke	do	116. 53
John P. F. Barolis	do	85. 46
Bror B. Bengtson	do	181. 84
Milton J. Bishop	do	240. 08
Thomas A. Cahill	do	57. 35
Francis A. Carr	do	41. 15
Robert A. Crance	do	217. 86
William L. Cygnar	do	221. 52
Alfred W. Groesbeck	do	39. 98
Paul F. Korsi	do	186. 54
Louis G. Lento	do	117. 98
Henry S. Levine	do	25. 51
J. Harry Matheson	do	97. 10
John H. Mulhern	do	171. 43
Charles F. Newberg	do	35. 65
Joseph M. Pascuzzi	do	81. 20
Edward W. Rehfeld	do	131. 83
Arthur L. Sherman	do	3. 70
Correll Sturgis, Jr.	do	19. 60
Sam A. Tallerica	do	16. 68
Paul H. Taylor	do	250. 95
John J. Tormey	do	321. 13
Charles Ray Wolfmeyer	do	166. 59
Mary E. Pension	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.	25. 56
Harry Harris	do	77. 93
William J. Barry	do	76. 74
Catherine Billbrough	do	36. 90
Henry R. Burkhalter	do	62. 80
Francis A. Carr	do	1. 20
Harold E. Coleman	do	24. 30
Hattie L. Ferraro	do	26. 90
Merl G. Fleming	do	82. 70
Adella M. Gabriel	do	27. 19
Clark G. Goodwin	do	18. 20
Ernest Haag	do	211. 62
John J. Harrington	do	28. 53
Milton A. Hedlund	do	182. 80
Willard F. Johnson	do	147. 68
Mary R. Jones	do	86. 05
Mary M. Killoran	do	73. 81
Bertha N. Kiser	do	120. 19
Leland L. Kruger	do	103. 69
Louis G. Lento	do	45. 41
John J. Leonard	do	57. 60
Solomon Levin	do	62. 59
Henry T. Lide	do	233. 09
Helen Lock	do	68. 15

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount
Albert B. McKee.....	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.	\$46.19
Kay Melton.....	do	27.92
Charles F. Newberg.....	do	25.10
A. Papierniak, Jr.....	do	12.34
William Roberts.....	do	88.17
Ray F. Scholtz.....	do	44.12
Correll Sturgis, Jr.....	do	16.40
Herbert C. Wandschneider.....	do	277.12
Henry Woodcock.....	do	253.20
Henry A. Woods.....	do	47.20
Golden E. Habersaat.....	Clerks, third-class post offices.	47.40
Joshua T. Winstead.....	Compensation to postmasters.	1,570.62
Cliffie Becknell.....	do	141.27
Leta H. Collier.....	do	139.70
Clyde S. Johnston.....	do	729.66
Edward Jones, executor.....	do	1,024.83
Alice B. Price.....	do	642.82
Dorothea Raasch.....	do	193.12
Alfred A. Rust.....	do	55.66
Vada K. Stubblefield.....	do	82.59
Katie Lee Walker, administratrix.....	do	1,216.02
Marie J. Smith.....	Compensation to assistant postmasters.	79.37
Emil G. Blaha.....	Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department.	175.10
Edmund Joseph Brophy.....	do	174.73
William Buchanan.....	do	65.24
Ellis M. Head.....	do	93.03
Leslie R. McCombie.....	do	26.11
Alton D. Pillars.....	do	26.55
Donald R. Pollard.....	do	25.73
John A. Runyon.....	do	90.86
Adamo Saraceni.....	do	16.37
The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department.	20.26
J. M. Diggs.....	Post office stationery, equipment and supplies.	11.30
Do.....	do	6.75
Grace Line, Inc., agent, U. S. Maritime Commission.	Railroad transportation and mail messenger service.	194.92
Do.....	do	21.25
Dominador Arcangel.....	Railway mail service, salaries.	25.61
Charles E. Barber.....	do	55.30
Nicholas T. Casamisina.....	do	27.22
Leo C. Clark.....	do	25.15
Harold K. Click.....	do	29.71
Howard S. Coc.....	do	26.84
Raymond P. Conklin.....	do	28.27
Lloyd V. Dobbs.....	do	27.69
Charles E. Doudna.....	do	26.72
Charles T. Dougherty.....	do	29.06
Sam Friedman.....	do	36.77
Giro J. Galdieri.....	do	32.08
Seniah Gray.....	do	26.36
Virgil W. Jarrett.....	do	56.99
Hiram Jones.....	do	33.44
Walter Koper.....	do	54.89
William F. Kratt.....	do	31.76
Thomas J. Monahan.....	do	21.33
George F. Nahodyl.....	do	26.94
Charles J. O'Donnell.....	do	32.50
Leo B. Purrisson.....	do	87.67
John M. Rice.....	do	26.28
Ralph H. Sechler.....	do	24.19
William J. Shaw.....	do	29.96
Sylvester E. Stoops.....	do	29.88
Thorold M. Watson.....	do	60.96
Albert H. Wittmann.....	do	28.85
Paul Wolkoff.....	do	299.81
Andrew T. Zgoriski.....	do	23.81
Len W. Tillerson.....	Rural delivery service.	44.66

30 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

RECAPITULATION OF CERTIFIED CLAIMS UNDER POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postal service:		
City delivery carriers.....	\$2,887.10	
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	2,719.39	
Clerks, third-class post offices.....	47.40	
Compensation to postmasters.....	5,796.29	
Compensation to assistant postmasters.....	79.37	
Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department.....	693.72	
Operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department.....	20.26	
Post office stationery, equipment and supplies.....	18.05	
Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service.....	216.17	
Railway mail service, salaries.....	1,266.04	
Rural delivery service.....	44.66	
Total, Post Office Department (postal service) (certified claims) (payable from postal revenues).....	13,788.45	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1728915	Treasurer, United States, for purchase of a draft made through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of Ministry of Works, Government of Great Britain, for £154 6s. 6d., English currency.	Foreign service quarters (certified claims).		\$622.32
1728913	Treasurer, United States, for purchase of a draft made through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of Ministry of Works, Government of Great Britain, for £527 9s. 1d., English currency.	Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, war information functions, Department of State (certified claims).		2,126.96

RECAPITULATION

Foreign Service quarters (certified claims).....	\$622.32
Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, war information functions, Department of State (certified claims).....	2,126.96
Total, Department of State.....	2,749.28

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1725466	Alexander Brock.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	\$180.00	
1725466	do.....	Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	279.00	
1725466	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "20F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Treasury Department."	do.....	\$1.00	\$540.00
1694760	Peter C. Nelson.....	do.....	360.00	
1694760	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service (certified claims).	107.80	
1694760	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	82.83	
1694760	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "20F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Treasury Department."	do.....	97.17	647.80

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1718700	Robert C. Graves.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service Coast Guard (certified claims).	\$180.00	
1718700	do.....	Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	279.00	
1718700	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "20F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Treasury Department."	do.....	81.00	\$540.00
1719322	Fred Samuelson.....	do.....	360.00	
1719322	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	99.00	
1719322	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "20F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Treasury Department."	do.....	81.00	540.00
1727666	Harry Hall Palmer.....	do.....	180.00	
1727666	do.....	Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	279.00	
1727666	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "20F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Treasury Department."	do.....	81.00	540.00
1724351	William Cochems.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	180.00	
1724351	do.....	Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	279.00	
1724351	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "20F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Treasury Department."	do.....	81.00	540.00
1721819	Letitia Pierce, as widow and representative of the estate of Hezekiah A. Pierce, deceased.	do.....	185.22	
1721819	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service (certified claims).	259.42	
1721819	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	119.74	564.38
1726290	Ella H. Lindquist, widow, as representative of the estate of John Lindquist, deceased.	do.....	180.00	
1726290	do.....	Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	360.00	540.00
1694535	Juan Acosta.....	do.....	338.40	
1694535	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service (certified claims).	169.20	
1694535	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	169.20	676.80
1724438	Wallace Hall.....	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims).		870.00
731	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).		656.73
761	do.....	do.....		22,300.00
776	do.....	do.....		3,085.34
1724306	York Electric & Machine Co.	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (certified claims).		592.20

32 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

RECAPITULATION

General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	\$26,042.07
Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	870.00
Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	3,043.62
Retired pay, Lighthouse Service (certified claims).....	536.42
Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	1,548.94
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (certified claims).....	592.20
Total, Treasury Department.....	32,633.25

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

The Judiciary.....	\$1,009.24
Executive Office of the President.....	299,301.95
Independent offices:	
Federal Security Agency:	
Office of Administrator.....	\$619.00
Public Health Service.....	12,076.01
Federal Works Agency:	
Public Buildings Administration.....	552.40
Public Roads Administration.....	922.08
Veterans' Administration.....	59,683.35
Department of Agriculture.....	73,852.84
Department of Commerce.....	73,693.51
Department of the Interior:	5,411.93
Civil.....	\$585.00
Indians.....	2,239.00
Department of Justice.....	2,824.00
National Military Establishment:	26,899.30
Department of the Army.....	\$2,228,110.56
Department of the Navy.....	1,303,371.24
Post Office Department (to be paid from postal revenues).....	3,531,481.80
Department of State.....	13,783.45
Treasury Department.....	2,749.28
Total.....	32,633.25
Total.....	4,063,645.55

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, March 15, 1949.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments presented to this Department which have been rendered by the Court of Claims and the United States district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$1,012,512.03, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs, as follows:

Court of Claims (schedule A).....	\$602,760.10
United States district courts (schedule B).....	409,751.93
Total.....	1,012,512.03

These totals are itemized, by departments, in the appended schedules. However, it has been agreed that the total amount may be included in one appropriation to be established under Treasury Department.

With respect to district court judgments, there are attached individual summaries relating to each judgment and copies of letters from the Department of Justice forwarding the transcripts of judgment to the Treasury. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE A

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	When presented for payment	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
46772	Stanley H. Borak	\$1,770.81	Mar. 1, 1948	Feb. 18, 1949	June 1, 1948	Immigration officer, salary.
48436	Albert A. Almhe	809.45	Dec. 6, 1948	Dec. 17, 1948	Mar. 6, 1949	Immigration inspector, overtime.
47854	Roy R. Anderson	1,407.08	do	do	do	Do.
47905	Calvin Bolsinger	2,430.20	do	do	do	Do.
48438	Raymond W. Brimmer	331.86	do	do	do	Do.
48440	Thomas R. Crouse	324.70	do	do	do	Do.
48177	Clinton R. Davies	723.97	do	do	do	Do.
48180	Peter M. Flaa	1,839.12	do	do	do	Do.
48181	John Flanagan	971.85	do	do	do	Do.
48184	Don R. Gawtry	1,607.33	do	do	do	Do.
47910	Lester Greener	1,006.42	do	do	do	Do.
47839	Ross R. Jay	410.23	do	do	do	Do.
48187	Harold B. Jensen	408.10	do	do	do	Do.
48190	Robert E. Lee	106.50	do	do	do	Do.
48705	Earl E. Martin	1,414.24	do	do	do	Do.
47918	Orvis D. Mathews	2,531.98	do	do	do	Do.
48193	James D. McQueen	693.05	do	do	do	Do.
48446	James L. Miller	812.91	do	do	do	Do.
47930	Alton R. Storslee	1,421.87	do	do	do	Do.
48207	Louis C. Wright	1,839.12	do	do	do	Do.
Total		23,060.79				
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
46200	Peter S. List	12,000.00	Nov. 1, 1948	Mar. 4, 1949	Feb. 1, 1949	Charter of motor vessel.
46973	Alaska Packers Association, a corporation	468,500.00	do	Feb. 28, 1949	do	Use of vessel.
46201	Caribbean Banana Shipping Co., Inc., a New York corporation	7,630.13	do	Mar. 4, 1949	do	Charter of motor vessel.
Total		488,130.13				

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued

No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	When presented for payment	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued						
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—continued						
<i>Panama Canal</i>						
46053	August G. Ahlfont.	\$3,129.33	Mar. 7, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949	June 7, 1949	Overtime pay.
48723	do.	182.77	do.	do.	do.	Do.
46048	William F. Bartholomew.	3,486.79	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48723	do.	230.32	do.	do.	do.	Do.
45474	Edmund T. Bleakley.	3,759.36	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47683	do.	1,091.41	do.	do.	do.	Do.
46261	John R. Campbell.	2,213.13	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48723	do.	523.62	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47358	Conrad G. Didrickson.	1,298.91	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48448	Raymond S. Euper.	4,693.26	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47650	do.	1,456.13	do.	do.	do.	Do.
45339	Elva C. Hartman.	4,723.88	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47584	do.	1,706.72	do.	do.	do.	Do.
45559	William T. Henry.	4,103.53	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47889	do.	361.11	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48481	Frederick H. Holzapfel.	4,167.77	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47685	do.	1,366.05	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48753	David P. Howe.	202.58	do.	do.	do.	Do.
46049	John Hower.	3,183.37	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48723	do.	284.40	do.	do.	do.	Do.
46092	Agnew C. Jones.	2,902.50	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48723	do.	263.93	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48417	Herman H. Keepers.	513.82	do.	do.	do.	Do.
45476	Harry Klump.	4,442.22	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47686	do.	1,735.64	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48222	Ernest J. Krubsack.	437.41	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48372	Hugh Maloney.	1,012.06	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47852	James Marshall, public administrator of the Canal Zone, administrator of the estate of William P. Pittman, deceased.	1,012.06	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47848	James Marshall, public administrator of the Canal Zone, administrator of the estate of Stuart D. Gibson, deceased.	223.17	do.	do.	do.	Do.
46094	Marcel C. Martin.	100.75	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48723	do.	2,950.49	do.	do.	do.	Do.
46050	Hans P. Pedersen.	296.50	do.	do.	do.	Do.
48046	do.	1,810.97	do.	do.	do.	Do.
		752.82	do.	do.	do.	Do.

46051	Paul F. Renz	3,173.92	do	do	do	Do.
48723	do	365.86	do	do	do	Do.
46302	Charles G. Rickards	1,939.53	do	do	do	Do.
48723	do	441.81	do	do	do	Do.
48648	Gabriel A. Riemers	783.42	do	do	do	Do.
46203	Benjamin F. Roberts	478.01	do	do	do	Do.
47802	do	417.98	do	do	do	Do.
45873	William G. Rowe	2,681.37	do	do	do	Do.
48723	do	259.41	do	do	do	Do.
45292	William L. Russon	4,830.14	do	do	do	Do.
47350	do	1,290.48	do	do	do	Do.
48741	Arthur E. Schneider	598.93	do	do	do	Do.
48041	Isabel A. Seism	1,104.07	do	do	do	Do.
48004	Joseph E. Tavelle	647.86	do	do	do	Do.
46052	Anthony Tezanos	3,106.49	do	do	do	Do.
48723	do	463.47	do	do	do	Do.
48470	Charles E. Thomas	336.42	do	do	do	Do.
48729	Frank A. Tompkins	307.81	do	do	do	Do.
45568	Alfred T. Veit	3,962.17	do	do	do	Do.
47898	do	1,170.85	do	do	do	Do.
46233	Arthur M. Venev	2,044.35	do	do	do	Do.
48723	do	234.96	do	do	do	Do.
47899	John M. Wheaton	1,299.15	do	do	do	Do.
Total		91,549.18				
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS						
Justice		23,060.79				
National Military Establishment:						
Department of the Army		488,150.13				
Panama Canal		91,549.18				
Grand total		602,760.10				

SCHEDULE B

Judgments, by departments and agencies, rendered by United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

Department or agency:	
Agriculture.....	\$2, 191. 14
Maritime Commission.....	¹ 289, 600. 00
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army.....	66, 665. 37
Department of the Navy.....	34, 095. 42
Treasury (Coast Guard).....	17, 200. 00
Total.....	409, 751. 93

¹ Represents Port Chicago Explosion cases, which, according to Department of Justice letter of Mar. 8, 1949, are chargeable to the Maritime Commission and the Navy Department.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Re Steamship *E. A. Bryan*-steamship *Quinault Victory*. Port Chicago explosion, July 17, 1944. *Georgia R. Smith, Administratrix of Howard Smith, deceased, v. United States*. Northern California, Adm. No. 24546-R, and other suits.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed for report for appropriation are certified copies of the consent decrees entered in the above-entitled cases on March 4, 1949, awarding libelants the total sum of \$289,600, without interest or costs. The amounts awarded in the individual cases are set forth in the attached schedule. Judgments were entered by consent pursuant to the acceptance by the Attorney General of an offer in compromise and accordingly no appeal can be taken from these judgments.

The suits were brought under the jurisdictional provisions of the Suits in Admiralty Act, 1920, to recover damages by reason of the death of 18 seamen in an explosion occurring July 17, 1944, at Port Chicago, Calif.

The departments in interest are the Maritime Commission, as successor to the War Shipping Administration, whose vessels were involved, and, secondarily the Navy Department, whose employees were loading the vessels.

The judgments by their terms bear no interest.

Melvin M. Belli, Esq., 240 Stockton Street, San Francisco 8, Calif., appears as proctor of record for libelants.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General):

Port Chicago cases—consent decrees

Name of suit	Admiralty No.	Amount
Georgia R. Smith as administratrix of estate of Howard Smith, deceased.....	24546-R	\$15, 000
Kathleen Dorsey as administratrix of estate of Thomas E. Dorsey, deceased.....	24412-R	27, 500
Doris Watson as administratrix of estate of Clifford R. Johnson, deceased.....	24690-R	8, 300
Ethel Wilkinson as administratrix of estate of Frank C. Malzia, deceased.....	24410-R	21, 000
Harry W. Nathan as administrator of estate of Harry Edward Nathan, deceased.....	24411-R	11, 000
Anna M. Benhardt as administratrix of estate of William C. Benhardt, deceased.....		
	24716-R	21, 000
Jean C. Cheney, as administratrix of estate of Donald H. Cheney, deceased.....	24735-R	27, 500
Clifton Henderson as administrator of estate of Jesse Porter, Sr., deceased.....	24640-R	5, 000
William Myron Roberson as administrator of estate of Richard D. Roberson, deceased.....		
	24643-R	9, 000
Marjorie Meleher as administratrix of estate of Joseph D. Grange, Jr., deceased.....	24642-R	21, 000
Mildred S. Lantz as administratrix of estate of Ralph A. Lantz, deceased.....	24641-R	9, 000
Doris Elaine White as administratrix of estate of Harding Everitt White, deceased.....		
	24547-R	27, 500
Edith M. Jepsen as administratrix of estate of Peter C. Jepsen, deceased.....	24545-R	21, 000
Myrtle F. Falor as administratrix of estate of Burke Falor, deceased.....	25098-R	9, 000
John Suchan, as administrator of estate of Andrew Suchan, Jr., deceased.....	24696-R	11, 000
Lorene Gilstrap as administratrix of estate of James R. Gilstrap, deceased.....	24639-R	5, 000
Charlotte A. Crist as administratrix of estate of Floyd F. Crist, deceased.....	24736-R	13, 300
Eleanor A. Shaw as administratrix of estate of Ellsworth M. Shaw, deceased.....	24715-R	27, 500
Total.....		289, 600

Date: March 4, 1949.

Nature of claim: Suits were brought under the Suits in Admiralty Act to recover damages by reason of the death of 18 seamen in an explosion at Port Chicago, Calif. (Maritime Commission and Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the United States of America pay to the libelants named the respective stated amounts, without interest or costs.

Court: United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington 25, D. C., March 10, 1949.

Re *Will R. Heglar v. United States*. United States District Court for Eastern District of Washington, Civil 652.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation two certified copies of the judgment entered in the above case on September 15, 1948, awarding judgment for the plaintiff in the amount of \$2,191.14.

Suit was brought under the Tucker Act (act of Mar. 3, 1887, as amended, Judicial Code, sec. 24 (20), 28 U. S. C. 41 (20)) for \$2,191.14, based on a contract with the Whitman County (Wash.) Agricultural Conservation Association, an agency of the United States of America, namely, of the United States Department of Agriculture Production and Marketing Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation, to wit, a certain "Memorandum of Understanding for Handling Cover Crop Seed Purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation from the 1943 Crop," for handling, cleaning, and processing Austrian peas raised under the 1943 purchase program of said agencies. Plaintiff demanded that amount by reason of having rendered storage services under said contract, as duly itemized.

The United States Department of Agriculture is the agency in interest.

Appeal will not be taken. The judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from date of entry until an appropriation is made for its payment (see sec. 10 of the Tucker Act, 28 U. S. C. 765).

Mr. Donald L. Burcham, of Oakesdale, Wash., appears as attorney of record for the plaintiff.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Will R. Heglar—Civil 652.

Date: September 15, 1948.

Amount: \$2,191.14.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Tucker Act for storage services under contract (Agriculture).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that plaintiff have judgment in the sum of \$2,191.14.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Washington, Northern Division.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 10, 1949.

Re *Sollie Kaplan, Marilyn Kohen and Square Deal Plumbing and Heating Corporation, Inc. v. United States*. United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. Civil Action No. 46 C 1700.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There are enclosed for report and appropriation a certified and uncertified copy of the judgment entered in favor of the above-named plaintiffs. There is also enclosed a copy of the clerk's certificate of costs. This judgment awards the plaintiff, Sollie Kaplan, the sum of \$2,500, the plaintiff, Marilyn Kohen, the sum of \$2,000 and the Square Deal Plumbing & Heating Corp., Inc., the sum of \$952.18. The costs amount to \$19.18. This suit was brought under the provision of section 410 (a) of the Federal Tort Claims Act (title 28 U. S. C., sec. 1346 (b)) for personal injuries and property damage resulting from a collision between an Army vehicle and an automobile owned by the plaintiff, Square Deal Plumbing & Heating Corp., Inc., and operated by the plaintiff, Sollie Kaplan, and in which the plaintiff, Marilyn Kohen was a passenger.

Freeman & Freeman, 1 N. La Salle Street, Chicago 2, Ill., appear as attorneys of record in this case.

The Department of the Army is the agency in interest. No appeal will be taken.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Sollie Kaplan, Marilyn Kohen, and Square Deal Plumbing & Heating Supply House, Inc., a corporation—46C1700.

Date: August 10, 1948.

Amount: Sollie Kaplan, \$2,500; Marilyn Kohen, \$2,000; Square Deal Plumbing & Heating Supply House, Inc., a corporation, \$952.18.

Costs: \$19.18.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act for personal injuries and property damage (Army).

Final decree: Considered, ordered, and adjudged that plaintiffs recover amounts stated above.

Court: United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1949.

Re USAT Edmund B. Alexander. *Thomas J. McLaughlin v. U. S. A.*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed for report for appropriation is a certified copy of the consent decree entered in the above-entitled case on February 25, 1949, awarding libelant the sum of \$12,000, without interest or costs. Judgment was entered by consent pursuant to the acceptance by the Department of an offer in compromise and accordingly no appeal can be taken from this judgment.

The suit was brought under the jurisdictional provisions of the Public Vessels Act, 1925, to recover for damages sustained by the libelant as a result of injuries received aboard the vessel.

The Army Department is the agency in interest.

The judgment by its terms bears no interest.

Silas B. Axtell, Esq., 15 Moore Street, New York 4, N. Y., appears as proctor of record for libelant.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Thomas J. McLaughlin—Admiralty 153-88.

Date: February 25, 1949.

Amount: \$12,000.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act to recover for personal injuries (Army).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelant recover \$12,000 without interest or costs.

Court: United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., October 8, 1948.

Re *Theodore Mann*. Civil 3553.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There is enclosed one certified and one uncertified copy of the above-cited judgment with the request that the judgment be reported to Congress for appropriation.

This suit was brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act on account of personal injuries sustained by the infant plaintiff, Anton Mann. Appeals will not be prosecuted.

The Department of the Army is the agency in interest.

The attorneys of record for the plaintiffs are Stedman, Waterman & Garnier, 8-12 Masonic Temple, Batavia, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Theodore Mann—Civil 3553.

Date: July 20, 1948.

Amount: \$3,500.

Costs: \$31.80.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Federal Tort Claims Act on account of personal injuries to infant plaintiff, Anton Mann (Army).

Final decree: Adjudged that plaintiff recover \$3,500 with costs in the amount of \$31.80.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 9, 1949.

Re: *Metropolitan Sand & Gravel Corporation v. United States—Scow GG-170.*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of the decree entered on October 18, 1948, in the above-captioned case incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that the libelant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$250 without interest and without costs.

This suit was brought by Metropolitan Sand & Gravel Corp. as owner of the scow *GG-170* against Manhattan Lighterage Corp. for damages sustained to said scow while under charter between December 31, 1944, and February 10, 1945. Manhattan Lighterage Corp. impleaded the United States pursuant to United States Supreme Court Admiralty Rule 56 alleging that the United States was liable for damages under the Public Vessels Act, 46 U.S.C., section 781, et seq., in that the damages to the scow were caused while it was being towed on January 23, 1945, by a tug which investigation showed was owned and operated by the Department of the Army. This claim was originally for the account of the Maritime Commission which had afforded insurance to the Department of the Army for claims of this nature. The claim was compromised with the approval of the Maritime Commission. It subsequently developed that the Insurance Division of the Maritime Commission was without funds to pay this settlement.

The Department of the Army is the Department at interest. No appeal will be taken from this decree which does not carry interest or costs. Proctors for the libelant are Messrs. Macklin, Brown, Lenahan & Speer, 99 John Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Metropolitan Sand & Gravel Corp., as owner of the scow *GG-170*—A-17,421.

Date: October 18, 1948.

Amount: \$250.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act for damages to scow (Army).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelant recover \$250 without interest or costs.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 11, 1949.

Re Damage to scow *Christie No. 9. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. United States of America.*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified and one copy of the decree entered on February 17, 1949, in the above-captioned case incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that the libelant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$431 without interest and without costs.

This action was brought pursuant to the Public Vessels Act (46 U. S. C., sec. 781 et seq.) to recover damages sustained to the libelant's scow *Christie No. 9* while said scow was being moved by the United States Army tug *ST No. 9* near pier 13, Staten Island, N. Y., on September 30, 1945.

This claim was originally for the account of the Maritime Commission which had offered insurance to the Department of the Army for claims of this nature. The claim was compromised with the approval of the Maritime Commission. It subsequently developed that the Insurance Division of the Maritime Commission was without funds to pay this settlement.

The Department of the Army is the Department at interest. No appeal will be taken from this decree which does not carry interest or costs. Proctors for the libelant are Messrs. Burlingham, Veeder, Clark & Hupper, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as chartered owner in possession of scow *Christie No. 9*—Admiralty 18535.

Date: February 17, 1949.

Amount: \$431.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act to recover for damages to libelant's scow (Army).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelant recover \$431 without interest or costs.

Court: United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 1, 1949.

Re *June Robertson v. United States; Elsie Dorman v. United States; Albert Dorman v. United States; James Robertson v. United States*. United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Civil Nos. 24372, 24373, 24753, and 24754.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There is transmitted herewith for report for appropriation a certified copy of a nunc pro tunc order entered in each of the above-styled cases, which were suits against the United States under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

As indicated, the nunc pro tunc orders were for the purpose of assessing costs against the United States in each of the cases. The judgments have heretofore been reported for appropriation, and an additional appropriation should only cover the amount of the court costs.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: June Robertson—Civil 24372.

Date: January 17, 1949 (nunc pro tunc order).

Amount: Costs only, \$17.36.

Nature of claim: Funds for payment of the original judgment of the same number were included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948, approved June 25, 1948 (S. Doc. 177, 80th Cong., 2d sess.) (Army).

Final decree: Ordered that plaintiff recover costs in the sum of \$17.36.

Court: District Court of the United States, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.

Name: Elsie Dorman—Civil 24373.

Date: January 17, 1949 (nunc pro tunc order).

Amount: Costs only, \$17.36.

Nature of claim: Funds for payment of the original judgment of the same number were included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948, approved June 25, 1948 (S. Doc. 177, 80th Cong., 2d sess.) (Army).

Final decree: Ordered that plaintiff recover costs in the sum of \$17.36.

Court: District Court of the United States, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.

Name: Albert Dorman—Civil 24753.

Date: January 17, 1949 (nunc pro tunc order).

Amount: Costs only, \$17.36.

Nature of claim: Funds for payment of the original judgment of the same number were included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948, approved June 25, 1948 (S. Doc. 177, 80th Cong., 2d sess.) (Army).

Final decree: Ordered that plaintiff recover costs in the sum of \$17.36.

Court: District Court of the United States, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.

Name: James Robertson—Civil 24754.

Date: January 17, 1949 (nunc pro tunc order).

Amount: Costs only, \$17.36.

Nature of claim: Funds for payment of the original judgment of the same number were included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948, approved June 25, 1948 (S. Doc. 177, 80th Cong., 2d sess.) (Army).

Final decree: Ordered that plaintiff recover costs in the sum of \$17.36.

Court: District Court of the United States, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1949.

Re M. V. *Karpo*—Collision with Army freighter *F. P. No. 146*—
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company v. United States. Southern
District of New York, Admiralty No. 132-38.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There is enclosed herewith for report for appropriation two certified copies of a final decree entered in the above case in the Southern District of New York on February 16, 1949, providing that the following libelants recover of and from the United States the sums annexed totaling \$44,911.77.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., as bailee-----	\$28, 888. 29
The Home Insurance Co.-----	2, 407. 78
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.-----	9, 006. 94
Fireman's Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.-----	2, 770. 19
Toplis & Harding, Inc.-----	1, 838. 57

The decree does not bear interest nor costs. The suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act (46 U. S. C. 781) for damage to cargo lost on the motor vessel *Karpo* which was sunk as a result of a collision with the Army freight vessel *F. P. No. 146* on the high seas off the coast of Costa Rica on February 24, 1944. This decree was entered to carry out a settlement approved by the Attorney General on March 11, 1948; and no appeal will be taken from the decree. Accordingly, it is in order to certify the decree for payment.

The Army is the department in interest.

Proctors for libellant, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., are Messrs. Burlingham, Veeder, Clark & Hupper, 27 William Street, New York 5, N. Y. Proctors for the Home Insurance Co., the Hanover Fire Insurance Co., and the Fireman's Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J., are Messrs. Hill, Rivkins & Middleton, 96 Fulton Street, New York 7, N. Y. Proctors for Toplis & Harding, Inc., are Messrs. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name and amount:

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. as owner of motor vessel <i>Karpo</i> and as bailee of cargo, etc. (admiralty 132-38)-----	\$28, 888. 29
The Home Insurance Co.-----	2, 407. 78
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.-----	9, 006. 94
Fireman's Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.-----	2, 770. 19
Toplis & Harding, Inc.-----	1, 838. 57

Total-----	44, 911. 77
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Date: February 16, 1949.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act to recover for cargo lost in collision (Army).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelants recover total sum of \$44,911.77.

Court: United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 2, 1949.Re *Anna S. Hansen v. United States*. United States District Court
for the Northern District of California. Civil Action No. 26644-H.CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There is transmitted herewith for report for appropriation a certified copy of the judgment rendered against the United States in the above-styled action. This action was brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act for recovery of damages for personal injuries and loss of personal property. No appeal will be taken in the case. The Federal agency involved is the Department of the Navy.

The delay in reporting the judgment has been occasioned by the failure of the court to tax the costs in favor of the plaintiff, or the failure of the United States attorney to furnish documentary evidence of the amount of the costs awarded, if same were awarded by the court. It may be that such costs will be reported at a later date, but on account of the delay heretofore sustained it is requested that this judgment be immediately processed.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Anna S. Hansen—Civil 26644-H.

Date: May 4, 1948.

Amount: \$4,934.25.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act on account of personal injuries and loss of personal property (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that plaintiff recover \$4,934.25 and costs of action.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Southern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 4, 1949.Re *John M. Mathis Co. v. United States*. In the United States
District Court for the District of New Jersey. Civil No. 10149.TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Enclosed for report for appropriation are two certified copies of a judgment entered in the above-entitled case on November 15, 1948, for the sum of \$7,251.61 without costs.

The action was brought under the Tucker Act (28 U. S. C., sec. 41 (20) now designated as 28 U. S. C., sec. 1346 (a) (2)).

The action was brought to recover the aforesaid sum as costs allowable to the plaintiff under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract with the Navy. The amount making up the total claim had been allowed and paid by the Navy but had been withheld from subsequent vouchers submitted by the plaintiff because of an adverse ruling by the General Accounting Office.

No appeal from the judgment will be taken.

Under the amendment to section 10 of the Tucker Act (28 U. S. C., sec. 2411), the judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date thereof, up to, but not exceeding, 30 days after the date of approval of any appropriation act providing for its payment.

The firm of Norcross & Farr, 1107 Wilson Building, Camden, N. J., appears as attorney for the plaintiff.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: John M. Mathis Co.—Civil 10149.

Date: November 15, 1948.

Amount: \$7,251.61.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Tucker Act to recover the aforesaid sum as costs allowable under cost-plus-fixed-fee contract (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered that judgment be entered in favor of plaintiff in the sum of \$7,251.61 without costs.

Court: District Court of the United States for New Jersey.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1949.

Re *O. F. Nelson & Co., Ltd., et al. v. United States*—steamship *Jupiter*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified and one copy of the consolidated final consent decree entered on February 25, 1949, in the above-captioned consolidated action incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that the libelants, O. F. Nelson & Co., Ltd., Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co., General Cocoa Co., Inc., and Henry W. Peabody & Co., recover of and from the United States of America the following sums, without interest or costs, set forth opposite their names as follows and totaling \$21,909.56:

O. F. Nelson & Co., Ltd.....	\$3, 684. 30
Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co.....	7, 238. 83
General Cocoa Co., Inc.....	9, 027. 81
Henry W. Peabody & Co.....	1, 958. 62

These actions, as consolidated, were brought under the Public Vessels Act, 46 U. S. C., 781, et seq., for loss of cargo being loaded on board the Navy vessel steamship *Jupiter* at the port of Pago Pago, Samoa, in January 1942 due to the capsizing of the Navy lighter from which the cargo was being loaded.

The Navy Department is the Department at interest. No appeal will be taken from the enclosed decree which does not carry interest or costs.

Proctors for the libelants are Messrs. McCutchen, Thomas, Matthew, Griffiths & Green, Balfour Building, San Francisco 4, Calif.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: O. F. Nelson & Co., Ltd., a corporation, and Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co., a copartnership, Louis Wessels, Walter J. Wessels, and George Hintz, as individuals and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co.—Admiralty 23741-L. General Cocoa Co., Inc., a corporation, and Henry W. Peabody & Co., a copartnership, and Dexter H. Chamberlain, Kenneth S. Magoon, John A. Magoon, and G. A. Gumbrecht, as individuals and doing business under the firm name and style of Henry W. Peabody & Co., a copartnership.—Admiralty 23742-L.

Date: February 25, 1949.

Amounts: O. F. Nelson & Co., \$3,684.30; Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co., \$7,238.83; General Cocoa Co., Inc., \$9,027.81; Henry W. Peabody & Co., \$1,958.62.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act for loss of cargo (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelants named recover sums totaling \$21,909.56 (as above) without interest or costs.

Court: District Court of the United States, Northern District of California, Southern Division, in Admiralty.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 4, 1949.

Re United States Coast Guard cutter *Spar*—*Bethlehem Steel Co. v. United States*. Admiralty No. 1579.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed for report for appropriation are two certified copies of the consent decree entered in the above case on February 21, 1949, decreeing that Bethlehem Steel Co. recover from the United States the sum of \$10,000, without interest and without costs. This decree carries out a settlement approved by this Department on February 15, 1949, and accordingly no appeal can be taken from this judgment. It is in order to certify the decree for appropriation.

This suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act (46 U. S. C. 781, et seq.), for a marine collision caused by the United States Coast Guard cutter *Spar* which collided with a marine railway, owned by the Bethlehem Steel Co., of Boston, Mass., on January 7, 1948. The Coast Guard is the Department at interest. Proctors for the libellant are Messrs. Bingham, Dana & Gould, 1 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Bethlehem Steel Co.—Admiralty 1579.

Date: February 21, 1949.

Amount: \$10,000.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act on account of marine collision (Treasury—Coast Guard).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the libellant recover \$10,000 without interest or costs.

Court: District Court of the United States for Massachusetts.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 3, 1949.

Re *O. T. Travis v. United States of America*—Dorothy Frances—
U. S. 232. Admiralty No. 6908

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation two certified copies of the final decree entered on February 22, 1949, in the above-captioned case directing that the libelant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$7,200 with interest thereon at 4 percent from February 22, 1949, until paid. This suit was brought pursuant to Private Law 47, Seventy-eighth Congress, 57 Statute at Large, part 2, page 666, chapter 110, approved June 1, 1943, to recover damages sustained by the libelant as the result of his vessel striking a submerged wreck in the Chesapeake Bay near Old Point Comfort, Va., in June 1937.

The action was tried in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia on May 19, 1947, and a decree entered in favor of the libelant, O. T. Travis. An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, which court affirmed the opinion of the district court. The Solicitor General decided that no application for a writ of certiorari be made to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Treasury Department (U. S. Coast Guard) is the Department at interest.

The proctor for the libelant is R. Arthur Jett, Esq., Citizens Bank Building, Norfolk, Va.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MORISON,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: O. T. Travis—Admiralty 6908.

Date: February 22, 1949.

Amount: \$7,200.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under authority of Private Law 47, Seventy-eighth Congress, to recover damages growing out of the striking of a submerged wreck by libelant's vessel (Treasury—Coast Guard).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelant recover \$7,200 with interest at 4 percent from date of decree until paid.

Court: United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk Division.



REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, NATIONAL
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—DEPARTMENT OF THE
NAVY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION INVOLVING AN INCREASE
OF \$1,000,000 FOR THE NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, IN
THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE ATTACHMENT TO MY
SUBMISSION OF MARCH 2, 1949 (H. DOC. 93)

MARCH 30, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 29, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a revised estimate of appropriation involving an increase of \$1,000,000 for the National Military Establishment—Department of the Navy, for the fiscal year 1948, in the form of an amendment to the attachment to my submission of March 2, 1949 (H. Doc. 93).

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
*Washington, D. C., March 29, 1949.*The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised estimate of appropriation involving an increase of \$1,000,000 for the National Military Establishment—Department of the Navy, for the fiscal year 1948, in the form of an amendment to the attachment to my letter to you dated March 2, 1949, as now contained in House Document 93, as follows:

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

* NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Transportation of things

On page 34 of the document, increase the amount of the estimate of appropriation under this head from "\$20,000,000" to "\$21,000,000".

This increase of \$1,000,000 reflects the present requirements of this appropriation as disclosed by an analysis completed subsequent to my letter of March 2, 1949.

I recommend that this revised estimate of appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$84,475, FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

MARCH 30, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 29, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949, in the amount of \$84,475, for the legislative branch, House of Representatives and Library of Congress.

The details of these estimates are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES, HOUSE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 29, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949, in the amount of \$84,475, for the legislative branch, House of Representatives and Library of Congress, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

For an additional amount for "Folding documents," \$10,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PRINTING AND BINDING

PRINTING CATALOGUE CARDS

For an additional amount for "Printing catalogue cards," \$74,475.

These being supplemental estimates for the legislative branch, I make no observation concerning their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1949 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$92,619,888 FOR VARIOUS DEPART-
MENTS AND AGENCIES

MARCH 31, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 30, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal
year 1949 in the amount of \$92,619,888 for various departments and
agencies.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the
Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto,
transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon
I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 29, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in
the amount of \$92,619,888 for various departments and agencies.

The Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948 (Public Law 900, approved July 3, 1948) granted a pay increase at the rate of \$450 per annum to employees of the postal field service, increases in allowances for certain postal employees, and a pay increase at the rate of \$330 per annum to employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Subsequent to the passage of that act, and in order to provide equitable treatment, certain employees whose compensation is by law fixed by the head of the agency concerned were administratively granted pay increases comparable to those of Classification Act employees.

The total cost of these increases is estimated to be \$527,581,880. Of this amount, \$237,350,732, or 45 percent, will not require additional appropriations but can be met by administrative action by increases in limitations on administrative expenses, by increases in limitations on the amounts of trust funds and Indian tribal funds which can be used in 1949, and by transfers of excess funds from one account to another within the same agency. This leaves \$290,231,148, or 55 percent, of the total cost to be provided by new appropriations, of which \$197,611,260 is covered by supplemental estimates now pending before the Congress. The remaining \$92,619,888 is now presented for your consideration.

These supplemental estimates provide only for the increased pay costs for those employees paid from appropriations for the fiscal year 1949 made by the last session of Congress. All supplemental estimates for additional personal services for the fiscal year 1949 which are submitted during the present session of Congress will include sufficient funds to meet the increased pay costs.

The attached tabular statement shows by departments and agencies (1) the total cost of these pay increases, (2) the total amount to be absorbed, (3) the portion of the total absorption which can be met by administrative action, (4) the portion of the total absorption which can be met by proposed transfers between appropriations, by increases in limitations on administrative expenses, and by increases in the limitations on the amount of trust and Indian tribal funds which can be used in 1949, and (5) the additional appropriations required. With respect to (4) and (5), the statement shows separately those proposals previously submitted to the Congress and those recommended herein.

The supplemental estimates now recommended, listed by departments and agencies and appropriations involved, are set forth in the attachment to this letter. The provision, appearing at the end of the list, waiving certain limitations in appropriation language is needed because those limitations made no provision for this increased pay cost.

These estimates of appropriation are required in connection with legislation enacted since the transmission to the Congress of the Budget for the fiscal year 1949. The estimates submitted by the legislative branch and the judiciary have been included without change, and I make no observations regarding their necessity. The estimates for the executive branch and the District of Columbia have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1949, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees," \$471,945;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Senate policy committees," \$2,640 for each committee;
in all, \$5,280;

"Joint Committee on Economic Report," \$2,640;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy," \$4,950;

"Joint Committee on Printing," \$1,320;

"Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation,"
\$5,280;

"Vice President's automobile," \$330;

"Automobile for the President pro tempore," \$165;

"Automobiles for majority and minority leaders," \$660;

"Reporting Senate proceedings," \$4,290;

"Inquiries and investigations," \$24,750;

"Miscellaneous items," \$3,630;

House of Representatives:

"Salaries, officers and employees," \$175,000;

"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates," \$500,000;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Furniture," \$7,000;

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation," \$7,500;

"Office of the Coordinator of Information," \$2,500;

"Folding documents," \$15,000;

"Revision of laws," \$330;

"Speaker's automobile," \$330;

Office of the Legislative Counsel: "Salaries and expenses," \$8,950,
of which \$4,950 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and
\$4,000 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries," \$7,000;

Capitol Buildings and Grounds:

"Capitol Buildings," \$48,000;

"Capitol Grounds," \$20,000;

"Legislative garage," \$3,180;

"Senate Office Building," \$68,300;

"House Office Buildings," \$97,000;

Library Buildings and Grounds: "Salaries," \$20,000;

Botanic Garden: "Salaries," \$17,000;

Library of Congress:

"Salaries, Library proper," \$231,000;

Copyright Office: "Salaries," \$67,300;

Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and expenses," \$48,500;

Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses," \$1,800;

Union catalogues: "Salaries and expenses," \$6,200;

"Books for adult blind," \$5,400;

Library Buildings: "Salaries," \$76,800;

Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents:
"Salaries," \$109,155;

THE JUDICIARY

United States Supreme Court:

"Salaries," \$35,000;

"Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds,"
\$15,000;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses,"
\$5,000;

United States Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses," \$15,000;

Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses," \$8,200;

Miscellaneous items of expense:

"Salaries of judges," \$25,000;

"Salaries of clerks of courts," \$312,600;

"Probation system, United States Courts," \$158,000;

"Miscellaneous salaries," \$49,000, and \$72,000 to be derived
by transfer from "Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)";

Administrative Office of the United States Courts: "Salaries and
expenses," \$15,600;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Executive Mansion and Grounds: "Care, maintenance, etc.,"
\$13,500;

Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses," \$166,500;

Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses," \$10,300;

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses," \$820,000;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses,"
\$367,000;

Federal Power Commission:

"Salaries and expenses," \$210,000;

"Flood-control surveys," \$18,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses," \$173,000;

General Accounting Office: "Salaries," \$1,950,000, and \$110,000 to
be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous expenses";

Interstate Commerce Commission:

"General expenses," \$374,000;

"Railroad safety," \$34,000;

"Locomotive inspection," \$33,000;

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries and expenses," \$747,000;

National Archives: "Salaries and expenses," \$105,800;

National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses," \$3,700;

Panama Railroad Company: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$60,600 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

Railroad Retirement Board: "Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)," \$45,950;

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,430,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses," \$295,000;

Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution," \$169,000;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses," \$68,300;

The Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses," \$15,350;

United States Maritime Commission: "Salaries and expenses" (increase of \$479,000 in the limitation upon the amount for administrative expenses);

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses," \$107,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and expenses," \$10,000;

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses," \$288,400;

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses," \$220,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

"Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)," \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from "Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico";

"Salaries and expenses," \$31,000;

Public Health Service:

"Venereal diseases," \$140,000;

"Tuberculosis," \$100,000;

"Communicable diseases," \$450,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

"Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construction," \$47,000;

"Hospitals and medical care," \$1,970,000 to be derived by transfer, as follows: from (1) "Working capital fund," Bureau of Employment Security, in the amount of \$1,000,000; (2) "Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)" in the amount of \$700,000; (3) "Migration of workers, War Manpower Commission," in the amount of \$225,000; (4) "Commissioned officers, pay and so forth," in the amount of \$20,000; and (5) "Employee health service programs," in the amount of \$25,000;

"Mental health activities" operation (exclusive of research and training) of the Public Health Service hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Kentucky), \$100,000;

"Foreign quarantine service," \$185,000;

"National Institute of Health, operating expenses," \$370,000;

"Training for nurses," \$22,500 to be derived by transfer from

"Further development of vocational education";

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses," \$141,000;

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Employment Security, \$162,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$28,400, and an increase of \$3,694,780 in the limitation upon the amount to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance," \$55,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau," \$61,200;

"Salaries and expenses, Conference on Children and Youth," \$1,300;

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries, Office of the Administrator," \$108,000;

"Salaries, Office of the General Counsel," \$9,400;

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses," \$9,000;

"Public Works Administration liquidation" (increase of \$1,290 in the limitation upon the amount which may be used for administrative expenses);

Public Buildings Administration:

"General administrative expenses," \$100,000;

"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia," \$1,200,000;

Bureau of Community Facilities:

"Liquidation of public works advance planning" (increase of \$38,069 in authorization to expend unobligated balances for administrative expenses);

"War public works (community facilities) liquidation" (increase of \$17,987 in authorization to expend unobligated balances);

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator," \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "National defense housing, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency";

Public Housing Administration: "Public Housing Administration" (increase of \$117,000 in the limitation upon funds available for the administrative expenses of the United States Housing Act program, and increase of \$595,000 in the limitation upon the total amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses," \$118,000;
Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses," \$137,000;
Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses," \$28,250;
Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and expenses," \$56,750;
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:
 "Economic investigations," \$118,500;
 "Crop and livestock estimates," \$166,500;
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and expenses," \$37,000;
Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of extension work," \$44,000;
Agricultural Research Administration:
 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses," \$23,600;
 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture," \$50,000;
 "Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials," \$12,700;
 Office of Experiment Stations:
 "Administration of grants and coordination of research with States," \$10,000;
 "Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico," \$16,000;
Bureau of Animal Industry:
 "Animal husbandry," \$76,000;
 "Diseases of animals," \$58,000;
 "Inspection and quarantine," \$83,000;
 "Meat inspection," \$1,055,000;
 "Virus Serum Toxin Act," \$28,000;
 "Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum" (increase of \$4,038 in the amount made available from the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7 U. S. C. 612);
Bureau of Dairy Industry: "Salaries and expenses," \$70,000;
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:
 "Field crops," \$136,600;
 "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops," \$148,100;
 "Forest diseases," \$20,900;
 "Agricultural engineering," \$35,500;
 "National Arboretum," \$10,000;
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:
 "Insect investigations," \$168,000;
 "Insect and plant-disease control," \$152,000;
 "Foreign plant quarantine," \$80,000;
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:
 "Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations," \$16,000;
 "Regional research laboratories," \$286,900;
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics: "Salaries and expenses," \$45,000;
Control of forest pests: "Gypsy and brown-tail moths," \$15,000;
Forest Service:
 "General administrative expenses," \$37,500;
 "National forest protection and management," \$1,510,600;

"Forest and range management investigations," \$149,300;

"Forest products," \$55,000;

"Forest resources investigations," \$47,600;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Soil conservation research," \$104,500;

"Soil conservation operations," \$1,170,240, and \$2,119,000 to be derived by transfer from "Supply and distribution of farm labor" and \$135,760 to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration";

"Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land," \$64,000;

Production and Marketing Administration:

"Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" (increase of \$434,100 in the amount to be transferred to "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938");

Sugar Act: "Administration of Sugar Act" (increase of \$69,600 in the amount available for other than payments to sugar producers);

"Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (increase of \$161,200 in the amount made available by law for administrative expenses);

Marketing services:

"Market news service," \$120,300;

"Market inspection of farm products," \$36,500;

"Marketing farm products," \$69,200;

"Tobacco Acts," \$71,700;

"Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Act," \$81,700;

"Marketing regulatory acts," \$190,400;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Commodity Exchange Act," \$35,000;

Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses," \$1,430,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses," \$281,000;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating expenses," \$167,700;

"Federal intermediate credit banks" (increase of \$85,000 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds of the banks which may be used for administrative expenses);

"Production credit corporations" (increase of \$58,000 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds of the corporations which may be used for administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses," \$30,000;

"Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Commerce," \$12,000;

Bureau of the Census:

"Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification," \$10,000;

"Current census statistics," \$390,000;

"General administration, Bureau of the Census," \$35,000;

"Census of manufactures," \$166,000;

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

"Salaries and expenses," \$4,541,000, and \$234,000 to be derived by transfer from "Development of civil landing areas";

"Technical development," \$50,000;

"Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," \$55,000;

"Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act" (increase of \$197,000 in the amount for planning, research, and administrative expenses, to be charged against funds heretofore appropriated under this head for projects in Alaska);

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses," \$187,000;

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: "Departmental salaries and expenses," \$125,000;

Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses," \$440,000, and \$150,000 to be derived by transfer from "Printing and binding," Patent Office;

National Bureau of Standards:

"Operation and administration," \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from "Pay, commissioned officers," Coast and Geodetic Survey;

"Research and testing," \$218,000;

"Radio propagation and standards," \$50,000;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries, Office of Solicitor," \$16,600 to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division";

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions," \$10,500;

"Commission of Fine Arts," \$645;

Bureau of Land Management:

"Salaries and expenses," \$76,500;

"Management, protection, and disposal of public lands," \$190,000;

"Revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon," \$21,500;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration," \$50,500;

"Salaries and expenses, district offices," \$10,725;

"Salaries and expenses, reservation administration," \$202,800;

"Maintaining law and order among Indians," \$16,000;

"Alaska native service," \$282,000;

"Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," \$6,900;

"Maintenance of buildings and utilities," \$10,650;

"Education of Indians," \$696,000;

"Conservation of health," \$494,800;

"Management, Indian forest and range resources," \$79,800;

"Agriculture and stock raising," \$56,100;

"Development of Indian arts and crafts," \$1,500;

"Administration of Indian tribal affairs" (from tribal funds, \$20,000);

"Support of the Osage Agency" (from tribal funds, \$17,200);

"Support of Indian schools" (from tribal funds, \$13,202);

Bureau of Reclamation:

Reclamation fund, special fund: Operation and maintenance:

- "Parker Dam power project," \$16,700 from power and other revenues;

- "Yuma project, Arizona-California," \$10,000;

- "Central Valley project, California," \$4,884, and \$42,536 from power revenues;

- "Boise project, Idaho," \$10,000;

- "Minidoka project, Idaho," \$686, and \$6,654 from power revenues;

- "Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas," \$5,200 from power revenues;

- "Deschutes project, Oregon," \$6,025;

- "Klamath project, Oregon-California," \$11,550;

- "Owyllee project, Oregon," \$15,100;

- "Columbia Basin project, Washington," \$110,000 from power revenues;

- "Yakima project, Washington," \$14,500, and \$1,100 from power revenues;

- "Riverton project, Wyoming," \$4,269, and \$321 from power revenues;

- "Shoshone project, Wyoming," \$3,252, and \$548 from power revenues;

- Colorado River Dam fund: "Boulder Canyon project," \$50,000;

Geological Survey:

- "Salaries and expenses," \$19,650;

- "Topographic surveys," \$290,000;

- "Geologic surveys," \$145,000;

- "Mineral resources of Alaska," \$18,750;

- "Gaging streams," \$180,000;

- "Mineral leasing," \$44,000;

- "Printing and binding, and so forth" (preparation of illustrations), \$2,600;

Bureau of Mines:

- "Salaries and expenses," \$5,150;

- "Testing fuel," \$15,800;

- "Mineral mining investigations," \$18,000;

- "Oil and gas investigations," \$39,000;

- "Mining experiment stations," \$30,000;

- "Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania," \$13,100;

- "Economics of mineral industries," \$61,400;

- "Helium utilization and research," \$5,000;

National Park Service:

- "Salaries and expenses," \$49,000;

- "Regional offices," \$42,500;

- "National parks," \$277,000;

- "National monument, historical, and military areas," \$105,000;

- "Recreational areas," \$18,000;

- "Travel Division," \$2,700;

- "Recreational demonstration areas," \$645;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

- "General administrative expenses," \$17,000;
- "Propagation of food fishes," \$132,300;
- "Operation and maintenance of fish screens," \$2,000;
- "Investigations respecting food fishes," \$50,000 to be derived by transfer from "Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense)";
- "Commercial fisheries," \$25,000;
- "Fishery market news service," \$9,500;
- "Alaska fisheries," \$39,500;
- "Wildlife resources and management investigations," \$21,000;
- "Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents," \$71,000;
- "Protection of migratory birds," \$14,000;
- "Enforcement of Alaska game law," \$11,000;
- "River basin studies," \$9,700;

Government in the Territories:

Territory of Alaska: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary," \$2,650;

Territory of Hawaii: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary," \$965;

Government of the Virgin Islands:

"Salaries and expenses," \$12,375;

"Salaries and expenses, agricultural station," \$2,800;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Offices of Attorney General, etc.," \$53,000;

"Administrative Division," \$131,000;

"Tax Division," \$35,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Customs Division," \$10,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division," \$160,000;

"Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field," \$20,000;

"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth," \$375,000;

"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth," \$326,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes," \$3,015,800;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service," \$2,300,000;

Federal Prison System:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons," \$29,000;

"Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions," \$1,150,000;

"Medical and hospital service," \$88,000;

"Support of United States prisoners," \$14,000;

Office of Alien Property (increase of \$200,000 in the limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

"Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated" (increase of \$10,000 in the limitation upon the amount which may be used for administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses," \$75,700;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor," \$46,100;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards," \$20,000;

Bureau of Apprenticeship: "Salaries and expenses," \$155,000;

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses," \$324,000;

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses," \$15,300;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses," \$361,000;

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Department of the Army:

Military functions:

General Staff Corps: "National War College," \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

Army Field Forces: "Command and General Staff College," \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

Civil functions:

United States Soldiers' Home: "Trust account" (increase of \$121,099 in the limitation upon the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

"Government and relief in occupied areas" (increase of \$3,470,571 in the limitation upon the amount for administrative expenses);

Department of the Navy:

There are hereby transferred from "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel," sums as follows:

To:

Office of the Secretary:

"Research, Navy," \$676,000;

"Naval Observatory," \$24,400;

Bureau of Naval Personnel: "General expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel," \$91,100;

Navy Department: Salaries:

"Bureau of Naval Personnel," \$547,400;

"Bureau of Supplies and Accounts," \$434,000;

There are hereby transferred from "Pay, Marine Corps," sums as follows:

To:

Marine Corps: Pay of civil force, Marine Corps:

"Offices of the Commandant, etc.," \$138,600;

"Supply Department, United States Marine Corps," \$124,600;

Navy Department: Salaries:

"Office of the Secretary of the Navy," \$356,000;

"Office of Naval Research," \$88,000;

"Office of Naval Records and Library," \$8,000;

"Office of Judge Advocate General," \$30,400;

"Office of Chief of Naval Operations," \$127,500;

"Board of Inspection and Survey," \$3,500;

"Office of Chief of Naval Communications," \$58,100;

"Office of Naval Intelligence," \$83,800;
 "Bureau of Ships," \$560,300;
 "Bureau of Ordnance," \$233,400;
 "Bureau of Medicine and Surgery," \$119,600;
 "Bureau of Yards and Docks," \$171,800;
 "Bureau of Aeronautics," \$276,700;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia:

Office of the Postmaster General, "Salaries," \$34,200;

Salaries in bureaus and offices:

"Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General," \$110,000;

"Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General," \$101,000;

"Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General," \$49,000;

"Office of the Solicitor," \$19,900;

"Office of the Chief Inspector," \$33,500;

"Office of the Purchasing Agent," \$8,700;

Field Service, Post Office Department:

Office of the Chief Inspector:

"Salaries of inspectors," \$363,700;

"Clerks," \$157,900;

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

"Compensation to postmasters," \$15,681,000;

"Clerks, third-class post offices," \$7,290,000;

"Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices," \$372,000;

"Village delivery service," \$72,000;

"Rural delivery service," \$14,609,000;

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

"Miscellaneous supplies and equipment," \$33,300;

"Equipment shops," \$230,500;

"Pneumatic tube service," \$48,900;

"Operating force, public buildings," \$8,500,000;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department Service: "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," \$1,602,000;

International activities:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses," \$34,428, and \$43,572 to be derived by transfer from "United States participation in international organizations";

"Cooperation with the American Republics," \$80,900 to be derived by transfer from "United States participation in international organizations";

"The Institute of Inter-American Affairs" (increase of \$31,500 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries," \$26,400;

"Health service programs, Treasury Department," \$5,150;

Division of Tax Research: "Salaries," \$7,400;

Office of General Counsel: "Salaries," \$17,600;

Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries," \$35,190;

Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings: "Salaries," \$87,500;

Fiscal Service:

Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses," \$65,000;

Bureau of the Public Debt:

"Administering the public debt," \$1,516,000;

"Distinctive paper for United States currency," \$7,700;

Office of the Treasurer of the United States: "Salaries and expenses," \$100,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses," \$92,270;

Bureau of Engraving and Printing: "Salaries and expenses," \$1,295,000;

Secret Service Division:

"Salaries and expenses, Secret Service," \$109,050;

"Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings," \$59,450;

Bureau of Federal Supply: "Net renegotiation rebates," \$6,400;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Courts:

"Probation system," \$5,023;

"Office of Register of Wills," \$11,449;

"Commission on Mental Health," \$950;

"National Capital parks," \$100,830;

"National Capital Park and Planning Commission," \$495;

"National Zoological Park," \$36,248.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

SEC. 2. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law.

ANALYSIS OF PAY-INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949

Organization unit	Total cost	Absorption			Additional funds required			
		Total	Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action		Total	Previously submitted	Present submission
				Previously submitted	Present submission			
Legislative branch.	\$2,602,264	\$462,479	\$462,479			\$2,139,785		\$2,008,485
The Judiciary.	1,003,848	365,448	293,448			638,400	\$71,300	638,400
Executive Office of the President:								
The White House Office.	68,993	68,993						
Executive Mansion and Grounds.	13,500					13,500		13,500
Bureau of the Budget.	167,818	1,318	1,318			166,500		166,500
Council of Economic Advisers.	11,200	900				10,300		10,300
National Security Council.	7,590	7,590						
National Security Resources Board.	86,098	86,098						
Office for Emergency Management.								
Office of Defense Transportation.	6,510	6,510						
Philippine Alien Property Administration.	645	645						
Independent offices:								
American Battle Monuments Commission.	11,472	11,472						
Atomic Energy Commission.	1,706,416	1,706,416						
Civil Service Commission.	1,320,000	500,000				820,000		820,000
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.								
Displaced Persons Commission.	21,500	21,500						
Export-Import Bank of Washington.	20,000	20,000						
Federal Communications Commission.	39,500	39,500			\$39,500			
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.	438,436	71,436				367,000		367,000
Federal Power Commission.	121,400	121,400						
Federal Trade Commission.	270,160	42,160				228,000		228,000
General Accounting Office.	207,000	34,000				173,000		173,000
Housing Expediter.	3,050,218	1,100,218				1,950,000		1,950,000
Indian Claims Commission.	1,200,710	710				1,200,000	1,200,000	
Interstate Commerce Commission.	2,580	2,580						
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.	731,583	290,583				441,000		441,000
National Archives.	1,341,317	594,317				747,000		747,000
National Capital Housing Authority.	122,581	16,781				105,800		105,800
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.	100,386	98,686				1,700	1,700	
National Capital Sesqui-Centennial Commission.	2,036	2,036						
National Labor Relations Board.	896	896						
National Mediation Board.	540,533	540,533						
Panama Railroad Company.	28,359	12,659				15,700	12,000	3,700
Philippine War Damage Commission.	266,000	266,000						
	37,620	37,620				60,600		

ANALYSIS OF PAY-INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949—Continued

Organization unit	Total cost	Absorption				Additional funds required		
		Total	Possible, by administrative action	Requiring congressional action		Total	Previously submitted	Present submission
				Previously submitted	Present submission			
Independent offices—Continued								
Railroad Retirement Board	\$326,004	\$383,054	\$383,054			\$442,950	\$397,000	\$45,950
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1,519,000	1,519,000	89,000		\$1,430,000	235,000		235,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	372,000	77,000	77,000					
Selective Service System	645,150	645,150	645,150					
Smithsonian Institution	284,138	12,238	12,238			271,900	102,900	169,000
Tariff Commission	75,800	7,500	7,500			68,300		68,300
Tennessee Valley Authority	2,160,026	2,160,026	1,849,026		\$311,000			
The Tax Court of the United States	35,286	19,936	19,936			15,350		15,350
United States Maritime Commission	944,311	944,311	465,311		479,000			
Veterans Administration	63,802,712	63,802,712	63,802,712					
War Assets Administration	2,847,000	2,847,000	2,847,000					
Federal Security Agency	10,167,436	7,933,436	1,461,136		6,472,280	2,234,000	396,300	1,837,700
Federal Works Agency	7,320,730	2,804,334	2,804,334		57,346	4,459,000	3,150,000	1,309,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	3,648,955	3,648,955	1,593,955		1,430,000			
Department of Agriculture	18,694,051	9,676,611	6,071,978		3,066,698	9,017,440	92,900	8,924,540
Department of Commerce	11,442,545	3,023,145	2,417,145		6,006,000	8,419,400	2,110,400	6,309,000
Department of the Interior	11,815,691	6,766,861	6,644,707		117,002	5,048,830	775,500	4,273,330
Department of Justice	8,516,030	541,330	331,330		5,152	7,974,700	267,900	7,706,800
Department of Labor	1,069,001	63,301	63,301		216,000	1,005,700	8,600	997,100
National Military Establishment:								
Office of the Secretary of Defense	372,095	372,095	372,095					
Department of the Air Force	17,479,050	17,479,050	17,479,050					
Department of the Army:								
Military functions	46,690,150	46,690,150	46,391,431		243,719			
Civil functions	15,838,507	15,838,507	12,246,837		55,000			
Department of the Navy	55,077,967	35,077,967	18,934,967		3,591,670			
Post Office Department	220,599,312	4,381,682	4,381,682		11,989,800	216,217,630	168,503,030	47,714,600
Department of State	2,267,695	4,627,637	418,165		53,500	1,640,058	3,630	1,636,428
Treasury Department	27,271,401	3,370,691	3,370,691			23,900,710	20,470,600	3,430,110
District of Columbia	250,668	48,173	48,173			202,495	47,500	154,995
Total	527,551,880	237,350,732	201,478,358	14,610,606	21,261,768	290,231,148	197,611,260	92,619,888

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

APRIL 6, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4046]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 44, 93, 118, 126, 131, 142, 143, 145-147, and 149.

The estimates total \$698,028,397.84, against which the committee recommends appropriations of \$671,047,172.84. Of this amount \$110,000,000 is for liquidation of a contract authorization of the Atomic Energy Commission; \$43,000,000 to defray the cost of the Berlin air lift; \$205,702,000, for the Post Office Department, made necessary by increases in pay provided by law and by increased volume of mail; \$40,000,000 for strategic and critical materials; and \$92,444,888 is necessary to meet the cost of pay increases in other agencies, as set forth in House Document No. 149.

PAY INCREASES (PUBLIC LAW 900)

The total cost in the fiscal year 1949 of the increase in pay of Federal employees provided for by Public Law 900 of the Eightieth Congress is \$527,581,880. At the direction of the committee, the Bureau of the Budget examined the budget of each agency with a view to meeting this cost out of current appropriations without additional funds insofar as possible. This resulted in absorption of \$237,350,732. The National Military Establishment absorbed the full cost, \$115,457,769. On account of the increased volume of mail, the postal service ab-

sorbed only \$4,381,682 out of a total of \$220,599,312. In the remaining agencies the total cost is \$191,524,799, out of which \$117,511,281 is being absorbed, leaving a total of \$74,013,518 to be appropriated for agencies other than the National Military Establishment and the Post Office Department.

In addition to amounts provided in the first deficiency bill, the accompanying bill appropriates \$283,543,665, of which \$191,098,777 is carried in title I in connection with items for which other deficiencies were required and \$92,444,888 is carried in title II.

SUBMISSION OF ESTIMATES

The committee wishes to direct the attention of the Bureau of the Budget to three matters which have come to its attention during consideration of the items in the accompanying bill. First, there seems to be a lack of appreciation on the part of the executive establishments as to the meaning of the terms "deficiency" and "supplemental." A number of items submitted to the committee for consideration could not in any sense of the word be termed deficiency items, in that they represented advances in ensuing years' programs which very well could have been deferred until regular fiscal year 1950 appropriations become available. The second matter is that of submitting to the committee for consideration items which are insignificant when compared to the over-all appropriation for the agency or bureau in question. Other examples could be cited, but the most pronounced case was that of the Weather Bureau, which has a current appropriation of over \$22,000,000 but which, nonetheless, submitted two requests as deficiencies, one for \$13,000 and one for \$27,800. The third matter is that of submitting estimates spasmodically. It is the desire of the committee that estimates be grouped and submitted at periodic intervals. This latter practice, inaugurated some time ago, greatly facilitates the work of the committee, and it is desirable that it be adhered to as rigidly as possible in order that the number of separate submissions may be minimized.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The bill includes the budget estimate, \$139,990, for Capitol Building and Grounds. Of this amount, \$100,000 is to provide for the increased cost of coal for the Capital power plant, and \$2,390 for needed renovations in the office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House. The remaining \$37,600 is for pay increases under Public Law 900. Coal for the Capitol power plant is purchased through the Federal Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, under contract for the executive branch of the Government, and the Architect of the Capitol, therefore, has no control over the price paid per ton.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The amount of \$775,000, a reduction of \$125,000 in the budget estimates, is approved for congressional printing and binding. This amount supplements the appropriation of \$7,000,000 currently available for this purpose. The additional request is based on increased

cost due to the wage increases amounting to approximately 12 percent made in December and to the increased amount of printing in all types of work performed for the Congress. The committee is not convinced, on the basis of information presently available to it, that either the number of documents or the total number of pages for 1949 will exceed the production in the fiscal year 1948, as was contemplated by the estimate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The committee is approving the budget estimate, \$110,000,000, for this activity. This amount is necessary to provide additional cash to liquidate contract authority provided for the Commission in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948. The total of this contract authority is \$400,000,000, against which obligations totaling more than \$396,000,000 have been incurred through February 28, 1949. Appropriations previously made against this contract authority total \$250,000,000. The approval of the \$110,000,000 recommended in the accompanying bill will leave more than \$36,000,000 in contract authority for the fiscal year 1948 still to be appropriated for. About \$4,000,000 of the contract authority remains unobligated. The principal reason for the deficiency request is that the progress on construction projects has been better than was foreseen when budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949 were originally prepared.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

For the various items under this general head, the committee is including in the bill \$2,095,760, a reduction of \$1,248,125 in the budget estimates. Some of the items for which appropriations are recommended are discussed below. The action of the committee with respect to others is shown in the tabulation appearing at the end of this report.

Office of Education.—The bill includes \$110,000, a reduction of \$6,625, for the administration of surplus property disposal for educational purposes under the provisions of Public Law 889, Eightieth Congress. It appears to the committee that the Office of Education has interpreted somewhat too liberally the provisions of this act insofar as its participation is concerned. The committee can ascertain only the following responsibility of the United States Commissioner of Education, as contained in the authorizing legislation:

* * * shall be allocated on the basis of needs and utilization by the United States Commissioner of Education for transfer by the owning agency directly to schools, colleges, or universities or to State departments of education for distribution by the State to tax-supported schools, colleges, and universities and other nonprofit schools, colleges, and universities which have been held exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

A reading of the justifications and oral testimony on the item indicates that the Office of Education is going far beyond its primary responsibility of "allocating." While this is an excellent project and one which should be continued under the general direction of the Office of Education, it seems to the committee that more of a contribution by the States themselves would not be out of order.

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the Federal Security Administrator and the Bureau of the Budget the fact that nearly every Member of Congress was bombarded with letters and telegrams in support of this item and in protest against a Budget Bureau reduction of \$13,000 in the Office's request. The information in these communications left no doubt that the contents originated within the Office of Education. Aside from the fact that it is a violation of the law for any officer of the Government to participate in efforts to bring pressure to bear on Congress, the committee can only look upon such activity as an admission of weakness of the case and an unwillingness on the part of the agency to permit the matter to be determined on its merits.

The committee is always glad to hear, within time limitations, all interested parties, governmental or other, on any item before it. However, each category is heard separately. It is recommended to the Administrator that necessary steps be taken to apprise those responsible for scheduling witnesses of this established and well-known procedure of the committee.

Public Health Service.—Of the budget request of \$658,000 for this activity, the committee is recommending \$308,000 for the cost of pay increases under Public Law 900. The remaining \$350,000 requested for water-pollution control activities is denied. It does not appear to the committee that sufficient study has been given to this project with respect to the cooperation of the States and to the development of specific programs. Furthermore, while water-pollution study and control is desirable and necessary, the committee could not consider it an emergency item.

Office of the Administrator.—The amount of \$69,000, a reduction of \$46,700 in the budget estimates, is included for salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations. Of the amount approved, \$44,000 is for pay increases under Public Law 900, and \$25,000 to cover increased rental cost in certain regional offices. With respect to the \$21,700 requested for religious and welfare guides in the armed forces, the committee is in full accord with the announced objectives, but can see no justification in spending money through a civilian agency of the Government for a purpose so closely related to the armed services. The various branches of the National Military Establishment have adequate resources—particularly in the Chaplains' Corps—to meet all requirements.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.—The bill includes \$700,000, a reduction of \$642,300 in the budget estimates for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The committee is dissatisfied with the administration of this program and feels that a completely new approach should be adopted in order that the Federal Government, as well as the ultimate beneficiary, may realize the full value of the funds expended. The policy seems to have been to accept the programs of the States without regard to the availability of appropriations. These programs should be scrutinized more closely, especially in view of the fact that the Federal Government defrays 100 percent of the cost of State administration, and also there should be a complete understanding with the States that programs must be conditioned on availability of appropriations. The additional \$700,000 provided should enable

the agency to continue the program without interruption during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.—The bill includes \$500,000, a reduction of \$190,000 in the budget estimate for this item. Included in the reduction is the amount of \$175,000 estimated for back payments which have not as yet been adjudicated. The committee does not feel that it can appropriate funds on such an indeterminate basis and suggests to the Social Security Administration that it subsequently resubmit estimates for these payments when the total needs are more accurately determined. It was also testified that requirements for the last half of the current fiscal year are based primarily on estimates prepared by the California, New York, and Oregon agencies. While the combined payments in these three States represented 55 percent of the national total in 1948, the committee is nonetheless of the opinion that the estimate of financial requirements is not sufficiently sound to justify the full amount requested.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator.—The request for authority for the servicing of securities and for an appropriation of \$68,000 for conservation of securities is omitted from the accompanying bill. The first item is presently under consideration in connection with the regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1950. The two items are related and committee feels that whatever action is intitated in this connection should be contained in the regular annual bill for this agency.

Public Buildings Administration.—The budget estimate of \$4,000,000 for the Public Buildings Administration is approved in the amount of \$3,600,000. Testimony before the committee indicated that the rate of expenditure for public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area during the first 8 months of the current year does not justify an amount in excess of that recommended in the accompanying bill. Of this amount, \$3,150,000 is for pay increases under Public Law 900 and \$450,000 is principally to cover the increased cost of coal and increases in electricity rates. Although the committee appreciates the necessity for increased use of electricity during the spring and summer seasons when the air-conditioning units are in operation, it cannot understand the absence of substantial savings in coal which should have materialized as a result of the mild winter.

The request of \$150,000 for sites and planning is disapproved. The amount of \$675,000 was previously appropriated for this specific purpose. It now results that the delay in the contemplated land site acquisitions will, because of increased land values, require an additional \$150,000. It is generally admitted that values of real property have decreased considerably since these estimates were first prepared and perhaps that sometime in the near future these sites can be purchased within the appropriation already provided.

Public Roads Administration.—The committee is disallowing the amount of \$2,653,000 requested for surveys and construction of forest highways in Alaska under the Public Roads Administration. The amount requested is in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized

by law. The committee does not feel that the expenditure of something over \$10,000,000 for the construction of roads at a cost in excess of \$180,000 per mile to serve approximately 10,000 inhabitants can be justified either at this time or in the near future. While it is recognized that some advantage would accrue to the area in connection with the proposed development of the pulp industry now being negotiated by the Federal Works Agency and private interests, it was testified that proposed contracts for leasing of timber areas are not contingent on the construction and reconstruction by the Public Roads Administration of the highways intended principally to serve a slight increase in population as a result of the establishment of the pulp industry.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration.—An appropriation of \$300,000 was requested for the purpose of liquidating contract authorization provided in the annual appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1949 for Alaska. No contract has been let and it is not possible accurately to determine the amount of money which will be required. The committee is including \$150,000 which will provide sufficient funds to meet requirements during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.—The committee is approving an estimate of \$192,900, of which \$92,900 is required to meet the obligations due by reason of the pay increase act, Public Law 900, and \$100,000 to liquidate a contract authorization for an irrigation station at Brawley, Calif., which was included in the regular annual appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1949.

Bureau of Animal Industry.—The estimate contemplates an appropriation of \$5,000,000 and contract authorization of \$25,000,000, a total of \$30,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a laboratory and other necessary facilities for research into methods of control of the foot-and-mouth disease. The proposed laboratory is to be constructed under authority of Public Law 496 of the Eightieth Congress and was intended to be located on an island near the mainland of the United States.

This country has been extremely fortunate in that the foot-and-mouth disease has never become prevalent within its borders. It has been possible to eradicate it on every occasion when there has been an outbreak and to minimize entry of the disease into the United States even though it has existed for many years in other countries with which the United States has a great deal of commerce. For the past 2 years cooperative efforts of the United States and Mexico have resulted to a large extent in controlling an outbreak in Mexico and preventing spread of the disease to the United States. In order to conduct the proposed research, it would be necessary to introduce the disease into the United States and thereby increase the hazard of an outbreak among the livestock of the country. Such an outbreak would do untold damage, not only resulting in financial loss to the industry itself but also could seriously impair the meat supply of the Nation.

The importance of finding adequate methods of control cannot be overstated. The good fortune of the United States in avoiding outbreaks within its borders cannot go on forever and some method of

dealing with the disease should be developed, if at all possible. However, the committee is not willing to make an appropriation for construction of this facility within the borders of the United States with the attendant hazard of endangering the stock of this country until it is convinced that there is no alternative.

It is the committee's judgment that the Department of Agriculture, which already has rendered noted service to the country in the fighting of this disease, has not adequately explored all other methods, and the committee suggests that further efforts be made, not only in the location of research facilities but also in the general approach to this problem before it embarks on this very important task. Consideration should be given to locating the laboratory either in an area already infected or at least to securing a location sufficiently remote from the mainland of the United States as to give the maximum insurance against introduction of the disease through the research program.

Forest Pest Control Act.—The budget proposed an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for control of infestations of the mountain pine beetle, the bark beetle, and the spruce budworm. The committee is not convinced that the full amount of \$1,000,000 will be required in order to perform all fruitful work. Testimony before the committee was not conclusive as to the extent and intensity of the infestations. Perhaps, the problem is of such a nature that evidence cannot be fully conclusive. However, whenever there is an outbreak of an insect pest, or some other emergency arises, immediately Congress is hysterically importuned to appropriate large sums of money, and it is most difficult to determine on any sound basis the amount which can be profitably expended. In this instance the committee is willing to make available such sum of money as can be used to advantage and thereby prevent the destruction of our valuable forest resources. However, the evidence presented was not adequate to justify the appropriation of \$1,000,000, and the committee therefore recommends an appropriation of \$500,000.

Fighting forest fires.—For many years it has been a practice to appropriate a token amount of \$100,000 for fighting forest fires and authorize the Forest Service to use such of its funds as may be necessary inasmuch as it is impossible to foretell the amount of work which will be required. The amount required to reimburse the appropriation to the Forest Service for expenditure during the past year is \$3,165,000, and is included in the accompanying bill.

Emergency reconstruction and repair.—The budget proposed \$1,-995,000 for completion of reconstruction and replacement of roads, trails, bridges, and so forth, damaged or destroyed by floods in the spring of 1948. An appropriation of \$4,000,000 for this purpose was included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, but it is now testified that this sum is inadequate, and the additional amount is requested to be made available until December 31, 1949. All necessary reconstruction and repair work of this type must, of course, be done, but it is important, also, that it be done as economically as possible. After reviewing the situation, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1950, and also to be available for meeting such damage as may have occurred in more recent floods—or may occur during the ensuing year—rather than restricting the availability of the fund to repairing damage done during

the spring of 1948. The Department should absorb as much of the cost of such repairs and reconstruction as possible within the limits of the available appropriation for maintenance and operation and resort to the emergency appropriation only in those cases where regular funds are inadequate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Coastal Geodetic Survey.—The bill includes \$257,000 for this activity, made necessary as the result of increases in salary costs by wage-board action and increases in salary cost under Public Law 900.

The Weather Bureau.—The bill includes the amount of \$1,450,000, a reduction of \$108,000 in the budget estimate. The entire amount is for necessary salary increases under Public Law 900. The committee is disallowing the requests of \$13,000 for a special project and \$27,800 for replacement of supplies and equipment at one weather station. It is not understood why an agency of the Government with a current appropriation in excess of \$22,000,000 should appear before the committee for two such minor items. One of the two items eliminated can and should be financed out of appropriations made to the agency of the Government requesting this specialized service and the cost of the other should be defrayed out of currently available appropriations for the Weather Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A number of items for the Department of the Interior have been approved except as indicated below.

Office of the Secretary.—Appropriations of \$107,200 were asked for the Office of the Secretary for the purpose of employing, during the last 2 months of the current fiscal year, additional personnel which was included in the budget for 1950. Inasmuch as this whole matter is now under consideration in connection with the 1950 budget and should be determined in the light of action on the Department's program for that year, the committee has deleted the requested supplemental amount for 1949.

River-basin studies.—The estimates include \$200,000 additional for archeological studies to be carried on in areas to be flooded by reservoirs authorized for construction under the Flood Control Act. In its action on the 1950 appropriation bill, the committee deleted this entire item. There is no necessity for this kind of work to be paid for at a time when every dollar of revenue is urgently required. Therefore, the item is disallowed.

Gettysburg National Cemetery.—\$10,000 was requested for the purchase of additional land at the Gettysburg National Cemetery. The need for the land is not demonstrated at the present time, and the price proposed to be paid appeared to the committee to be excessive. Therefore, the item was deleted.

Attendance at meetings.—A proposed increase in the limitation, from \$6,750 to \$13,000, on the amount available for the officers and employees of the Bureau of Reclamation to attend meetings or conventions has been omitted inasmuch as it appears that the amount currently available should be adequate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Criminal Division.—The budget estimate, \$53,000, includes \$35,000 made necessary by the Pay Act increase, Public Law 900, and \$18,000 for additional staff to be employed by the Division effective April 1, 1949, to enforce the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The small amount of work necessary on account of the Lobbying Act readily can be absorbed by the present force of the Division without augmentation. Therefore, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$35,000, the amount required to meet obligations under the Pay Act.

Claims Division.—The budget estimate, \$121,000, includes \$96,200 on account of the Pay Act and \$24,800 for additional staff to process claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, which claims were authorized for settlement under Public Law 886 of the Eightieth Congress. Certain of these claims will be rather difficult to handle, and probably the number of claims filed will be large. In order adequately to protect the interests of the United States, the committee believes this small staff should be made available and has therefore approved the amount of the estimate.

Lands Division.—The estimate, \$270,000, includes \$136,700 on account of the Pay Act and \$133,300 for payment of expert witnesses and appraisers. This latter item is rather indefinite, and it is not possible to accurately forecast the ultimate cost. However, the committee, after examining the justification presented by the Department, has determined that a lesser amount than requested will suffice and therefore recommends the appropriation of \$250,000.

Miscellaneous items.—For a number of years it has been the practice of the Department of Justice to submit estimates to cover deficiencies for prior years, usually in small amounts, and in the accompanying bill several such items are included, going back as far as the fiscal year 1942. These items represent overexpenditure of appropriation and, in view of the fact that the Department has been in the habit of receiving appropriations to cover them, the committee is reluctantly recommending the requested amounts. This practice can only result from lax administration and inadequate accounting. It is understood that the Department's accounting procedures have been modernized in such manner as to cure this defect in the system. No other department of the Government habitually presents this kind of item to the committee, and the committee desires to advise the Department of Justice and the Bureau of the Budget that in the future it will not entertain such estimates unless there is a special showing of circumstances completely beyond the control of the persons responsible for administration of the funds which make the expenditure necessary.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Department of the Air Force.—The committee is approving the budget estimate of \$43,000,000 for general expenses, Department of the Air Force. This fund is needed to replenish the regular appropriation for expenses incurred in connection with the Berlin air lift. While the committee has some doubt that the entire amount will be needed, it is not disposed to do anything that might jeopardize

this very necessary operation. The estimated cost of the air lift for the fiscal year is something over \$153,000,000, but the balance of the cost is being absorbed within the regular appropriation for the Department of the Air Force.

Department of the Army—Civil Functions.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$600,000 for the Panama Canal. The amount is made necessary by recent outbreaks of yellow fever in that area and will be used for immunizing the residents of the Canal Zone and of the Republic of Panama and for other preventive measures. While this amount may prove more than adequate, the committee is desirous that every step be taken in order that spread of this malady may be halted at the earliest possible date.

Department of the Navy.—The bill includes a number of items providing for transfers of amounts between appropriations, made necessary by the changing conditions under which not only the Navy but other segments of the National Military Establishment must operate at the present time. In addition, the bill includes the amount of \$23,500,000 for paying subsistence of Navy personnel and \$21,000,000 for transportation of things, both of which are items under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and are deficiencies incurred during that year permitted under law. The amount of \$17,600,000 is included for the increase and replacement of naval vessels. This amount represents no new authority but is merely the amount necessary to continue liquidation of the Navy's wartime shipbuilding program. Construction has proceeded at a more rapid rate than was originally contemplated.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The bill includes \$205,702,000 and transfers of \$16,795,500 for the Post Office Department, against total estimates of \$214,430,200 and transfers of \$8,750,000. Of the amount recommended, \$164,380,868 is on account of Public Law 900, the pay increase act, and the remainder is attributable to the increases in volume of postal business which has been steadily increasing and is at an all-time high, to increases in rates for transportation of air mail approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board, and to various minor adjustments in the postal business.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service.—The committee recommends in the accompanying bill the amount of \$1,300,000 for salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation originally made for living and quarters allowances. Reductions are made in four of the five categories for which the supplemental appropriation was requested. The amount of \$388,400 for allowances for marine guards is not affected. With respect to the other four categories, the committee believes the activities to be of such a problematical nature that firm estimates could not be submitted. It also wishes to point out that the amount of \$201,000 requested for increased cost of hard-

ship posts differentials was not fully justified in that many of the cities listed cannot, according to available information, be considered as hardship posts.

American sections, international commissions.—The bill includes \$8,630 for expenses necessary in the conduct of studies now pending before the International Joint Commission United States and Canada and a small amount for salary increases under Public Law 900 for the International Boundary Commission United States and Canada and Alaska. The amount of \$30,000 requested for a study of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine, is denied. It would seem to the committee that any request for a study in order to determine the need for further major study of the feasibility of this project cannot be justified in view of the millions of dollars already expended not only for study but also for construction on the project at the time it was sponsored only by the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Customs.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,750,000 against an estimate of \$3,370,000 out of which \$2,669,000 is required to pay the cost of Public Law 900, the Pay Increase Act. The reduction imposed by the committee will bring the item in line with the amount approved by the House for the fiscal year 1950.

Bureau of Internal Revenue.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,275,000 against an estimate of \$18,000,000. The estimate included \$16,444,000 to pay the cost of Public Law 900, \$497,541 for mechanical processing of tax returns in 8 collection districts, \$334,000 for printing and binding, and \$724,459 for 1,476 additional employees to be hired during the last 2 months of the fiscal year. The House has approved the employment of 1,500 additional personnel for the fiscal year 1950 but finds no justification for advancing the date of their recruitment into the current fiscal year. Therefore it has eliminated the cost of these additional positions.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 18, beginning in line 12, under the Bureau of Mines:

Provided, That power produced in the operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Mo., in excess of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such sales: Provided further, That expenditures from this appropriation for the production of excess power shall not be deemed a charge to the total appropriations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended (30 U. S. C. 321-325).

On page 21, beginning in line 11, National Military Establishment, Department of the Army:

Provided, That not to exceed \$6,422,000 of this appropriation shall be available for construction of buildings, utilities, and facilities, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the last six provisos of section 3 of the act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), but without regard to section 10 of this act.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 2A

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 2A, of rule XIII:

EXISTING LAW

(Public Law 841, 80th Cong.)

* * * payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools.

(Public Law 841, 80th Cong.)

SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$875,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more on personnel administration consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, position classification, training, and employee relations.

IN PENDING BILL

On page 16, line 20, under the Bureau of Reclamation:

The provision under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: Provided, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools;" is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby inserted: "payments to school districts in accordance with the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835);".

On page 19, line 18, under General Provisions—Department of the Interior:

Section 10 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, imposing a limitation on the amount available for compensation of employees engaged in personnel work, is hereby repealed.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[For fiscal year 1949 unless otherwise indicated]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE			
93	Reporting hearings, 1947.....	\$100. 00	\$100. 00	-----
93	Telegraph and telephones.....	168, 235. 00	168, 235. 00	-----
93	Stationery (revolving fund).....	300. 00	300. 00	-----
147	Folding documents.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----
	Total, House of Representatives.....	178, 635. 00	178, 635. 00	-----
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
131	Capitol buildings.....	2, 390. 00	2, 390. 00	-----
93	Capitol power plant.....	137, 600. 00	137, 600. 00	-----
	Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	139, 990. 00	139, 990. 00	-----

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued			
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
93	Legislative Reference service, salaries and expenses-----	\$39, 700. 00	\$39, 700. 00	-----
147	Printing catalog cards-----	74, 475. 00	74, 475. 00	-----
	Total, Library of Congress-----	114, 175. 00	114, 175. 00	-----
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
93	Working capital and congressional printing and binding-----	900, 000. 00	775, 000. 00	-\$125, 000 1
	Total, legislative branch-----	1, 332, 800. 00	1, 207, 800. 00	- 125, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION			
93	Salaries and expenses-----	110, 000, 000. 00	110, 000, 000. 00	-----
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK			
93	Administrative expense (increase in limitation)-----	(83, 500. 00)	(64, 000. 00)	(- 19, 500)

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
HOWARD UNIVERSITY			
143	Plans and specifications-----	194, 460. 00	194, 460. 00
143	Construction of buildings-----	¹ 200, 000. 00	¹ 200, 000. 00
	Total, Howard University-----	394, 460. 00	394, 460. 00
OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
93	Salaries and expenses-----	116, 625. 00	110, 000. 00
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION			
143	Payments to States-----	1, 342, 300. 00	700, 000. 00
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
93	Salaries and expenses-----	658, 000. 00	308, 000. 00
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
143	Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen-----	690, 000. 00	500, 000. 00
93	Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner-----	26, 800. 00	14, 300. 00
	Total, Social Security Administration-----	716, 800. 00	514, 300. 00
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR			
93	Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations-----	115, 700. 00	69, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	3, 343, 885. 00	2, 095, 760. 00

¹ In addition, \$954,000 in contract authority.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued				
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION				
93	Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area-----	\$4, 000, 000. 00	\$3, 600, 000. 00	—\$400, 000
126	Sites and planning outside the District of Columbia-----	150, 000. 00	-----	—150, 000
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION				
93	Forest highways, Alaska-----	² 2, 653, 000. 00	-----	—2, 653, 000
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	6, 803, 000. 00	3, 600, 000. 00	—3, 203, 000
NATIONAL ARCHIVES				
93	Freedom Train-----	1, 588, 000. 00	-----	—1, 588, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION				
93	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 500, 000. 00	-----	—1, 500, 000
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD				
93	Salaries and expenses-----	37, 600. 00	37, 600. 00	-----

93	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD	Salaries-----	584, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	-84, 000
	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION				
	NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART				
93		Salaries and expenses-----	107, 500. 00	107, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Independent Offices-----		123, 963, 985. 00	116, 340, 860. 00	-7, 623, 125
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
93		OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	-----
	CLAIMS				
93		METROPOLITAN POLICE	75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	-----
	CAPITAL OUTLAY				
	HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
93		Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----	271, 850. 00	250, 000. 00	-21, 850
93		Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----	65, 000. 00	65, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Health Department-----		336, 850. 00	315, 000. 00	-21, 850
	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
93		Operating expenses-----	115, 000. 00	85, 000. 00	-30, 000
93		Capital outlay-----	45, 000. 00	17, 950. 00	-27, 050
	Total, Department of Corrections-----		160, 000. 00	102, 950. 00	-57, 050

² In addition, \$6,406,000 in contract authority.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued			
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued			
	PUBLIC WELFARE			
93	St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	\$816, 000. 00	\$816, 000. 00	-----
	PUBLIC WORKS			
93	Capital outlay, central garage.....	80, 000. 00	67, 500. 00	— \$12, 500
	WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT			
93	Operating expenses (payable from water fund).....	130, 700. 00	130, 700. 00	-----
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS			
93	Claims.....	9, 481. 65	9, 481. 65	-----
93	Judgments.....	28, 400. 00	28, 400. 00	-----
93	Audited claims.....	9, 356. 75	9, 356. 75	-----
	Total, claims and judgments.....	47, 238. 40	47, 238. 40	-----
	Total, District of Columbia.....	1, 647, 788. 40	1, 556, 388. 40	— 91, 400

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
93	Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----	300,000.00	150,000.00	—150,000
93	Bureau of Animal Industry: Construction-----	3,500,000.00	-----	—5,000,000
93	Bureau of Plant Industry: Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation-----	192,900.00	192,900.00	-----
93	Forest Pest Control Act-----	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	—500,000
FOREST SERVICE				
93	Fighting forest fires-----	3,165,000.00	3,165,000.00	-----
93	Emergency reconstruction and repair-----	1,995,000.00	1,500,000.00	—495,000
	Total, Forest Service-----	5,160,000.00	4,665,000.00	—495,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	11,652,900.00	5,507,900.00	—6,145,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
93	Coast and Geodetic Survey, salaries and expenses, departmental-----	325,000.00	257,000.00	—68,000
93	Weather Bureau, salaries and expenses-----	1,558,000.00	1,450,000.00	—108,000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	1,883,000.00	1,707,000.00	—176,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
93	Office of the Secretary, salaries-----	104,700.00	-----	—104,700
93	Contingent expenses-----	2,500.00	-----	—2,500
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	107,200.00	-----	—107,200
93	Bureau of Land Management, fire fighting-----	40,000.00	40,000.00	-----

³ In addition, \$25,000,000 in contract authority.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
93	Suppressing forest and range fires-----	\$50, 000. 00	\$50, 000. 00	-----
93	Irrigation-----	16, 685. 00	16, 685. 00	-----
93	Construction-----	830, 000. 00	830, 000. 00	-----
93	Payment to Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Reserva- tion, Montana-----	549, 648. 00	549, 648. 00	-----
93	Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds)-----	(7, 352. 00)	(7, 352. 00)	-----
93	Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds)-----	(10, 000. 00)	(10, 000. 00)	-----
93	Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)-----	(15, 000. 00)	(15, 000. 00)	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	1, 446, 333. 00	1, 446, 333. 00	-----
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
93	General fund, construction (Columbia Basin project)-----	3, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	-\$2, 000, 000
BUREAU OF MINES				
93	Synthetic liquid fuels-----	5, 135, 000. 00	5, 135, 000. 00	-----

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
93	Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires-----	304, 800. 00	304, 800. 00	-----
93	National Capital Parks, salaries and expenses-----	70, 000. 00	70, 000. 00	-----
93	River basin studies-----	200, 000. 00	-----	--200, 000
93	Gettysburg National Cemetery-----	10, 000. 00	-----	--10, 000
93	Statue of Gen. Jose Gervasio Artigas-----	23, 000. 00	23, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Park Service-----	607, 800. 00	397, 800. 00	--210, 000
		173, 200. 00	173, 200. 00	-----
93	Fish and Wildlife Service, salaries and expenses-----	10, 509, 533. 00	8, 192, 333. 00	--2, 317, 200
	Total, Department of the Interior-----			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
93	Criminal Division-----	53, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	--18, 000
93	Claims Division-----	121, 000. 00	121, 000. 00	-----
93	Lands Division-----	270, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	--20, 000
93	Lands Division, 1942-----	1, 185. 30	1, 185. 30	-----
	Total, legal activities and general administration-----	445, 185. 30	407, 185. 30	--38, 000
MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD				
93	Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, 1945-----	36. 73	36. 73	-----

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued			
	SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.			
93	Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc., 1946-----	\$476. 04	\$476. 04	-----
93	Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc., 1947-----	592. 20	592. 20	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	446, 290. 27	408, 290. 27	-\$38, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
93	Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, salaries and expenses-----	52, 600. 00	50, 000. 00	-2, 600
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
142	General expenses-----	43, 000, 000. 00	43, 000, 000. 00	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	MILITARY FUNCTIONS			
	U. S. Military Academy			
93	Pay of Military Academy, cadets-----	4 124, 872. 00	4 124, 872. 00	-----
93	Maintenance and operation-----	4 410, 000. 00	4 410, 000. 00	-----

CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
93	Panama Canal, sanitation-----	600,000.00	600,000.00	-----
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY				
93	Miscellaneous expenses-----	\$ 191,300.00	\$ 191,300.00	-----
93	Hydrographic Office-----	\$ 469,000.00	\$ 469,000.00	-----
93	Naval Academy-----	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	-----
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS				
93	Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1948-----	23,500,000.00	23,500,000.00	-----
93	Maintenance-----	\$ 14,241,300.00	\$ 14,241,300.00	-----
93, 146	Transportation of things, 1948-----	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	-----
Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts-----				
		44,500,000.00	44,500,000.00	-----
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS				
93	Maintenance-----	\$ 350,000.00	-----	-----350,000
93	Public works-----	7 3,791,000.00	7 3,500,000.00	-----291,000
Total, Bureau of Yards and Docks-----				
		4,141,000.00	3,500,000.00	-----641,000

⁴ By transfer from "Transportation Service, Army, 1949."⁵ By transfer from "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949."⁶ By transfer from: Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, \$3,800,000; Transportation of things, \$5,000,000; Fuel, Navy, \$5,441,300.⁷ By transfer from "Pay Marine Corps, 1949,"

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued			
	SHIPBUILDING			
93	Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Armor, armament, and ammunition-----	\$17, 600, 000. 00	\$17, 600, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of the Navy-----	62, 100, 000. 00	62, 100, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Military Establishment-----	105, 700, 000. 00	105, 700, 000. 00	-----
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	• (Out of the postal revenues)			
	Post Office Department, WASHINGTON, D. C.			
	SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES			
93	Office of Budget and Administrative Planning-----	7, 600. 00	7, 600. 00	-----
93	Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General-----	145, 000. 00	136, 800. 00	--\$8, 200
93	Bureau of Accounts-----	61, 600. 00	51, 500. 00	--10, 100
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
93	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	60, 400. 00	50, 000. 00	--10, 400

93	Printing and binding-----	366, 000. 00	325, 000. 00	-41, 000
	OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
93	Compensation to assistant postmasters-----	1, 638, 000. 00	1, 638, 000. 00	-----
93	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices-----	105, 000, 000. 00	105, 000, 000. 00	-----
93	Unusual conditions-----	7, 500. 00	7, 500. 00	-----
93	Carfare and bicycle allowance-----	325, 000. 00	325, 000. 00	-----
93	City-delivery carriers-----	69, 000, 000. 00	69, 000, 000. 00	-----
	OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
93	Star-route service-----	2, 589, 000. 00	2, 500, 000. 00	-89, 000
93	Star-route and air-mail service, Alaska, 1948-----	718, 000. 00	11 718, 000. 00	-718, 000
93	Star-route and air-mail service, Alaska, 1947-----	269, 500. 00	11 269, 500. 00	-269, 500
93	Star-route and air-mail service, Alaska, 1946-----	303, 600. 00	303, 600. 00	-----
93	Railway-mail service, salaries-----	18, 198, 000. 00	18, 000, 000. 00	-198, 000
93	Railway-mail service, travel expenses-----	22, 400. 00	22, 400. 00	-----
93	Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses-----	42, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	-2, 000
93	Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses, 1948-----	3, 000. 00	11 3, 000. 00	-3, 000
93	Foreign mail transportation, 1947-----	320, 000. 00	11 320, 000. 00	-320, 000
	11 Transfer recommended in lieu of appropriation.			

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with budget estimate
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
	OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—Continued			
93	Foreign air-mail service-----	\$4,691,000.00	\$4,691,000.00	-----
93	Foreign air-mail transportation, 1948-----	2,563,000.00	2,563,000.00	-\$2,563,000
93	Foreign air-mail transportation, 1947-----	4,172,000.00	4,172,000.00	-4,172,000
93	Foreign air-mail transportation, 1946-----	730,600.00	730,600.00	-----
	OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
93	Stamps and stamped paper-----	773,000.00	773,000.00	-----
93	Indemnities and domestic mails-----	372,000.00	300,000.00	-72,000
	OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
93	Rent, fuel, and utility services-----	617,000.00	500,000.00	-117,000
93	Operating supplies, public buildings-----	1,100,000.00	1,000,000.00	-100,000
93	Equipment, public buildings-----	335,000.00	300,000.00	-35,000
	Total, Post Office Department-----	214,430,200.00	205,702,000.00	-8,728,200

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

93	Salaries and expenses.....	° 1,545, 000. 00	° 1,300, 000. 00	—245, 000
93	Loan to United Nations.....	65, 000, 000. 00	65, 000, 000. 00	-----
93	American sections, international commissions: Salaries and expenses.....	38, 630. 00	8, 630. 00	—30, 000
93	Philippine rehabilitation.....	126, 000. 00	126, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of State.....	65, 164, 630. 00	65, 134, 630. 00	—30, 000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

93	Division of Disbursement: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 564, 700. 00	1, 500, 000. 00	—64, 700
93	Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust funds).....	(60, 000. 00)	(60, 000. 00)	-----
93	Contingent expenses, public moneys.....	100, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	—25, 000
93	Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	3, 370, 000. 00	2, 750, 000. 00	—620, 000
93	Bureau of Internal Revenue: Salaries and expenses.....	18, 000, 000. 00	17, 275, 000. 00	—725, 000

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

44	Salaries and expenses.....	189, 700. 00	94, 700. 00	—95, 000
93	Strategic and critical materials.....	10 40, 000, 000. 00	10 40, 000, 000. 00	-----

⁸ In addition, \$8,750,000 derived by transfer from "Foreign Mail Transportation."

⁹ By transfer from "Living and quarters allowance, Foreign Service, 1949."

¹⁰ In addition, \$270,000,000 in contract authority.

¹¹ Transfer recommended in lieu of appropriation.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill com- pared with budget estimate
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	SECRET SERVICE DIVISION			
118	Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments-----	\$1, 500. 00	\$1, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Treasury Department-----	63, 225, 900. 00	61, 696, 200. 00	—\$1, 529, 700
	Total, Title I-----	600, 009, 626. 67	573, 203, 401. 67	—26, 806, 225
	TITLE II			
149	Increased pay costs as authorized by Public Law 900, 80th Cong-----	92, 619, 888. 00	92, 444, 888. 00	—175, 000
	TITLE III			
145	Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments-----	5, 398, 883. 17	5, 398, 883. 17	-----
	Grand total-----	698, 028, 397. 84	671, 047, 172. 84	—26, 981, 225

Union Calendar No. 140

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4046

[Report No. 401]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 6, 1949

MR. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

Reporting Hearings

For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",
fiscal year 1947, \$100.

Telegraph and Telephones

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephone", \$168,235.

Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", \$300, to remain available until expended.

Folding Documents

For an additional amount for "Folding documents",
\$10,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings",
\$2,390.

For an additional amount for "Capitol Power Plant",
\$137,600.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$39,700, and the limitation under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, on preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills, is increased from "\$25,000" to "\$32,000".

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing Catalogue Cards

For an additional amount for "Printing catalogue cards", \$74,475.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Working capital and congressional printing and binding", \$775,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission", \$110,000,000.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

The amount made available under this head in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for administrative expenses of the bank, is increased from "\$800,000" to "\$864,000".

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Plans and Specifications

For an additional amount for "Plans and Specifications", for men's dormitory units, a law school building, administration building, biology building, and greenhouse, \$194,460, to remain available until expended.

Construction of Buildings

For an additional amount for "Construction of buildings", for alterations to and installations in the existing power plant, \$200,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition to the appropriations and contract authority heretofore provided under this head for construction of an engineering building and women's dormitory units, the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for such construction in an amount not to exceed \$954,000; and the limits of cost set forth under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, are increased from "\$1,788,000" to "\$2,120,000" for the engi-

1 neering building and from “\$1,378,000” to “\$2,000,000”
2 for the women’s dormitory units: *Provided*, That the revised
3 limitations on contract authority and total costs established
4 herein may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
5 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in con-
6 struction costs generally dating from January 1, 1949, as
7 determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

8 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 Salaries and Expenses

10 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
11 \$110,000.

12 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

13 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
14 Puerto Rico)

15 For an additional amount for “Payments to States (in-
16 cluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)”, \$700,000.

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 Salaries and Expenses

19 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
20 \$308,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under said head
21 shall be available for expenses necessary for carrying out
22 the functions of the Surgeon General under the Water Pol-
23 lution Control Act, approved June 30, 1948 (Public Law
24 845), and for payment of claims for private property lost,

1 destroyed, captured, abandoned, or damaged in the military
 2 service of the United States, as authorized by law (31
 3 U. S. C. 222c, h; 42 U. S. C. 213).

4 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

5 Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen

6 For an additional amount for "Reconversion Unemploy-
 7 ment Benefits for Seamen", \$500,000.

8 Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 10 Office of the Commissioner", \$14,300.

11 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

12 Salaries and Expenses, Division of Service Operations

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 14 Division of Service Operations", \$69,000.

15 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

16 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

17 Salaries and Expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds in the
 18 District of Columbia and Adjacent Area

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 20 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia
 21 and adjacent area", \$3,600,000.

22 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 The appropriation under this head in the Independent
 25 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for a

1 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
2 150).

3 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

4 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

5 Salaries and Expenses

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$37,600; and the limitation under this head in the National
8 Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount
9 available for compensation and expenses of referees, is
10 increased from "\$70,000" to "\$95,600"; and the limitation
11 under said head on the amount available for other personal
12 services is increased from "\$178,000" to "\$190,000".

13 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

14 SALARIES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000.

16 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 National Gallery of Art", \$107,500.

20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

23 For an additional amount for the settlement of claims
24 not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Commissioners
25 in accordance with the Act approved February 11, 1929

1 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved June 5,
2 1930 (46 Stat. 500), \$2,000.

3 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY

5 Not to exceed \$17,600 of the unexpended balance of the
6 appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addi-
7 tion to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is
9 reappropriated and made available as an additional amount
10 for completing construction of a new elementary school
11 building, including assembly hall, gymnasium, recreation
12 facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Eleventh
13 and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Cranch and
14 Tyler Schools.

15 Not to exceed \$60,525 of the unexpended balance of
16 the appropriation of \$305,000 for the construction of an
17 addition to the Young Elementary School, contained in the
18 District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949,
19 is reappropriated and made available as an additional
20 amount for completing construction of an addition to the
21 Taft Junior High School, including ten classrooms, two
22 gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined floor in the
23 auditorium, necessary improvements and alterations of the
24 present building, and treatment of grounds.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for the construction of a police precinct station house, including equipment, in square 5083, \$75,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", \$250,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For the construction of a new crematorium, \$65,000.

For the purposes of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, title to reservation 13 in the District of Columbia shall be considered as vested solely in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$85,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For the purchase of a Diesel locomotive and for repairs to roadbed, \$17,950; and the Transportation Corps, Department of the Army, is hereby authorized to transfer to the

1 District of Columbia one Diesel locomotive at a cost of
 2 not to exceed \$6,950.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY, PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

5 Not to exceed \$14,000 of the unexpended balance of the
 6 appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addi-
 7 tion to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the Dis-
 8 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is
 9 reappropriated and made available as an additional amount
 10 for the construction and equipment of the laundry building
 11 at the District Training School.

12 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

13 For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hos-
 14 pital", \$816,000.

15 PUBLIC WORKS

16 CAPITAL OUTLAY, CENTRAL GARAGE

17 For the construction of a freight elevator, including
 18 necessary improvements and alterations of the present build-
 19 ing, \$67,500, to continue available until June 30, 1950.

20 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

21 OPERATING EXPENSES

22 (Payable From Water Fund)

23 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
 24 \$130,700.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
5 \$9,481.65.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
8 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
9 Numbered 93, Eighty-first Congress, together with such
10 further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not
11 exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as
12 provided by law, from the date the same became due until
13 the date of payment, \$28,400.

14 AUDITED CLAIMS

15 For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the
16 accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the
17 appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been
18 exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provi-
19 sions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S.
20 C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and
21 prior fiscal years, as set forth in H. Doc. 93, 81st Cong.,
22 \$9,356.75.

23 GENERAL PROVISION

24 Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury and

1 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949, appro-
2 priations for the District of Columbia shall be available for
3 purchase of new or used typewriters at prices which do not
4 exceed prices established under the provisions of the Treas-
5 ury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949.

6 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

7 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
8 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
9 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
10 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
11 1949.

12 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

13 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

14 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

15 For an additional amount for "Research on agricultural
16 problems of Alaska", \$150,000, for payment of obligations
17 incurred pursuant to authority provided under this head in
18 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949,
19 to enter into contracts for the construction of buildings and
20 facilities and the acquisition and installation of equipment,
21 including architectural and other costs previously incurred
22 in connection therewith.

1 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
2 ENGINEERING

3 Salaries and Expenses

4 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For an additional amount
5 for "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation", \$192,900, of which
6 \$100,000 is for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to
7 authority provided under this head in the Department of
8 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts
9 for an irrigation station at Brawley, California, including
10 architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection
11 therewith.

12 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

13 Forest Pest Control Act: For an additional amount for
14 "Forest Pest Control Act", \$500,000.

15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
18 "Fighting forest fires", \$3,165,000.

19 EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

20 For the reconstruction or replacement of roads, trails,
21 bridges, telephone lines, and other facilities and improve-
22 ments under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, damaged

1 or destroyed by floods, \$1,500,000, to remain available
2 until June 30, 1950.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEPARTMENTAL

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, de-
7 partmental", \$257,000, and the limitation upon the amount
8 which may be expended for personal services is hereby
9 increased from "\$3,100,000" to "\$3,300,000".

10 WEATHER BUREAU

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$1,450,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 FIRE FIGHTING

17 For an additional amount for "Fire fighting", \$40,000.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES

20 For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and
21 range fires", \$50,000.

22 IRRIGATION

23 For an additional amount for "Irrigation", \$16,685, of
24 which \$9,424 shall be reimbursable in accordance with
25 existing law.

1 CONSTRUCTION, AND SO FORTH, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

2 For an additional amount for "Construction, and so
3 forth, buildings and utilities", \$830,000, as follows:

4 Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of
5 Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement
6 of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen,
7 Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act
8 of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 332), \$750,000.

9 Red Lake, Minnesota: School facilities, \$80,000.

10 PAYMENT TO CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI

11 TRIBES, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA

12 For payment to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai
13 Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, pursuant to
14 the Act of May 25, 1948 (Public Law 554), \$549,648, of
15 which \$464,570.56 shall be reimbursable in accordance with
16 law.

17 SUPPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON (TRIBAL FUNDS)

18 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
19 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, for expenses of an attorney
20 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed
21 under a new contract approved July 1, 1948, by the
22 Secretary of the Interior, is increased from "\$4,500" to
23 "\$10,000".

1 SUPPORT OF MENOMINEE AGENCY AND PAY OF TRIBAL
2 OFFICERS, WISCONSIN (TRIBAL FUNDS)

3 For an additional amount for "Support of Menominee
4 agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds)",
5 \$7,352, and the limitation under this head in the Interior
6 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount avail-
7 able for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or
8 firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
9 approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is increased from
10 "\$5,500" to \$7,700".

11 EXPENSES OF TRIBAL COUNCILS OR COMMITTEES THEREOF
12 (TRIBAL FUNDS)

13 For an additional amount for "Expenses of tribal councils
14 or committees thereof (tribal funds)", \$10,000.

15 SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES (TRIBAL FUNDS)

16 For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and
17 range fires (tribal funds)", \$15,000.

18 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 The provision under this head in the Interior Depart-
21 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "payments (not
22 to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where
23 construction is in progress) to school districts as reimburse-
24 ment, while projects are actually under construction, for
25 the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of

1 Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects:
 2 *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall
 3 be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for
 4 each such dependent attending such schools;" is hereby re-
 5 pealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby
 6 inserted: "payments to school districts in accordance with
 7 the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835) ;".

8 RECLAMATION FUND

9 General Investigations

10 Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior De-
 11 partment Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available
 12 until June 30, 1950.

13 Construction

14 Minidoka project, Idaho

15 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
 16 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for
 17 surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the
 18 North Side pumping division, is increased from "\$147,500"
 19 to "\$197,500".

20 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

21 For an additional amount for "Columbia Basin project,
 22 Washington", \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 23 pended.

1 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

2 Colorado River Development Fund (Expenditure Account)

3 Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior
4 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain avail-
5 able until June 30, 1950.

6 BUREAU OF MINES

7 SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

8 For an additional amount for "Synthetic liquid fuels",
9 \$5,135,000, to remain available until expended, of which
10 \$4,400,000 is for the payment of obligations incurred pur-
11 suant to authority granted under this head in the Interior
12 Department Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That
13 power produced in the operation of the power plant of the
14 Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the
15 Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but
16 the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of
17 such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of
18 such sales: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
19 appropriation for the production of excess power shall not
20 be deemed a charge to the total appropriations authorized by
21 the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended (30 U. S. C.
22 321-325).

23 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

24 For an additional amount for "National Park Service"

1 for emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires,
2 \$304,800, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 National Capital Parks", \$70,000.

6 STATUE OF GENERAL JOSE GERVASIO ARTIGAS

7 For expenses incident to the acceptance, erection, and
8 dedication of a bronze statue of General Jose Gervasio
9 Artigas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June
10 26, 1948 (Public Law 788), including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia and printing and binding, \$23,000,
12 to remain available until expended.

13 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
16 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, \$173,200.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 Section 10 of the Interior Department Appropriation
19 Act, 1949, imposing a limitation on the amount available
20 for compensation of employees engaged in personnel work,
21 is hereby repealed.

22 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

24 For additional amounts for personal services in the Dis-
25 trict of Columbia, as follows:

1 For the Criminal Division, \$35,000.

2 For the Claims Division, \$121,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LANDS DIVISION

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 Lands Division", \$250,000.

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries
7 and expenses, Lands Division", \$1,185.30.

8 MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD

9 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Mis-
10 cellaneous salaries and expenses, field", \$36.73.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries
13 and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$476.04.

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries
15 and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$592.20.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF VETERANS'

19 REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
21 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", \$50,000.

1 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

3 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

4 General expenses: For an additional amount for "Gen-
5 eral expenses", \$43,000,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

7 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

8 Engineer Service, Army

9 Engineer service: The first proviso under this head in
10 the Military Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby
11 amended to read: "*Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,422,000
12 of this appropriation shall be available for construction of
13 buildings, utilities, and facilities, subject to the terms and
14 conditions set forth in the last six provisos of section 3 of the
15 Act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), but without re-
16 gard to section 10 of this Act".

17 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

18 Pay of Military Academy

19 Cadets

20 For an additional amount for "Cadets", \$124,872, to
21 be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transporta-
22 tion Service, Army, 1949".

1 Maintenance and Operation, United States Military Academy

2 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
3 tion, United States Military Academy", \$410,000, to be
4 derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation
5 Service, Army, 1949".

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

7 THE PANAMA CANAL

8 Sanitation

9 For an additional amount for "Sanitation", \$600,000, to
10 remain available until expended.

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

12 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

13 Office of the Secretary

14 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
15 "Miscellaneous expenses", \$191,300, to be derived by trans-
16 fer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval
17 personnel, 1949": *Provided*, That the amount made avail-
18 able under this head in the Department of the Navy Appro-
19 priation Act, 1949, for payment of claims, is reduced from
20 "\$2,250,000" to "\$1,150,000" and the difference of
21 \$1,100,000 shall be available for other purposes provided
22 for under said head.

Hydrographic Office

For an additional amount for "Hydrographic Office", \$469,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

Bureau of Naval Personnel

NAVAL ACADEMY

For an additional amount for "Naval Academy", \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

Pay and subsistence of naval personnel: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$23,500,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For an additional amount for "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", \$14,241,300, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the naval service for the fiscal year 1949, as follows:

"Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$3,800,000;

"Transportation of things", \$5,000,000;

"Fuel, Navy", \$5,441,300.

Transportation of things: For an additional amount,

1 fiscal year 1948, for "Transportation of things", \$21,-
2 000,000.

3 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

4 PUBLIC WORKS

5 For an additional amount for "Public works" (appro-
6 priated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
7 1948), for repair and restoration of facilities at the Naval
8 Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, \$3,500,000,
9 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
10 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1949".

11 Shipbuilding

12 Increase and replacement of naval vessels: For an
13 additional amount for "Armor, armament, and ammunition",
14 \$17,600,000.

15 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 (Out of the postal revenues)

17 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

18 COLUMBIA

19 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

20 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning

21 For an additional amount for "Office of Budget and Ad-
22 ministrative Planning", \$7,600.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 For an additional amount for "Office of the Third Assist-
3 ant Postmaster General", \$136,800.

4 Bureau of Accounts

5 For an additional amount for "Bureau of Accounts",
6 \$51,500.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses

9 For an additional amount for "Contingent and miscel-
10 laneous expenses", \$50,000, and the limitation under this
11 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
12 1949, on the amount available for travel expenses of the
13 Purchasing Agent and of the Solicitor and personnel con-
14 nected with his office, is increased from "\$2,100" to
15 "\$3,980".

16 Printing and Binding

17 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding",
18 \$325,000.

19 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Compensation to Assistant Postmasters

22 For an additional amount for "Compensation to assistant
23 postmasters", \$1,638,000.

1 Clerks, First- and Second-Class Post Offices

2 For an additional amount for "Clerks, first- and second-
3 class post offices", \$105,000,000.

4 Unusual Conditions

5 For an additional amount for "Unusual conditions",
6 \$7,500.

7 Carfare and Bicycle Allowance

8 For an additional amount for "Carfare and bicycle al-
9 lowance", \$325,000.

10 City Delivery Carriers

11 For an additional amount for "City delivery carriers",
12 \$69,000,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Star Route Service

15 For an additional amount for "Star route service",
16 \$2,500,000.

17 Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Star
19 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$718,000, to be derived
20 by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,
21 1948".

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Star
23 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$269,500, to be derived
24 by transfer from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

1 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Star
2 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$303,600.

3 Railway Mail Service, Salaries

4 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
5 salaries", \$18,000,000.

6 Railway Mail Service, Travel Expenses

7 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
8 travel expenses", \$22,400.

9 Railway Mail Service, Miscellaneous Expenses

10 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
11 miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Railway
13 mail service, miscellaneous expenses", \$3,000, to be derived
14 by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,
15 1948".

16 Foreign Mail Transportation

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
18 mail transportation", \$320,000, to be derived by transfer
19 from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

20 Foreign Air Mail Service

21 For an additional amount for "Foreign air mail service",
22 \$4,691,000; and in addition, \$8,750,000 to be derived by
23 transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation".

24 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign

1 air mail transportation", \$2,563,000, to be derived by trans-
 2 fer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948".

3 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
 4 air mail transportation", \$4,172,000, to be derived by trans-
 5 fer from: "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1947",
 6 \$2,672,000; "City delivery carriers, 1947", \$1,000,000;
 7 "Rural delivery service, 1947", \$500,000.

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign
 9 air mail transportation", \$730,600.

10 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Stamps and Stamped Paper

12 For an additional amount for "Stamps and stamped
 13 paper", \$773,000, and the limitation under this head in the
 14 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the
 15 amount available for compensation to employees and other
 16 necessary expenses of the United States Stamped Envelope
 17 Agency, is increased from "\$30,000" to "\$33,000".

18 Indemnities, Domestic Mail

19 For an additional amount for "Indemnities, domestic
 20 mail", \$300,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Rent, Fuel, and Utility Services

23 For an additional amount for "Rent, fuel, and utility
 24 services", \$500,000.

1 Operating Supplies, Public Buildings

2 For an additional amount for "Operating supplies, pub-
3 lic buildings", \$1,000,000.

4 Equipment, Public Buildings

5 For an additional amount for "Equipment, public
6 buildings", \$300,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 FOREIGN SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
11 Foreign Service", \$1,300,000, to be derived by transfer from
12 the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign
13 Service, 1949".

14 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL
16 ORGANIZATIONS

17 Limitations under this head in the Department of State
18 Appropriation Act, 1949, as amended and supplemented,
19 are amended as follows: International Civil Aviation Organ-
20 ization, decreased from "\$4,430,500" to "\$4,328,504";
21 Inter-American Coffee Board, decreased from "\$8,000" to
22 "\$4,203"; Bureau of the International Telecommunications
23 Union, Radio Section, increased from "\$6,100" to

1 “\$58,393”; and United Nations, increased from “\$15,146,-
2 032” to “\$15,199,532”.

3 LOAN TO UNITED NATIONS

4 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August
5 11, 1948 (Public Law 903), authorizing a loan to the
6 United Nations, \$65,000,000, to remain available until
7 June 30, 1955.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN SECTIONS,
9 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

10 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
11 American sections, international commissions”, \$8,630;
12 and limitations under this head in the Department of State
13 Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows: Inter-
14 national Joint Commission, United States and Canada, from
15 “\$37,560” to \$44,210”; and International Boundary
16 Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska, from
17 “\$58,853” to “\$60,833”.

18 PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

19 For an additional amount for “Philippine rehabilita-
20 tion”, \$126,000, for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308,
21 309, 310, and 311 of title III of the Philippine Rehabilita-
22 tion Act of 1946.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Disbursement

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the Division of Disbursement, \$1,500,000.

Payment of Unclaimed Moneys

For an additional amount for "Payment of unclaimed moneys", \$60,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

Contingent Expenses, Public Moneys

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", \$75,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,750,000; and the limitation under this head in the Supplemental Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia, is increased from "\$826,000" to "\$914,000".

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$17,275,000; and limitations under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows: Personal services, from "\$174,000,000" to "\$190,144,690"; personal services at the seat of government, from "\$16,530,000" to "\$18,080,046"; objects of expenditure other than personal services, from "\$19,584,000" to "\$20,714,310"; and printing and binding, from "\$2,576,500" to "\$2,910,500".

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$94,700.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical materials", \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$270,000,000.

COAST GUARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$200,000 of the unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head in the Treasury De-

1 partment Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available during
 2 the fiscal years 1949 and 1950 for payment of claims certi-
 3 fied by the Comptroller General of the United States to be
 4 due for the fiscal year 1948 and prior years, for which funds
 5 are not otherwise available, under the decision of the Court
 6 of Claims in the case of Ockenfels versus The United States
 7 (107 Ct. Cls. 150) ; and the limitation under said head on
 8 the amount available for retired pay, former Lighthouse
 9 Service, is increased from “\$1,000,000” to “\$1,200,000”.

10 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for “Reim-
 12 bursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to
 13 White House police and Secret Service forces”, \$1,500.

14 TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

15 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 16 year 1949, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
 17 act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable
 18 increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law,
 19 as follows:

20 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

21 Senate:

22 “Salaries, officers and employees”, \$471,945;

23 Contingent expenses of the Senate:

1 “Senate policy committees”, \$2,640 for each
2 committee; in all, \$5,280;

3 “Joint Committee on Economic Report”,
4 \$2,640;

5 “Joint Committee on Atomic Energy”, \$4,950;

6 “Joint Committee on Printing”, \$1,320;

7 “Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Co-
8 operation”, \$5,280;

9 “Vice President’s automobile”, \$330;

10 “Automobile for the President pro tempore”,
11 \$165;

12 “Automobiles for majority and minority
13 leaders”, \$660;

14 “Reporting Senate proceedings”, \$4,290;

15 “Inquiries and investigations”, \$24,750;

16 “Miscellaneous items”, \$3,630;

17 House of Representatives:

18 “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates”, \$500,000;

19 Contingent expenses of the House:

20 “Furniture”, \$7,000;

21 “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-
22 tion”, \$7,500;

23 “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
24 \$2,500;

25 “Folding documents”, \$15,000;

1 "Revision of laws", \$330;

2 "Speaker's automobile", \$330;

3 Office of the Legislative Counsel: "Salaries and ex-
4 penses", \$8,950, of which \$4,950 shall be disbursed by
5 the Secretary of the Senate and \$4,000 by the Clerk of the
6 House of Representatives;

7 Architect of the Capitol:

8 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries",
9 \$7,000;

10 Capitol Buildings and Grounds:

11 "Capitol Buildings", \$48,000;

12 "Capitol Grounds", \$20,000;

13 "Legislative garage", \$3,180;

14 "Senate Office Building", \$68,300;

15 "House Office Buildings", \$97,000;

16 Library Buildings and Grounds: "Salaries",
17 \$20,000;

18 Botanic Garden: "Salaries", \$17,000;

19 Library of Congress:

20 "Salaries, Library proper", \$231,000;

21 Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$67,300;

22 Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and
23 expenses", \$48,500;

24 Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$1,800;

1 Union catalogues: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,200;

2 "Books for adult blind", \$5,400;

3 Library Buildings: "Salaries", \$76,800;

4 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent
5 of Documents: "Salaries", \$109,155;

6 THE JUDICIARY

7 United States Supreme Court:

8 "Salaries", \$35,000;

9 "Structural and mechanical care of the building
10 and grounds", \$15,000;

11 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and
12 expenses", \$5,000;

13 United States Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$15,000;

15 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$8,200;

16 Miscellaneous items of expense:

17 "Salaries of judges", \$25,000;

18 "Salaries of clerks of courts", \$312,600;

19 "Probation system, United States Courts", \$158,000;

20 "Miscellaneous salaries", \$49,000, and \$72,000 to
21 be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous expenses
22 (other than salaries)";

23 Administrative Office of the United States Courts:

24 "Salaries and expenses", \$15,600;

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 Executive Mansion and Grounds: "Care, maintenance,
3 and so forth", \$13,500;

4 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$166,500;

6 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$10,300;

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$820,000;

11 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and
12 expenses", \$367,000;

13 Federal Power Commission:

14 "Salaries and expenses", \$210,000;

15 "Flood-control surveys", \$18,000;

16 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$173,000;

18 General Accounting Office: "Salaries", \$1,950,000, and
19 \$110,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous
20 expenses";

21 Interstate Commerce Commission:

22 "General expenses", \$374,000;

23 "Railroad safety", \$34,000;

24 "Locomotive inspection", \$33,000;

1 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries
2 and expenses", \$747,000;

3 National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$105,800;

4 National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$3,700;

6 Panama Railroad Company: "Administrative expenses"
7 (increase of \$60,600 in the limitation upon the amount of
8 the corporate funds which may be used for administrative
9 expenses) ;

10 Railroad Retirement Board: "Miscellaneous expenses
11 (other than salaries) ", \$45,950;

12 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative
13 expenses" (increase of \$1,430,000 in the limitation upon the
14 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for
15 administrative expenses) ;

16 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and
17 expenses", \$295,000;

18 Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, Smith-
19 sonian Institution", \$169,000;

20 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$68,300;

21 The Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
22 penses", \$15,350;

23 United States Maritime Commission: "Salaries and ex-
24 penses" (increase of \$479,000 in the limitation upon the
25 amount for administrative expenses) ;

1 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

2 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
3 penses", \$107,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further
4 development of vocational education";

5 Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and ex-
6 penses", \$10,000;

7 Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and ex-
8 penses", \$288,400;

9 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,-
10 000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development
11 of vocational education";

12 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

13 "Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii,
14 and Puerto Rico)", \$8,000 to be derived by transfer
15 from "Promotion of vocational education in Puerto
16 Rico";

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$31,000;

18 Public Health Service:

19 "Venereal diseases", \$140,000;

20 "Tuberculosis", \$100,000;

21 "Communicable diseases", \$450,000 to be derived
22 by transfer from "Further development of vocational
23 education";

24 "Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital
25 construction", \$47,000;

1 “Hospitals and medical care”, \$1,970,000 to be
2 derived by transfer, as follows: From (1) “Working
3 capital fund”, Bureau of Employment Security, in the
4 amount of \$1,000,000; (2) “Grants to States for emer-
5 gency maternity and infant care (national defense)”
6 in the amount of \$700,000; (3) “Migration of work-
7 ers, War Manpower Commission”, in the amount of
8 \$225,000; (4) “Commissioned officers, pay and so
9 forth”, in the amount of \$20,000; and (5) “Employee
10 health service programs”, in the amount of \$25,000;

11 “Mental health activities” operation (exclusive of
12 research and training) of the Public Health Service hos-
13 pitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Kentucky),
14 \$100,000;

15 “Foreign quarantine service”, \$185,000;

16 “National Institute of Health, operating expenses”,
17 \$370,000;

18 “Training for nurses”, \$22,500 to be derived by
19 transfer from “Further development of vocational
20 education”;

21 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”,
22 \$141,000;

23 Social Security Administration:

24 “Salaries and expenses”, Bureau of Employment
25 Security, \$162,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance”, \$28,400, and an increase of \$3,694,780 in the limitation upon the amount to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance”, \$55,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau”, \$61,200;

“Salaries and expenses, Conference on Children and Youth”, \$1,300;

Office of the Administrator;

“Salaries, Office of the Administrator”, \$108,000;

“Salaries, Office of the General Counsel”, \$9,400;

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$9,000;

“Public Works Administration liquidation” (increase of \$1,290 in the limitation upon the amount which may be used for administrative expenses);

Public Buildings Administration:

“General administrative expenses”, \$100,000;

“Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds

outside the District of Columbia", \$1,200,000;

Bureau of Community Facilities:

"Liquidation of public works advance planning"
(increase of \$38,069 in authorization to expend unobligated balances for administrative expenses) ;

"War public works (community facilities) liquidation" (increase of \$17,987 in authorization to expend unobligated balances) ;

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator", \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "National defense housing, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency";

Public Housing Administration: "Public Housing Administration" (increase of \$117,000 in the limitation upon funds available for the administrative expenses of the United States Housing Act program, and increase of \$595,000 in the limitation upon the total amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$137,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,250;

1 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$56,750;

3 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

4 "Economic investigations", \$118,500;

5 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$166,500;

6 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
7 expenses", \$37,000;

8 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
9 extension work", \$44,000;

10 Agricultural Research Administration:

11 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$23,600;

13 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
14 \$50,000;

15 "Research on strategic and critical agricultural ma-
16 terials", \$12,700;

17 Office of Experiment Stations:

18 "Administration of grants and coordination of
19 research with States", \$10,000;

20 "Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico",
21 \$16,000;

22 Bureau of Animal Industry:

23 "Animal husbandry", \$76,000;

24 "Diseases of animals", \$58,000;

25 "Inspection and quarantine", \$83,000;

1 “Meat inspection”, \$1,055,000;

2 “Virus Serum Toxin Act”, \$28,000;

3 “Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and
4 serum” (increase of \$4,038 in the amount made
5 available from the appropriation made by section
6 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7
7 U. S. C. 612) ;

8 Bureau of Dairy Industry: “Salaries and expenses”,
9 \$70,000;

10 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural
11 Engineering:

12 “Field crops”, \$136,600.

13 “Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops”,
14 \$148,100;

15 “Forest diseases”, \$20,900;

16 “Agricultural engineering”, \$35,500;

17 “National Arboretum”, \$10,000;

18 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

19 “Insect investigations”, \$168,000;

20 “Insect and plant-disease control”, \$152,000;

21 “Foreign plant quarantine”, \$80,000;

22 Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

23 “Agricultural chemical and naval stores inves-
24 tigations”, \$16,000;

- 1 “Regional research laboratories”, \$286,900;
2 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
3 nomics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$45,000;
4 Control of forest pests: “Gypsy and brown-tail moths”,
5 \$15,000;
6 Forest Service:
7 “General administrative expenses”, \$37,500;
8 “National forest protection and management”,
9 \$1,510,600;
10 “Forest and range management investigations”,
11 \$149,300;
12 “Forest products”, \$55,000;
13 “Forest resources investigations”, \$47,600;
14 Soil Conservation Service:
15 “Soil conservation research”, \$104,500;
16 “Soil conservation operations”, \$1,170,240, and
17 \$2,119,000 to be derived by transfer from “Supply and
18 distribution of farm labor” and \$135,760 to be derived
19 by transfer from “Salaries and expenses, Agricultural
20 Adjustment Administration”;
21 “Land utilization and retirement of submarginal
22 land”, \$64,000;
23 Production and Marketing Administration:
24 “Conservation and use of agricultural land re-

sources" (increase of \$434,100 in the amount to be transferred to "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938") ;

Sugar Act: "Administration of Sugar Act" (increase of \$69,600 in the amount available for other than payments to sugar producers) ;

"Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (increase of \$161,200 in the amount made available by law for administrative expenses) ;

Marketing services:

"Market news service", \$120,300;

"Market inspection of farm products", \$36,500;

"Marketing farm products", \$69,200;

"Tobacco Acts", \$71,700;

"Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Act", \$81,700;

"Marketing regulatory acts", \$190,400;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Commodity Exchange Act", \$35,000;

Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,430,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$281,000;

1 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating
2 expenses", \$167,700;

3 "Federal intermediate credit banks" (increase of
4 \$85,000 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds
5 of the banks which may be used for administrative
6 expenses) ;

7 "Production credit corporations" (increase of \$58,000
8 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds of the corpo-
9 rations which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 Office of the Secretary:

12 "Salaries and expenses", \$30,000;

13 "Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Com-
14 merce", \$12,000;

15 Bureau of the Census:

16 "Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship cer-
17 tification", \$10,000;

18 "Current census statistics", \$390,000;

19 "General administration, Bureau of the Census",
20 \$35,000;

21 "Census of manufactures", \$166,000;

22 Civil Aeronautics Administration:

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$4,541,000, and \$234,000

1 to be derived by transfer from "Development of civil
2 landing areas";

3 "Technical development", \$50,000;

4 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
5 Airport", \$55,000;

6 "Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport
7 Act" (increase of \$197,000 in the amount for plan-
8 ning, research, and administrative expenses, to be
9 charged against funds heretofore appropriated under
10 this head for projects in Alaska) ;

11 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Civil Aeronautics Board,
12 salaries and expenses", \$187,000;

13 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: "Depart-
14 mental salaries and expenses", \$125,000;

15 Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$440,000, and
16 \$150,000 to be derived by transfer from "Printing and
17 binding", Patent Office;

18 National Bureau of Standards:

19 "Operation and administration", \$25,000 to be
20 derived by transfer from "Pay, commissioned officers",
21 Coast and Geodetic Survey;

22 "Research and testing", \$218,000;

23 "Radio propagation and standards", \$50,000;

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 Office of the Secretary:

3 "Salaries, Office of Solicitor", \$16,600 to be derived
4 by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas
5 Division";

6 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and
7 Island Possessions", \$10,500;

8 "Commission of Fine Arts", \$645;

9 Bureau of Land Management:

10 "Salaries and expenses", \$76,500;

11 "Management, protection, and disposal of public
12 lands", \$190,000;

13 "Revested Oregon & California Railroad and recon-
14 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon",
15 \$21,500;

16 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

17 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
18 \$50,500;

19 "Salaries and expenses, district offices", \$10,725;

20 "Salaries and expenses, reservation administration",
21 \$202,800;

22 "Maintaining law and order among Indians",
23 \$16,000;

- 1 “Alaska native service”, \$282,000;
- 2 “Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies”,
- 3 \$6,900;
- 4 “Maintenance of buildings and utilities”, \$10,650;
- 5 “Education of Indians”, \$696,000;
- 6 “Conservation of health”, \$494,800;
- 7 “Management, Indian forest and range resources”,
- 8 \$79,800;
- 9 “Agriculture and stock raising”, \$56,100;
- 10 “Development of Indian arts and crafts”, \$1,500;
- 11 “Administration of Indian tribal affairs” (from tribal
- 12 funds, \$20,000) ;
- 13 “Support of the Osage Agency” (from tribal funds,
- 14 \$17,200) ;
- 15 “Support of Indian schools” (from tribal funds,
- 16 \$13,202) ;
- 17 Bureau of Reclamation:
- 18 Reclamation fund, special fund: Operation and
- 19 maintenance:
- 20 “Parker Dam power project”, \$16,700 from
- 21 power and other revenues;
- 22 “Yuma project, Arizona-California”, \$10,000;
- 23 “Central Valley project, California”, \$4,884,
- 24 and \$42,536 from power revenues;
- 25 “Boise project, Idaho”, \$10,000;

1 “Minidoka project, Idaho”, \$686, and \$6,654
2 from power revenues;

3 “Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas”,
4 \$5,200 from power revenues;

5 “Deschutes project, Oregon”, \$6,025;

6 “Klamath project, Oregon-California”, \$11,-
7 550;

8 “Owyhee project, Oregon”, \$15,100;

9 “Columbia Basin project, Washington”, \$110,-
10 000 from power revenues;

11 “Yakima project, Washington”, \$14,500, and
12 \$1,100 from power revenues;

13 “Riverton project, Wyoming”, \$4,269, and
14 \$321 from power revenues;

15 “Shoshone project, Wyoming”, \$3,252, and
16 \$548 from power revenues;

17 Colorado River Dam fund: “Boulder Canyon proj-
18 ect”, \$50,000;

19 Geological Survey:

20 “Salaries and expenses”, \$19,650;

21 “Topographic surveys”, \$290,000;

22 “Geologic surveys”, \$145,000;

23 “Mineral resources of Alaska”, \$18,750;

24 “Gaging streams”, \$180,000;

25 “Mineral leasing”, \$44,000;

1 “Printing and binding, and so forth” (preparation
2 of illustrations), \$2,600;

3 Bureau of Mines:

4 “Salaries and expenses”, \$5,150;

5 “Testing fuel”, \$15,800;

6 “Mineral mining investigations”, \$18,000;

7 “Oil and gas investigations”, \$39,000;

8 “Mining experiment stations”, \$30,000;

9 “Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsyl-
10 vania”, \$13,100;

11 “Economics of mineral industries”, \$61,400;

12 “Helium utilization and research”, \$5,000;

13 National Park Service:

14 “Salaries and expenses”, \$49,000;

15 “Regional offices”, \$42,500;

16 “National parks”, \$277,000;

17 “National monument, historical, and military areas”,
18 \$105,000;

19 “Recreational areas”, \$18,000;

20 “Travel Division”, \$2,700;

21 “Recreational demonstration areas”, \$645;

22 Fish and Wildlife Service:

23 “General administrative expenses”, \$17,000;

24 “Propagation of food fishes”, \$132,300;

1 “Operation and maintenance of fish screens”,
2 \$2,000;

3 “Investigations respecting food fishes”, \$50,000 to
4 be derived by transfer from “Emergency fund, Terri-
5 tories and island possessions (national defense)”;

6 “Commercial fisheries”, \$25,000;

7 “Fishery market news service”, \$9,500;

8 “Alaska fisheries”, \$39,500;

9 “Wildlife resources and management investiga-
10 tions”, \$21,000;

11 “Control of predatory animals and injurious ro-
12 dents”, \$71,000;

13 “Protection of migratory birds”, \$14,000;

14 “Enforcement of Alaska game law”, \$11,000;

15 “River basin studies”, \$9,700;

16 Government in the Territories:

17 Territory of Alaska: “Salaries and expenses, Gov-
18 ernor and Secretary”, \$2,650;

19 Territory of Hawaii: “Salaries and expenses, Gov-
20 ernor and Secretary”, \$965;

21 Government of the Virgin Islands:

22 “Salaries and expenses”, \$12,375;

23 “Salaries and expenses, agricultural station”,
24 \$2,800;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

“Offices of Attorney General, and so forth”, \$53,000;

“Administrative Division”, \$131,000;

“Tax Division”, \$35,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Customs Division”, \$10,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division”,

\$160,000;

“Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field”,

\$20,000;

“Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth”, \$375,000;

“Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth”, \$326,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes”, \$3,015,800;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”, \$2,300,000;

Federal Prison System:

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, \$29,000;

“Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions”, \$1,150,000;

“Medical and hospital service”, \$88,000;

1 “Support of United States prisoners”, \$14,000;

2 Office of Alien Property (increase of \$200,000 in the
3 limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which
4 may be used for administrative expenses) ;

5 “Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated” (increase of
6 \$10,000 in the limitation upon the amount which may be
7 used for administrative expenses) ;

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 Office of the Secretary:

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$75,700;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor”,
12 \$46,100;

13 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Stand-
14 ards”, \$20,000;

15 Bureau of Apprenticeship: “Salaries and expenses”,
16 \$155,000;

17 Bureau of Labor Statistics: “Salaries and expenses”,
18 \$324,000;

19 Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$15,300;

20 Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries and expenses”,
21 \$361,000;

22 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

23 Department of the Army:

24 Military functions:

25 General Staff Corps: “National War College”,

1 \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

3 Army Field Forces: "Command and General Staff College", \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

6 Civil functions:

7 United States Soldiers' Home: "Trust account" (increase of \$121,099 in the limitation upon the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund) ;

11 "Government and relief in occupied areas" (increase of \$3,470,571 in the limitation upon the amount for administrative expenses) ;

14 Department of the Navy:

15 There are hereby transferred from "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", sums as follows:

17 To:

18 Office of the Secretary:

19 "Research, Navy", \$676,000;

20 "Naval Observatory", \$24,400;

21 Bureau of Naval Personnel: "General expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel", \$91,100;

23 Navy Department: Salaries:

24 "Bureau of Naval Personnel", \$547,400;

1 “Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,
2 \$434,000;

3 There are hereby transferred from “Pay, Marine
4 Corps”, sums as follows:

5 To:

6 Marine Corps: Pay of civil force, Marine Corps:
7 “Offices of the Commandant, and so forth”,
8 \$138,600;

9 “Supply Department, United States Marine
10 Corps”, \$124,600;

11 Navy Department: Salaries:

12 “Office of the Secretary of the Navy”,
13 \$356,000;

14 “Office of Naval Research”, \$88,000;

15 “Office of Naval Records and Library”,
16 \$8,000;

17 “Office of Judge Advocate General”,
18 \$30,400;

19 “Office of Chief of Naval Operations”,
20 \$127,500;

21 “Board of Inspection and Survey”, \$3,500;

22 “Office of Chief of Naval Communica-
23 tions”, \$58,100;

“Office of Naval Intelligence”, \$83,800;

“Bureau of Ships”, \$560,300;

“Bureau of Ordnance”, \$233,400;

“Bureau of Medicine and Surgery”, \$119,-
600;

“Bureau of Yards and Docks”, \$171,800;

“Bureau of Aeronautics”, \$276,700;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

Post Office Department, Washington, District of Co-
lumbia:

Office of the Postmaster General, “Salaries”,
\$34,200;

Salaries in bureaus and offices:

“Office of the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral”, \$110,000;

“Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster
General”, \$101,000;

“Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral”, \$49,000;

“Office of the Solicitor”, \$19,900;

“Office of the Chief Inspector”, \$33,500;

“Office of the Purchasing Agent”, \$8,700;

Field Service, Post Office Department:

Office of the Chief Inspector:

“Salaries of inspectors”, \$363,700;

“Clerks”, \$157,900;

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

“Compensation to postmasters”, \$15,681,000;

“Clerks, third-class post offices”, \$7,290,000;

“Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class
post offices”, \$372,000;

“Village delivery service”, \$72,000;

“Rural delivery service”, \$14,609,000;

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

“Miscellaneous supplies and equipment”,
\$33,300;

“Equipment shops”, \$230,500;

“Pneumatic tube service”, \$48,900;

“Operating force, public buildings”, \$8,500,000;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department Service: “Salaries and expenses, Department of State”, \$1,602,000;

International activities:

International Boundary and Water Commission,
United States and Mexico: “Salaries and expenses”,

\$34,428, and \$43,572 to be derived by transfer from
 “United States participation in international organiza-
 tions”;

“Cooperation with the American Republics”,
 \$80,900 to be derived by transfer from “United States
 participation in international organizations”;

“The Institute of Inter-American Affairs” (increase of
 \$31,500 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate
 funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary:

“Salaries”, \$26,400;

“Health service programs, Treasury Department”,
 \$5,150;

Division of Tax Research: “Salaries”, \$7,400;

Office of General Counsel: “Salaries”, \$17,600;

Office of Chief Clerk: “Salaries”, \$35,190;

Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings: “Sal-
 aries”, \$87,500;

Fiscal Service:

Bureau of Accounts: “Salaries and expenses”,
 \$65,000;

Bureau of the Public Debt:

“Administering the public debt”, \$1,516,000;

1 “Distinctive paper for United States currency”,
2 \$7,700;

3 Office of the Treasurer of the United States: “Sal-
4 aries and expenses”, \$100,000;

5 Bureau of Narcotics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$92,270;

6 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: “Salaries and ex-
7 penses”, \$1,295,000;

8 Secret Service Division:

9 “Salaries and expenses, Secret Service”, \$109,050;

10 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
11 ings”, \$59,450;

12 Bureau of Federal Supply: “Net renegotiation rebates”,
13 \$6,400;

14 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

15 Courts:

16 “Probation system”, \$5,023;

17 “Office of Register of Wills”, \$11,449;

18 “Commission on Mental Health”, \$950;

19 “National Capital parks”, \$100,830;

20 “National Capital Park and Planning Commission”,
21 \$495;

22 “National Zoological Park”, \$36,248.

23 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

24 The sums appropriated in this Title for the District of

1 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
2 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
3 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

4 SEC. 202. The restrictions contained within appropria-
5 tions or affecting appropriations or other funds, available
6 during the fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which
7 may be expended for personal services or for other pur-
8 poses involving personal services, or amounts which may
9 be transferred between appropriations or authorizations,
10 are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased
11 pay costs authorized by the Act of July 3, 1948 (Public
12 Law 900), and comparable increases granted by admin-
13 istrative action pursuant to law.

14 TITLE III—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
15 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

16 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
17 determined by departments and agencies in accord with
18 law, audited claims certified to be due by the General
19 Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the
20 United States by United States district courts and the United
21 States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document
22 Numbered 145, Eighty-first Congress, \$5,398,883.17, to-
23 gether with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest
24 (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain
25 of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or pro-

1 vided by law) and such additional sums due to increases
2 in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in
3 foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appro-
4 priated for shall be paid until it shall have become final
5 and conclusive against the United States by failure of the
6 parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That,
7 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
8 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
9 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date
10 of approval of this Act.

11 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any cor-
14 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
15 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
16 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
17 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
18 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
19 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
20 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
21 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
22 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
23 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
24 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
25 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-

1 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
2 Government of the United States, or that such person does
3 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
4 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
5 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
6 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
7 the United States or who is a member of an organization
8 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
9 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
10 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
11 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
12 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
13 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
14 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
15 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
16 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
17 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
18 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

19 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "Second Defi-
20 ciency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Union Calendar No. 140

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4046

[Report No. 401]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KERR

APRIL 6, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 4046

APRIL 6, 1949.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. McSWEENEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 182]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 182, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 40

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 182

[Report No. 403]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 6, 1949

Mr. McSWEENEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution, not-
2 withstanding any rule of the House to the contrary, it shall be
3 in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Com-
4 mittee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the
5 consideration of the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations
6 to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and all
8 points of order against the bill or any of the provisions con-
9 tained therein are hereby waived excepting the provision
10 appearing on page 19, lines 18 to 21, inclusive, in the para-
11 graph under the heading "General Provisions". That after
12 general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and con-

1 time not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and
2 controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of
3 Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall be read for amend-
4 ment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the
5 reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise
6 and report the same to the House with such amendments as
7 may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be
8 considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto
9 to final passage without intervening motion except one motion
10 to recommit.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 182

[Report No. 403]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of and waiving certain points of order on H. R. 4046, a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McSweeney

APRIL 6, 1949

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

over of the steel industry by the Federal Government.

To my colleagues I say, "Let's be up and at 'em"; let us give those who have seized control of the Democratic Party a dose of their own medicine. Let us expose their hypocrisy, the unsoundness of their program, and the disaster at the end of the road which they are now following.

If we are to avoid state socialism, not only must Republicans, but Democrats as well, fight those who, under whatever banner, seek to change the form of government which has made us what we are, given to the individual here in the United States of America the prosperity, happiness, and freedom which he now enjoys, which he should cherish, and for which he should be willing to make a fight.

I am printing herewith a newspaper article, showing some of the tactics of the United Steel Workers, CIO, the present political ally of Mr. Griffiths' Democratic organization:

LOSS IS FIXED IN "GOON" RAID—WELL OVER MINIMUM FOR FELONY CHARGE

(By Merle Oliver)

KALAMAZOO, MICH., March 31.—Testimony at the examination of eight officials of the United Steelworkers (USW-CIO) charged with conspiracy to incite a riot at the Shakespeare Co. plants here, was completed at 12:30 a. m. today before Circuit Judge James R. Breakey, Jr., of Ann Arbor.

Arguments of attorneys will be heard next Wednesday.

Judge Breakey held a night session at the request of prosecution and defense counsel. Most of Wednesday evening was taken up with bickering as to whether "goon" raiders did more than \$50 damage to the Shakespeare buildings during the riot December 1, and whether personal-property damage exceeded that amount.

FIFTY DOLLARS MEANS FELONY

Among the 11 counts in the warrant are charges of conspiracy to damage personal property and conspiracy to damage the buildings. Loss of more than \$50 must be shown to constitute a felony.

After sending to the plants several times for cost-production records, Judge Breakey finally ruled that the company lost more than \$225 on 750 fishing-reel spool assemblies which, witnesses said, were damaged beyond repair by the raiders.

Company witnesses said 385 windows were broken, and a glazier testified that loss was more than \$50.

VIOLENCE IS TOLD

A truck burned during the riot, but it belonged to a dairy and the warrant refers only to Shakespeare Co. damage.

The testimony regarding financial losses followed accounts by victims of mob violence in the two plants during the riots.

Bernard E. Taffee, plant guard, testified that 15 men rushed through the main entrance hollering and yelling like animals.

"I heard them yell 'get the hell out of here or we'll kill every damn one of you,'" he said. "Four of them jumped on James Norris, an employee who was sitting on a bench in the entrance hall."

He pointed to Harry Stefanick, a defendant, and said:

RETREATED FROM GUN

"I saw Stefanick pick up Norris and throw him down, striking his head on the floor. When I went to his assistance and pushed them away from him, the four ran on into the plant."

A crowd had gathered in front of the door and tried to burst in, Taffee related. He said he drew his gun and ordered them to stay out. The crowd retreated.

"After I'd driven them out they threw bricks, stones, coal, a box and a shovel through the door," Taffee continued. "They tried to tear the door off its hinges. Behind me in the plant I could hear trays of fishing reel and auto parts being dumped on the floor."

HAD LIVE COALS

"I could hear the crowd outside shouting, 'Let's set the plant on fire and burn the damn thing down.' William Hall (of Kalamazoo), came to the door with a scoop shovel full of live coals. He shouted, 'We'll set it on fire.' A woman striker was egging them on, shouting at them to burn the building.

"William Bush, another former employee (strikers are described as former employees in court because the company claims the strike ended), came running with a can of oil. So many things were being thrown at me that I could not tell who did it."

Mrs. Judy Anne Smalley, of Bloomingdale, appeared in court with her right eye still discolored 4 months after the riot, and testified that one of the men who broke into the plant grabbed her hair and held her head back against the wall while a second struck her face, inflicting a cut over her eye. She said she still requires treatment for a nervous condition resulting from her experience.

POLICE STOOD BY

Virgil Sanford, assistant foreman, testified that members of the mob kicked him in the groin, slapped him and pushed him along the street away from the plant. He identified Glen E. Sigman, international representative, as one of the persons at Gate 3, where he tried to enter.

Patrolman Argyle Growder, of the Kalamazoo police, admitted under questioning by Judge Breakey and Special Prosecutor Clair S. Beebe that police merely stood and watched while the "goons" overturned automobiles and mauled plant employees.

"I was warned that I would find myself in the gutter if I interfered," Growder said.

He testified that while a truck burned, a "goon" told the policemen: "If you have any idea of using that fire hose, you had better change your mind." A policeman assured the raider "that is not our job," Growder said.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 182, providing for the consideration of and waiving certain points of order on H. R. 4046, a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count again. [After counting.] Two hundred and five Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and there were—yeas 145, nays 212, answered "present" 1, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 68]

YEAS—145

Allen, Calif.	Hagen	Miller, Md.
Allen, Ill.	Hale	Miller, Nebr.
Andersen,	Hall	Murray, Wis.
H. Carl	Edwin Arthur	Nelson
Anderson, Calif.	Halleck	Nicholson
Andresen,	Hand	Nixon
August H.	Harden	Norblad
Angell	Harvey	O'Hara, Minn.
Barrett, Wyo.	Herter	Patterson
Bates, Mass.	Heseltun	Pfeiffer,
Beall	Hill	William L.
Bennett, Mich.	Hinshaw	Phillips, Calif.
Bishop	Hoeven	Phillips, Tenn.
Blackney	Hoffman, Ill.	Plumley
Boggs, Del.	Hoffman, Mich.	Potter
Bolton, Ohio	Holmes	Poulson
Bramblett	Hope	Rankin
Brehm	Horan	Reed, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Hull	Reed, N. Y.
Burdick	Jackson, Calif.	Rees
Byrnes, Wis.	James	Rich
Canfield	Javits	Riehlman
Case, N. J.	Jenkins	Rogers, Mass.
Chapfield	Jennings	Sadlak
Church	Jensen	St. George
Clevenger	Johnson	Sanborn
Cole, Kans.	Jonas	Scott,
Cole, N. Y.	Judd	Hugh D., Jr.
Corbett	Kean	Scrivner
Cotton	Kearns	Scudder
Crawford	Keating	Simpson, Ill.
Cunningham	Keefe	Smith, Kans.
Curtis	Kilburn	Smith, Wis.
Dague	Kunkel	Stefan
Davis, Wis.	LeCompte	Stockman
D'Ewart	LeFevre	Taber
Dolliver	Lemke	Talle
Dondero	Lichtenwalter	Van Zandt
Ellsworth	Lodge	Velde
Engel, Mich.	McCulloch	Vorys
Fenton	McDonough	Vursell
Ford	McGregor	Wadsworth
Fulton	McMillen, Ill.	Weichel
Gamble	Mack, Wash.	Welch, Calif.
Gavin	Martin, Iowa	Werdel
Golden	Martin, Mass.	Wigglesworth
Goodwin	Mason	Wilson, Ind.
Graham	Merrrow	Withrow
Gross	Meyer	Wolcott
Gwinn	Michener	Wolverton

NAYS—212

Abbott	Chudoff	Granger
Abernethy	Colmer	Grant
Addonizio	Combs	Green
Albert	Cooley	Gregory
Allen, La.	Cooper	Hardy
Andrews	Crook	Hare
Aspinall	Crosser	Hart
Barden	Davies, N. Y.	Hays, Ark.
Baring	Dawson	Hays, Ohio
Barrett, Pa.	Deane	Hébert
Bates, Ky.	DeGraffenried	Hedrick
Battle	Delaney	Herlong
Beckworth	Denton	Hobbs
Bennett, Fla.	Dollinger	Holfield
Bentsen	Donohue	Howell
Biemiller	Doughton	Huber
Blatnik	Douglas	Irving
Boggs, La.	Doyle	Jackson, Wash.
Bolling	Durham	Jacobs
Bolton, Md.	Eberhart	Jones, A'a.
Bosone	Elliott	Jones, Mo.
Boykin	Engle, Calif.	Jones, N. C.
Breen	Ewins	Karst
Brown, Ga.	Fallon	Karsten
Bryson	Feighan	Kee
Buckley, Ill.	Fernandez	Kelley
Burke	Fisher	Kennedy
Burleson	Flood	Kerr
Burnside	Fogarty	Kilday
Burton	Forand	King
Camp	Frazier	Kruse
Cannon	Fugate	Lanham
Carnahan	Garmatz	Larcade
Carroll	Gary	Lesinski
Cavalcante	Gordon	Lind
Chatham	Gorski, Ill.	Linehan
Chelf	Gorski, N. Y.	Lucas
Chesney	Gorsett	Lynch
Christopher	Granahan	McCarthy

McCormack	Patman	Stanley
McGrath	Patten	Steed
McGuire	Perkins	Stigler
McKinnon	Peterson	Sullivan
McSweeney	Philbin	Sutton
Mack, Ill.	Pickett	Tackett
Magee	Poage	Tauriello
Mahon	Polk	Teague
Mansfield	Powell	Thomas, Tex.
Marsalis	Preston	Thompson
Miles	Priest	Thornberry
Miller, Calif.	Rabaut	Trimble
Mills	Rains	Underwood
Mitchell	Ramsay	Wagner
Monroney	Regan	Walton
Morgan	Rhodes	Welch, Mo.
Morris	Ribicoff	Wheeler
Morrison	Richards	White, Calif.
Moulder	Rivers	Whitten
Multer	Rodino	Whittington
Murdock	Rogers, Fla.	Wickersham
Murray, Tenn.	Rooney	Wier
Noland	Sabath	Williams
Norton	Sadowski	Willis
O'Brien, Ill.	Sasser	Wilson, Okla.
O'Hara, Ill.	Secrest	Winstead
O'Konski	Sikes	Woodhouse
O'Neill	Sims	Worley
O'Sullivan	Smathers	Yates
O'Toole	Smith, Va.	Young
Pace	Spence	Zablocki
Passman	Staggers	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Marcantonio

NOT VOTING—74

Arends	Gillette	Norrell
Auchincloss	Gilmer	O'Brien, Mich.
Bailey	Gore	Pfeifer,
Bland	Hall,	Joseph L.
Bonner	Leonard W.	Price
Brooks	Harris	Quinn
Buchanan	Harrison	Redden
Buckley, N. Y.	Havener	Scott, Hardie
Bulwinkle	Heffernan	Shafer
Byrne, N. Y.	Heller	Sheppard
Carlyle	Jenison	Short
Case, S. Dak.	Kearney	Simpson, Pa.
Celler	Keogh	Smith, Ohio
Clemente	Kirwan	Taylor
Coffey	Klein	Thomas, N. J.
Coudert	Lane	Tollefson
Cox	Latham	Towe
Davenport	Lovre	Vinson
Davis, Ga.	Lyle	Walsh
Davis, Tenn.	McConnell	Whitaker
Dingell	McMillan, S. C.	White, Idaho
Eaton	Macy	Wilson, Tex.
Elston	Madden	Wood
Fellows	Marshall	Woodruff
Furcolo	Morton	
Gathings	Murphy	

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Wood against.
 Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Harrison against.
 Mr. Macy for, with Mr. Gilmer against.
 Mr. Hall, Leonard W., for, with Mr. Heller against.
 Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Klein against.
 Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Murphy against.
 Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Brooks against.
 Mr. McConnell for, with Mr. Vinson against.
 Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Walsh against.
 Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Madden against.
 Mr. Scott Hardie for, with Mr. Cox against.
 Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Clemente against.
 Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Quinn against.
 Mr. Short for, with Mr. Furcolo against.
 Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
 Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Wilson of Texas against.
 Mr. Jenison for, with Mr. McMillan of South Carolina against.
 Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Lane against.
 Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Havener against.
 Mr. Fellows for, with Mr. Buchanan against.
 Mr. Tollefson for, with Mr. Bonner against.
 Mr. Elston for, with Mr. Davenport against.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution, notwithstanding any rule of the House to the contrary, it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and all points of order against the bill or any of the provisions contained therein are hereby waived excepting the provision appearing on page 19, lines 18 to 21, inclusive, in the paragraph under the heading "General Provisions". That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, we have before us for consideration House Resolution 182 from the Committee on Rules. I retain one-half hour for my own consumption and yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] one-half hour.

Mr. Speaker, I shall say only one thing with regard to the bill this rule makes in order: It is a bill making appropriations to cover deficiencies in departments in which the membership is deeply interested.

This appropriation expires with the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1949.

This appropriation touches almost all phases of our activities and I know the Members of the House will give it consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time. I am not going to detain the House longer, because I know the Members wish to consider this resolution immediately.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 6 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 6 minutes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio has informed the House as to the legislation which this rule, if adopted, would bring before the House. I believe, however, it is my duty to point out to the House a certain provision in the rule itself which, if I am not mistaken, has not appeared in rules heretofore granted by the Rules Committee, at least not for a considerable period of time. It will be found in line 9 of the rule, that feature providing for the waiving of points of order. An exception is made excepting the provision appearing on page 19, lines 18 to 21 inclusive, in that paragraph under the heading "General Provisions." If this rule is adopted that in effect means that a point of order would lie against that particular provision specifically mentioned in the rule.

May I say just a few words about the situation which impelled the Committee on Rules to insert a special provision of this kind? I wish to say in explaining the situation that I am not criticizing the Committee on Appropriations. We all know it is a very hard-worked committee and has terrific demands made upon it, but as time has gone along and the Committee on Rules has received requests from the Committee on Appropriations from time to time we have noticed that an ever-increasing number of requests are made for the waiving of points of order on appropriation bills, those requests being impelled by the Chairman or other members of the Appropriations Committee in their desire to repeal or alter existing law with respect to appropriations. The first appropriation bill in this Congress was a deficiency appropriation bill. In it there were something like eight or twelve changes in existing law—in a bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Rules granted a rule waiving all points of order, which meant that no point of order could be raised against those provisions which are legislation upon an appropriation bill in conflict with the standard rules of the House. The same thing has occurred on other appropriation bills; and in this bill you will find half a dozen legislative provisions. In the hearing before the Committee on Rules it was ascertained that all but one of these legislative provisions were essentially not objectionable; they dealt with minor things, although they did deal with present law. But one of these provisions, which is legislative in character, actually repeals a statute completely; that is the one referred to in this rule. I do not know whether I am reflecting accurately the opinion of the Committee on Rules or not, although I know I am reflecting the opinion of a good many members of that committee regardless of party affiliation when I say that we are reaching the belief that some caution should be used hereafter in conceding to the Committee on Appropriations the power to legislate, for every time it is done that power is taken away from the standing committee which drafted the original authorization act. The standing committees have thoroughly studied such matters when they report legislation and if there are any changes in existing law that are needed, those are the committees that should consider that matter.

We also note—I think I am telling the truth—that in a considerable majority of requests for suspension of this rule, as it were, waiving points of order, the provisions which are sought to be freed from the ordinary rules of the House are provisions withdrawing certain restrictions heretofore imposed by law upon the Executive Departments in the spending of money. In nearly all cases the restrictions are urged to be withdrawn. It is a tendency which many of us think should attract our attention because, after all, if restrictions are to be withdrawn the withdrawal should emanate from the standing committee that originally imposed them by law.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. It seems to me that after all we should revert to what has been the policy of the House. The Rules Committee lately, apparently, is granting all kinds of closed rules. We have heard a lot about closed rules recently. This is an extensive rule. This rule takes away from the legislative committee the right to consider whether or not an important law should be repealed. I was a member of the Rules Committee for years. I am not a member this year. But we established a rule when the Appropriations Committee came in each year asking for permission to violate the law by rule of the committee, and we said: "You can have it this year but do not come back next year with the same thing. Go to the legislative committee that considered it in the first place."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan has accentuated the very thing I have been trying to explain. In this particular case the Rules Committee has declined to recommend a rule with reference to this particular provision in the appropriation bill which in effect repeals existing law.

I hope this rule is adopted, but I hope also that in the future the Rules Committee, and I can speak only for myself, will become a little more strict with respect to the granting of any rules waiving points of order, because otherwise the habit grows and grows and the Appropriations Committee will step by step take over the legislative functions of standing committees.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I do not feel that the Rules Committee is making any effort in any way to punish legislative committees, but it is merely to try to have our laws conform to the rules of the House that this special arrangement is made.

Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure now in yielding to the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], such time as he may desire.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, for years I have called attention to the fact that the Committee on Appropriations from time to time has deprived the legislative committees of their functions and their right to bring in legislation. As most of the older Members know, I have served notice on the Committee on Appropriations that it must desist in its endeavor to take over the power of legislative committees.

During the present session I think the Committee on Appropriations has acted in a manner which has expedited the business of the House. It has not called upon the Committee on Rules and asked for rules that were unreasonable, and consequently they were granted. This rule is not a closed rule. It is an open rule waiving points of order on some provisions against which a point of order would lie. Now, waiving points of order

means that the membership will have the right to vote upon those provisions that would be stricken out on a point of order. We are not depriving the Members of any rights. In this instance an exception has been made, and that is the reason I am taking the floor. We brought in a rule waiving points of order with the exception of one provision, as has been stated, on page 19, lines 18 to 21, inclusive, where the last Congress unfortunately, I think, and I think for political reasons, restricted the Department in spending certain moneys or limiting the expenditure of certain moneys. I thought that the Committee on Appropriations, as it explained its position, was justified in embodying that repeal in the appropriation bill, though it was legislation. It was merely aiming to eliminate the unfair restriction placed upon them by the Republican majority. But, to enable us to report a rule granting the request of the Committee on Appropriations waiving points of order on all the others, we were obliged to make that exception in this case. But, in the future, may I say to the chairman and the members of the Committee on Appropriations, they must refrain from including legislation in their appropriation bills unless it is absolutely necessary for immediate consideration, or for the purpose of expediting business. I hope that they will take my advice and warning and will not do so in the future unless, as I have said, it is absolutely necessary for orderly procedure to bring about early consideration of legislation that is actually urgent.

In view of the fact that the ranking minority members of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York, [Mr. TABER], stated that all the other eight or nine provisions that would have been subject to a point of order are satisfactory to the Republicans and to the members of that committee, I feel that the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittee have acted wisely and prudently and have not really done anything which would be considered unfair or unjustified. In view of conditions, I think the rule should be adopted, and I hope that the Committee on Appropriations will be careful in the future not to bring in legislation on their appropriation bills that would deprive legislative committees of their power and their function.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, it had not been my intention to debate this resolution, and I apologize to the House for taking time at this late hour.

But the impression which has been given by all who have spoken today is so erroneous, that in justice to the House which has listened to these strictures and to those who will read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—and especially in justice to the Committee on Appropriations which has been so grossly maligned—I desire to give you briefly the facts as they are.

The rules of the House of Representatives are not only the product of 150 years

of trial and experience in the American House of Representatives but they also embody the centuries of practice and procedure in the English House of Commons which constituted the foundation on which Jefferson predicated his first legislative rules of order. As a result they constitute the most perfect system of parliamentary procedure to be found in the world today.

But even so perfect a system of procedure cannot without adjustment meet every parliamentary situation. The business with which the Congress deals—the business of the United States—is the greatest business in the world. It covers so wide a field and involves such vast expenditures that no set of rigid rules could possibly be expected to meet every emergency. For this reason it is provided that where the rules do not meet the requirements of a specific situation the Committee on Rules may by special resolution take care of the specific needs of the moment.

In such instances, and this is such an instance, the Committee on Appropriations or any other committee of the House may apply to the committee for a special order. That is why this resolution is before the House.

The rules very wisely divide the field of jurisdiction between the appropriation and legislative committees. No legislative committee may report a bill carrying an appropriation. And conversely no appropriation bill may carry legislation. This rule is and should be strictly enforced. And yet I do not recall any general appropriation bill reported to the House in the last 12 years which did not carry from 1 to 25 or more legislative provisions. The explanation is that they are of such a minor nature and so necessarily incident to the purpose of the bill, that no legislative committee would think of putting in motion the ponderous machinery of the House to authorize them. That is true of every item subject to a point of order in the pending bill. No legislative committee would go to the trouble of drafting and reporting a bill to authorize any of these items.

On the other hand, no appropriation bill reported out in recent years has carried any major legislation encroaching on the jurisdiction of any other committee of the House and no legislative committee of the House has ever protested any item in the thousands of minor legislative provisions, of which the pending bill is a fair example, carried by the many bills reported out by the Committee on Appropriations.

None of these legislative provisions about which such a tempest in a teapot has been raised here on the floor in the last half hour, originated in the Committee on Appropriations. We did not write a single one of them. They are incorporated in the budget estimates sent to the President by the Bureau of the Budget and by the President transmitted to the Speaker who refers them to the committee. They are administrative recommendations and all that is asked is that they be laid before the House and the House given an opportunity to vote

on them. So the Committee on Appropriations does not have the slightest personal interest in them. And when these gentlemen go to kicking them around here on the floor you are not merely slamming the committee. You are slamming the administration. You are slamming the Bureau of the Budget and the President and the Speaker as well as the committee.

But why slam them around at all? Why all this sudden turmoil? They are items which no legislative committee of the House would take the trouble to authorize. And all that is asked is that the House be given a chance to vote on them—and vote them up or vote them down as determined by their merit or demerit. The Bureau of the Budget asks that the House be allowed to vote on them. The President asks that the House be allowed to vote on them. The Democratic members of the subcommittee unanimously ask that the House be allowed to vote on them. The Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations unanimously ask that the House be allowed to vote on them. But these gentlemen refuse to allow the House to vote on them. That means that all which are knocked out of the bill on points of order will be put in over on the other side of the Capitol. And the House of Representatives which is closest to the people and which has first hold on the purse strings of the Nation and which ought to be the ranking body of the legislative branch of the Government, becomes to that degree subordinate to the Senate.

The only question raised by this rule is whether the House will be allowed to vote on one particular item in the bill. So let us look at the merits of this particular item. It is not a law, as has been intimated here, which was sponsored by a legislative committee. It was put in an appropriation bill in the last Congress on recommendation from the Committee on Appropriations.

Incidentally it is a freak in the legislative museum. No provision like this has ever been passed by any Congress in the last 150 years. This is the first time it has ever been used. And it is the last time it will ever be used because no such provision is carried in the 1950 appropriation bill. The objection is that it is absolutely unworkable. The Department has been unable to enforce it. And the General Accounting Office is unable to say whether it has been enforced or not. It is a legislative monstrosity.

It purports to impose a limitation of \$875,000 on expenditures for personnel work. As a matter of fact there are 252 separate appropriations to which the limitation presumably attaches. It would seem to be very easy to determine how much of the \$875,000 should be applied to each of these appropriations, but some of the appropriations—by far the largest amount of money involved—were appropriations for construction which are continuing from year to year and which lose their identity when necessarily intermingled on the books of the Department with previous appropriations for the same projects. Furthermore, there are nearly 2,000 separate offices

and establishments scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande, and in Alaska and the island possessions supported by the various appropriations, each of which must be allocated a portion of the \$875,000. There is no Solomon alive who could intelligently distribute the fund, and there is no auditor who could ever prove that the allocations had been respected.

It is very easy to say that the Department of the Interior shall not expend more than \$875,000 for the various activities properly chargeable as personnel work. It is far from simple to administer such a far-reaching limitation when the practical facts are taken into account—that is, allocation of the limitation among 252 appropriations and 2,000 offices and establishments, involving a distribution which the Committee on Appropriations and the Comptroller General of the United States could never expect to audit and prove the compliance or noncompliance of the Department.

The recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations was to repeal this unworkable and impracticable limitation. The committee, and the House, have already recognized its impracticability in striking it out of the appropriation bill for 1950. The Department cannot administer it, and the General Accounting Office can never prove whether they were right or wrong.

Now I ask anyone here, What legislative committee of the House would take the time and the trouble to bring in a bill authorizing this provision of the pending bill? It was originally enacted on a recommendation from the Committee on Appropriations. It has proven impracticable and has already been taken out of the 1950 appropriation bill on recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations. Only the money in the original bill is affected. No legislative committee would consider a bill to authorize this one isolated item. Why do these gentlemen protest so vociferously when the committee proposes to follow the time-honored procedure—and the only procedure which will repeal the provision before the Senate repeals it?

May I say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that notwithstanding statements made on the floor here this afternoon, the Committee on Appropriations has been exemplary in its observance of the rules of the House. Even during those years of stress when we were reporting out the largest war appropriations of all time, and when routine sometimes yielded to expediency, the Committee on Appropriations scrupulously avoided reporting major legislation of any character. Never has any legislative committee of the House been given reason to protest encroachment on its jurisdiction by any appropriation bill.

I want to reiterate, Mr. Speaker, most emphatically that contrary to any statements made in this debate, the Committee on Appropriations has not at any time and will not at any time in the future encroach or infringe on the jurisdiction of any other committee of the House.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend saying anything on this rule. I was one of those who voted against this rule in committee. But I do not like this idea that every time we call up a rule somebody gets up and lambastes the Committee on Rules about this or that type of rule. If it is not proper to grant a rule of this type, why give the committee that authority at all? If the House does not want the Committee on Rules to have that authority, then the House can change the rules of procedure.

The Rules Committee is the servant of the House. It tries to carry out its duties to the best of its ability.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. Yes; I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON. No one has lambasted the Committee on Rules. I merely rose to protest the unwarranted and unprovoked castigation of the Committee on Appropriations. I object, and I am certain every member of the Committee on Appropriations objects to unsupported statements made here this afternoon to the effect that the Committee on Appropriations habitually violates the rules of the House.

I wish to say again that the Committee on Appropriations has never included in any bill which has been offered in the last half dozen years any major legislation which deprived any legislative committee of its rights.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the distinguished Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who is an authority upon the rules of procedure and certainly a great parliamentarian, if this House does not want the Rules Committee to have this type of authority it can change the rules of procedure to so correct the situation?

Mr. CANNON. That question has not been raised. Certainly I have not raised it here this afternoon.

Mr. COLMER. I am raising it now.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is the only one to raise it. But on the contrary, every member of the Committee on Rules who has spoken on this resolution has charged the Committee on Appropriations with violating the rules when it has not been violating the rules.

Mr. COLMER. I am asking the gentleman if the House cannot change the rules.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly it can change the rules. And I shall vote for this reso-

lution. But its right to change the rules does not give anyone the right to abuse any Committee of the House.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt from a letter received from a union laboring man in his district.

Mr. DAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Pathfinder Magazine.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the New York State Assembly.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a series of studies on the Taft-Hartley Act by Phelps Adams. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed 2 pages of the RECORD and will cost \$281.25, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCULLOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Evening Star.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole and also to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article by Dr. I. I. Rabi.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and in each to include an article.

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article by the Senator from Maine, Mrs. MARGARER CHASE SMITH, appearing in the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD and include the statement of a former Member of Congress in regard to the pay of enlisted men.

Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution from the State Legislature of Oklahoma.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 66 I am recorded as not voting I was in attendance and voted "yea" on that roll call and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in five instances and include excerpts.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. KEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. FURCOLO (at the request of Mr. RODINO) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by a 4-H Club winner.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of Connecticut.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of New York.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and include statements and excerpts.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CARLYLE (at the request of Mr. KERR), for the balance of the week, on account of official business.

To Mr. WALSH (at the request of Mr. DENTON), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

To Mr. KIRWAN (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD), for 10 days, on account of illness requiring his confinement in the naval hospital.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

PRESENTATION OF BUST OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week a very inspiring ceremony was held on the east steps of the Capitol at which Mr. JOHN W. McCORMACK, the distinguished leader of this House, was the principal speaker. I was very much impressed by the ceremony itself which consisted of the presentation of a bust of Benjamin Franklin to Benjamin Franklin University of Washington, D. C. The presentation was made by the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Henri Bonnet, who made an excellent address, which is also included. My colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. HARRY P. O'NEILL, was among the distinguished guests of honor.

I feel that the high lights of Mr. McCORMACK's address should be made a permanent record of the annals of the House.

For the benefit of House Members who were unable to attend the presentation I want to say that the United States Navy Band, with Lt. Comdr. Charles Brendler conducting, added dignity and color to the occasion. The Most Reverend John M. McNamara, auxiliary bishop of Washington, made the invocation. The benediction was said by the Reverend Pierre Toureille, pastor of the French Protestant Church.

Unfortunately, the Vice President of the United States was unable to be present as he had planned. The Senate met that morning at 11 o'clock and Mr. BARKLEY just could not leave the floor and his regrets were conveyed to the gathering by Mr. McCORMACK.

The bust of Benjamin Franklin was brought to this country on the French Gratitude Train which, as you know, was a spontaneous answer of the French people to the Friendship Train which was conceived by Mr. Drew Pearson, the well-known columnist and radio commentator. Mr. Pearson addressed the group, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], and I am sorry that space does not permit me to quote excerpts from his remarks.

I was particularly impressed by the very fine address made by Mr. John T. Kennedy in accepting the presentation of the bust from Mr. Bonnet. Mr. Kennedy is the president of Benjamin Franklin University.

Here are the high lights of Mr. McCORMACK's address:

Mr. McCORMACK: We are gathered here this morning to witness the presentation of a gift from the French people to the Benjamin Franklin University of this city, a professional school of accountancy and financial administration. It is one of the few remaining professional schools of its type where free men and women in a free country, without great wealth, can receive a thorough academic background for the business world.

In its present form the Benjamin Franklin University was set up in 1925, so that

by next year it will have contributed 25 years to public service. The University, re-organized in 1925, was the outgrowth of the former Pace Institute, which was established in 1907. So that in this sense the Benjamin Franklin University has rounded out nearly half a century of service to men and women and to country, and to men and women who otherwise would not have had the opportunity of receiving a professional education.

This occasion, the presence today of our distinguished guests, is a great tribute to the University and to Dr. John T. Kennedy, the President of Benjamin Franklin University; but I think today's occasion far transcends the presentation of a gift to this University. It is concrete evidence to the whole world of the close relationship between the French and the American people, a close friendship that has continued for decades and generations, and we hope and pray will continue for countless generations to come. It is a further manifestation of a long and enduring friendship between these two sovereign democratic countries and these two free peoples.

This occasion is, in a sense, democracy in action. We are showing by our actions today that free peoples can get along well through the exchange of gifts and not guns, and if guns are necessary to preserve our way of life—this is my feeling; that we do not need planes poised for action to bully one another, but just like two neighbors, can help each other in moments of despair.

It was Benjamin Franklin who, when he was envoy to France, negotiated a loan from the French people totaling about \$60,000,000, a tremendous sum in those days, at almost the very hour of the birth of our own Government under constitutional form. The loan was made to us when we found ourselves in a most desperate situation.

We find ourselves this morning the recipient of another gift from France, a bust of Benjamin Franklin, which was executed during one of the trips to France of the great American patriot.

And now the bust, which the French people have so thoughtfully sent to this country, will be accepted by the Benjamin Franklin University. I want to introduce the university's president, a great educator, a man who has unselfishly served his fellowman, a distinguished Washingtonian—I wish he were a son of Massachusetts, we would welcome him—but a great American, which transcends all State lines, who has inspired thousands of men and women throughout his years as the head of the university. I am particularly pleased to present to you ladies and gentlemen, Dr. John T. Kennedy, president of the Benjamin Franklin University.

Following is the address by Dr. Kennedy:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, and friends of Benjamin Franklin University and France, on behalf of the trustees, faculty and students of Benjamin Franklin University, I have the honor to accept this bust of Benjamin Franklin, which is one of the many tokens of friendship which have passed between the French people and our people.

We also accept the responsibility for keeping this bust on permanent display as one means of fostering that fellowship.

Particularly do we express our appreciation to Ambassador Bonnet, to Vice President BARKLEY, to Representative JOHN MCCORMACK, to the distinguished guests who are present, and to Mr. Olson and the District committee of the French Gratitude Train. Their efforts to promote good will between the two countries has received the wholehearted support of the American press, and one of our well-known commentators, Drew Pearson, has made notable contributions to this movement.

Benjamin Franklin was our pioneer in creating this spirit of friendship. He was the first diplomat to recognize that the relations between the two nations should be more than formal negotiations between governments and should represent the feelings of the people themselves.

To this end, on his mission to France he sought the support both of the French Government and of the French people. This support of the French people could never have been obtained as the result of any deliberate plan. It was obtained only because Franklin loved France and France loved Franklin.

The affection of the French people for Franklin was shown only in the way that the French can express their emotions. Everywhere Franklin went he was received with acclaim. There were numerous busts and statuettes of Franklin, and his portrait appeared on cards, on posters, on various souvenirs, and even on chinaware. Concerning these symbols one biographer writes that probably no man before Franklin ever had his likeness so widely current in so many forms.

Here it is to be noted that the French did not portray Franklin as being handsome or as being heroic. Rather, they portrayed him as a saint, as a wise old man, and a counselor. Thus, their love for Franklin was shown to arise not from glamor but from the soul.

On his part Franklin expressed his affection for the French people in the warmest of terms. His feelings were summarized in a single sentence, which has been a household saying in France down to this very day. That sentence was: "Every man has two countries, his own and France."

Following Dr. Kennedy's address the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK] returned to the stand and made one of the most dramatic condensations of a world problem that I have ever heard. His remarks were extemporaneous and I am sure after you have read them that you will agree with me that they will outlive the man. It was a speech delivered in truly heroic prose. Here it is:

What is the impression that this ceremony this occasion, makes upon me, upon my mind, from the angle of deeper implications involving the minds of each and every one of us and the countless millions of people who believe in the dignity of man? The dignity of man cannot exist where belief in God is denied.

As a result of belief in God, the dignity of man and the rights of man necessarily follow.

As I sat here trying to get a thought, develop a thought, just to express it briefly so that I might fill in in the capacity of one making an address and yet not bore you, my mind went to pages of history and I saw down through the ages the time-honored struggle indicating that where law ceases tyranny starts. It is only under a government of laws, with many of which some of us may not be satisfied, but it is only under a government of laws that men and women can be free, free within the law, not free outside of the law. Today that great struggle of the countless ages of the past and for which unknown millions have given up their lives or have made sacrifices, the onward journey of mankind, today that great struggle and that great issue is again joined in probably the most direct way and direct manner in the known history of man.

The way of life that you and I stand for—and essentially it is the dignity of man, your dignity and my dignity, our home is our castle, our right to freedom some place under the law—is being challenged. Yesterday's pact (the Atlantic Pact) is the answer, not

negatively but affirmatively. It is only as a result of pain and suffering that mankind makes progress, not only within a nation but from an international angle, and it is only as a result of great pain and suffering existing in the world today, in the free world of today, that nationalism and its restrictiveness should be trust aside yesterday and the North Atlantic Pact signed by the 12 participating nations.

We know that that will be extended.

That is not only a defensive pact, but also a pact of an affirmative nature, if necessary, brought about as a result of the realization that governments of law are threatened unless they get together and that the dignity of man and woman is imperiled unless international action along the lines taken yesterday was taken by the remaining free nations of the world and other free nations joining in that pact or other pacts in the future.

With the right leadership in church—and thank God we have it in all religions—with the right leadership in government, forward-looking leadership, leadership which recognizes its trust in God and its people, whether in the United States, France, or any other country, forward-looking leadership which serves the people and receives the confidence of the people, we need not approach the present world situation with fear or pessimism, but we can approach it with confidence and with optimism.

The following is the address of Ambassador Bonnet:

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, if the United States is justly proud of the greatness of Benjamin Franklin, Frenchmen also have the feeling that the old sage, who did so much to shape the destinies of America and France, belongs to the history of their country. Every French child learns about him at school, about the negotiations he so ably conducted in Paris. With Lafayette he is considered to be the instigator of the understanding and friendship, which at the end of the eighteenth century united our two countries, developing into deep and everlasting friendship between the French and the American people themselves.

Like our own great men of that century, Franklin was foremost in every field of human endeavor. Our writers and philosophers, struggling for the democratic ideals which were to be entered in your Declaration of Independence and our Declaration of the Rights of Man, considered him to be one of their guides. Between them there existed that kind of friendship which Thomas Jefferson also enjoyed in France and which rests upon the faith in the same principles of civilization, upon the same conventions and the same ideals of freedom and progress.

In both our countries these ideals are still alive, they are stronger than ever. They have united us in the days of danger as well as in the days of glory. They are, indeed, the very foundation of the Atlantic Pact, which was signed yesterday in Washington, in order to preserve peace, freedom, and happiness for the people.

It is a great pleasure for me to present to the Benjamin Franklin University this bust executed by Monsieur Caffieri and brought to this country. It is one of the most striking masterpieces of that artist. It is through it that this great citizen of the United States continues to live among us, an enlightened symbol of wisdom and foresight, a noble example of the leadership of free men.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 26. An act for the relief of Jose Babac;

S. 27. An act for the relief of certain Basque aliens;

RECORD and include testimony before a Senate subcommittee.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. SADLAK) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. HAND asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4046, with Mr. PATMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule 2 hours are allowed for general debate. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from New York for 1 hour.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, I present for your consideration, the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1949 in the approximate amount of \$671,000,000 against a budget estimate of \$698,000,000, or a reduction of nearly \$27,000,000.

Of the total amount in the bill, nearly \$128,000,000 is for liquidation of existing contract authority—\$110,000,000 being for the Atomic Energy Commission and \$17,600,000 for increase and replacement of naval vessels. Smaller amounts are contained in other parts of the bill. This \$128,000,000 represents no new authority but is merely an obligation to which the Congress has already committed itself.

The bill includes \$43,000,000 for the Berlin air lift. For the information of the committee, I might say that the total cost of the air lift in fiscal year 1949 will be about \$157,000,000. The Air Force is absorbing \$114,000,000 of this cost from its current appropriation and the \$43,000,000 is necessary to continue this vital operation on the present scale.

The bill includes \$40,000,000 for strategic and critical materials. Also included for this same purpose is an amount of \$270,000,000 in additional contract authority, authorized by law.

The largest single category provided for in the bill is the amount of \$283,000,000 for increased pay costs as a result of Public Law 900, Eightieth Congress. A little over \$191,000,000 is scattered throughout the bill and is included in individual appropriations for the specific items. The remainder of something over \$92,000,000 was transmitted in a separate document of the Bureau of the Budget and is included under title II of this bill.

I wish to summarize at this time the entire situation with respect to this law and the total requirements and appropriations therefor.

The total cost in the fiscal year 1949 of the increase in pay of Federal employees provided for by Public Law 900 of the Eightieth Congress is \$527,581,880. At the direction of the committee, the Bureau of the Budget examined the budget of each agency with a view to meeting this cost out of current appropriations without additional funds insofar as possible. This resulted in absorption of \$237,350,732. The National Military Establishment absorbed the full cost, \$115,457,769. On account of the increased volume of mail, the postal service absorbed only \$4,381,682 out of a total of \$220,599,312. In the remaining agencies the total cost is \$191,524,799, out of which \$117,511,281 is being absorbed, leaving a total of \$74,013,518 to be appropriated for agencies other than the National Military Establishment and the Post Office Department.

In addition to amounts provided in the first deficiency bill, the accompanying bill appropriates \$283,543,665, of which \$191,098,777 is carried in title I in connection with items for which other deficiencies were required and \$92,444,888 is carried in title II.

The appropriations in this bill clear up the entire matter of salary increases under this law for the current fiscal year.

Detailed explanations of the action of the committee with respect to the items in the bill are to be found in the report. I believe the committee has done an excellent job and I am grateful to the rest of the members of the subcommittee for their diligence in going through the many items that are contained in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to some of the major items provided in the bill because they are most interesting. Of course, this is not all of them, but they are the items which carry the largest amount of money.

There is in this bill for the Government Printing Office, \$775,000; for the Atomic Energy Commission, \$110,000,000; for vocational rehabilitation, \$700,000; for unemployment benefits for seamen, \$500,000; for Public Buildings Administration, \$3,600,000; for the Railroad Retirement Board, \$500,000; for St. Elizabeths Hospital, \$816,000; for forest-pest control, \$500,000; for forest fires, \$3,165,000.

I can think of nothing more beneficial to this country than our determination to destroy the pests which infest our forests and the protection of our forests. When this Nation was discovered it had the most magnificent forests that ever grew on any continent in the world, but these forests have been decimated by carelessness and in other ways and also by insects. I hope that the Nation has come to realize the necessity of making provision as far as the law is concerned and as far as human effort is concerned to preserve the great forests of the United States and of our hemisphere.

Then there is an item of \$1,500,000 to maintain the bridges and the roads with which to protect our forests. There is a Weather Bureau item in here of \$1,450,-

000 which is largely due to the increased salaries of the employees of the Bureau.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs gets \$1,446,000; the Bureau of Mines gets \$5,135,000; the Bureau of Reclamation, \$1,000,000; the Department of Justice gets \$407,000; the Air Force, as I called attention to before, gets \$43,000,000; the Department of the Navy gets \$62,100,000; the Post Office Department gets \$205,000,000 of the total amount in this bill; the Department of State gets \$65,000,000; the Treasury Department gets \$61,696,000, and additional for Public Law 900, \$92,444,000.

I wish to call to the attention of the Members of the House the comprehensive report made on practically each item of this bill. The facts involved in the report are the basis upon which this bill was constructed and the bill, in our opinion, deserves the approval of the House.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, this appropriation bill involves appropriations totaling \$671,000,000, in addition to a very large contract authorization for the Bureau of Federal Supply in the Treasury Department for the purpose of purchasing strategic and critical materials amounting to \$270,000,000. The direct appropriation for this program is \$40,000,000 and the total amount made available to that agency is \$310,000,000. To what extent they may be able properly and efficiently and effectively purchase that quantity of materials, frankly I do not know, but in any event the money is available, and with the word as it is, perhaps we cannot do anything else. Most of those items, if they are properly handled in the purchase, should prevent the terrifically excessive costs which generally flow as a result of war, if that should come.

The other biggest item is \$110,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission to meet obligations which they have incurred. There are enormous items for the Post Office Department totaling right around \$205,000,000, really more than that, in new cash, and a transfer of authority of about \$6,800,000. We had a great many interesting things come up during the progress of the hearings on this bill. For instance, there were a large number of power plants built under the PWA in central Nebraska; Loup River, Platte Valley, Santee-Cooper, and Grand River Dam, Okla.

Guandola, C1227 X 4183 (grant not to exceed 45 percent of cost)

	Grant allotments	Loans
Bessemer, Ala., No. 7177.....	\$578,000	¹ \$532,000
Tarrant City, Ala., No. 7512.....	147,424	¹ 61,000
Central Nebraska.....	19,363,500	23,988,600
Loup River, No. 665.....	4,463,836	10,916,041
Platte Valley, No. 573.....	2,899,269	10,351,865
Santee-Cooper, S. C., No. 4329.....	24,131,000	29,014,000
Grand River Dam, Okla., No. 1097.....	² 11,113,636	13,800,000

¹ These 2 loans have been paid off to some extent.

² The actual cash grant was \$8,933,000 and the balance of over 2 mills was by way of property that was built by Federal Government after they took it over.

The Federal Government altogether granted for the dams over \$60,000,000, and took in PWA bonds from these power

authorities totaling \$88,000,000. The interest rate on those bonds has been reduced to 2½ percent from 4 percent, which it was originally. In spite of that, and in spite of grants which nearly equal in each case the amount of the bonds, that is, practically half of the cost, these power projects are not able to pay the interest on the bonds in such shape as to make the bonds marketable. They are having a lot of trouble in the PWA trying to reorganize and set up these bonds so that they may be salable. This indicates that there should be greater care on the part of agencies in getting into these projects, especially in fixing the rates so that there might be a reasonable return.

I am going to place in the RECORD as part of my remarks the figures I have obtained upon this subject in a table I have prepared myself.

In this Congress we are appropriating more money than was made available last year or the year before. Part of that is due to the pay increases that have been allowed to Federal employees. Part of it is due to branching out in other directions.

As we approach these problems, one is more and more impressed with the necessity for keeping the Federal Government's expenses down to a minimum and of seeing that the Federal Government receives the revenue to which it is entitled and should receive.

Take the Post Office Department at the present time. It is running a terrific deficit. There is an enormous deficit for the railway mail, that is, the payment to the railroads for space on trains. That is caused by the fact that there has been no change in these rates. In other words, the express companies have practically been run out of business by the parcel post and the parcel post is being operated in such a way that the revenues collected, in my opinion, do not exceed 50 percent of the cost of handling the parcels. The Postmaster General himself has the authority to increase the rates on these parcel post items. There is not any question in the world but what we should go ahead and make such increases in the postal rates as would put the Post Office Department on a very close to sustaining basis. How we can go on and have a deficit in every single agency, with a subsidy from the taxpayers, is beyond me. The people are already taking out of their own pockets on State, local and national tax levies, upwards of 37 percent of their disposable income, and it is about time that the Congress of the United States woke up and began to plug the loopholes. That is a serious matter, and it is one that should be corrected at once. The things in the Post Office rates that cannot be corrected by the Department, should be taken care of by the Congress. I hope that the committee having jurisdiction of postal rates will soon bring in a bill which will meet our obligations to the people of the United States along that line.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Would the gentleman make some statement

about the action of the committee with reference to the proposed funds for the laboratory to control foot and mouth disease among cattle?

Mr. TABER. Yes. A request was made of the committee for a \$5,000,000 appropriation and I think a \$30,000,000 contract authorization. That latter might have been \$25,000,000. The committee heard that request. Frankly, it involved an enormous expenditure. I think I can give the figures. It called for the building of a barn of the most elaborate character, something just as fancy as some old-style German, Austrian, or French palace of the Middle Ages, which would be capable of housing 2,000 cattle. Frankly, the whole thing sounded ridiculous. Besides that, there is no part of the country which seems to want this particular laboratory. I cannot understand why it is that we do not make arrangements with Mexico to go down there and build a moderate-priced concrete-block building, which would house two or three hundred cattle and go ahead with a laboratory there on a very reasonable scale, instead of wading into something that we all know and can see is ridiculous and not well-considered.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In other words, the gentleman does not think this disease ought to be introduced to a section of the country where it does not now exist?

Mr. TABER. I certainly do not, but I do feel that the Department has had delusions of grandeur, and that instead of meeting its obligations to the people of the United States in trying to get rid of the disease down below, by moving in and taking advantage of the opportunity that presents itself in Mexico of gathering together a place where a reasonable number of cattle can be had, and developing the proper serum and that sort of thing that is necessary to counteract this disease, they are proposing this ridiculous situation. I would go along with them if they would do as I have just mentioned and they would be performing a great service, but I do not see any sense in their doing things that would not be constructive or satisfactory to the people of the United States.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Did the committee have any report on the progress that is being made on the outbreak now in Mexico?

Mr. TABER. Well, they told us that the quarantine was still effective below the line which has been established. They also told us that the territory that was affected was being reduced somewhat—not the way I would like to see it, however.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the record shows that out of 15,000 cattle 6,000 have been vaccinated, leaving 9,000 to be given their first treatment.

Mr. TABER. I think that is correct.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I agree with the position the gentleman has

taken in this matter, but if I remember correctly, when the legislation was before the House a year ago, under the legislation which is now Public Law 496, the proposal was that this research laboratory would be constructed on an island off the mainland of the United States. As I understand the situation, the cattle used in these research laboratories must be clean or noninfected cattle and consequently there would be no point in locating this laboratory in the infected area of Mexico.

Mr. TABER. Not to get the vaccine, and that is a good part of the job that they have to do.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. But they do not use infected cattle to carry on the research. They must have free cattle.

Mr. TABER. I think that is so, for research, but no such quantity as they want.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I agree with the gentleman in that respect.

Mr. TABER. I have here a picture which shows the elaborate set-up of barns that they intended to build. It is so elaborate that it is absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Where did they propose to build it?

Mr. TABER. On an island in the Narragansett Bay, right handy to Newport, where everybody who was employed there could have the advantage of the large social atmosphere that exists in that place.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I quite agree with the gentleman that it should not be on the mainland of the United States under any circumstances, and preferably on an island off the mainland entirely. I think that was provided by law.

Mr. TABER. It was.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. I did not quite get the reference the gentleman made to Newport. What did the gentleman say about the employees having social life?

Mr. TABER. Where the folks employed in the laboratory could take advantage of that enlarged social life that exists there.

Mr. FORAND. I think the gentleman ought to come down there sometimes this summer and see just how much social life there is there. He would not be casting aspersions on the employees of Newport County.

Mr. TABER. Well, I have been there and I have seen how the people live, and it is a delightful spot and I enjoyed being there very much.

Mr. FORAND. I hope the gentleman comes there again but does not use that as an alibi for not appropriating funds for the laboratory.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I might suggest that perhaps the Secretary of Agriculture is hoping to have more diseased cattle in this country so that he can pay the farmers more money, in line with his other program that has just come out recently which provides for writing a Government

check to every farmer each year for the difference between the price of his farm products as fixed by the Government and the amount he gets for them in a free market. Presumably such annual checks would be distributed just before election time. This political possibility of largesse to the farmers may be the motivating factor against the Secretary of Agriculture wanting to build this laboratory down in Mexico, or to build it in some isolated place where it should be.

May I ask the gentleman a question about these items on page 26 of the report?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. KEATING. I refer to the italicized items which are mentioned on page 26 of the committee report to which footnote 11 applies which reads: "Transfer recommended in lieu of appropriation." Will the gentleman explain what that means?

Mr. TABER. That means that there were two or three appropriations called to our attention—I have not the figures in my head—where the Post Office Department stated to us that they were going to have available at the end of the current year a surplus of funds out of those that had been appropriated for this current year. We thought that instead of appropriating for those particular items we should transfer funds to the items that needed it rather than making new appropriations.

Mr. KEATING. Let me ask the gentleman a question which may appear to have a rather obvious answer, but which is not entirely clear to me as one not entirely familiar with the complicated intricacies of appropriations. I notice in this item for strategic and critical war materials which, I am sure we all agree, is a very necessary item within proper limits; \$40,000,000 is appropriated and \$270,000,000 of contract authority is granted. That \$270,000,000 of contract authority means, does it not, that the Treasury Department is authorized actually to incur expenditures up to the total of forty-plus two hundred and seventy, or three hundred and ten millions?

Mr. TABER. A part of the forty will probably have to be used to take care of contracts already let under contract authority heretofore granted, under contract authority that already exists and on which the bills are coming due. This is the way they operate under contract authority: Many of the items for which they contract are not delivered for months, and sometimes years, after the contract is let; sometimes they are never able to let the contracts for what they think would be a fair price. On items of this character, therefore, it has been customary for many years to give the agency contract authority and then when the bills come in to provide the funds to meet them rather than to appropriate a large sum of money that will not be used for a long time and perhaps never if they should not be able to let the contracts.

Mr. KEATING. But if they do let the contract the taxpayers are paying that money just the same as though it were a part of the appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. KEATING. The other day we had under consideration the bill making ap-

propriations for the Department of Agriculture. As I recall, it was the first bill we took up this session where the appropriations for a department, looking at the summary at the end of the bill, were less than they were for the same department last year; but when you examine the bill you find that in addition about half as much as the total appropriation is allowed to be incurred under contract authority.

Mr. TABER. Or loan funds.

Mr. KEATING. Or loan funds. Are we not kidding ourselves unless in appraising what the Government is spending we give consideration to this contract authority, this loan authority, as part of the expenditures?

Mr. TABER. It will not be expenditures in the same way that those items that were transferred to loan authority would be expenditures, and there is a certain contingency about the delivery of these items that makes the question of expenditure doubtful; whereas, in these other items there was not.

Mr. KEATING. That is in Agriculture; there is not any doubt in that case but that when you consider the total of the loan authority plus the appropriations themselves we are way beyond what the bill was last year. Is that right?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWARD. I would like to refer to the item on page 544 of the hearings, which has to do with the building of an Indian tuberculosis hospital at Galen, Mont. It will be remembered that a year ago we voted an appropriation of \$750,000 as the first installment on that hospital, the total of which appropriation was to be \$1,500,000. Pursuant to that act, the State appropriated \$950,000 for the hospital.

The need for the hospital was recognized when the Congress passed the original appropriation. We would like to go ahead with the letting of the contract for this hospital which will cost approximately \$3,000,000, partly Federal funds, one-half of which was provided last year by the Congress, the other half of which should be provided this year by the Congress in addition to the \$950,000 that was appropriated by the State.

We cannot go ahead, as we see it in Montana, with the use of those funds until the whole \$3,000,000 is available or we have contract authorization. Would the gentleman explain that to me? We would like to proceed with the construction.

Mr. TABER. We allowed \$750,000 for that item.

Mr. RABAUT. That is the budget request.

Mr. TABER. That is what the budget requested and the testimony given by the Department supported that figure. We felt if there was anything further than that desired it should be developed with the Department and not by us on outside evidence.

Mr. D'EWARD. The \$750,000 has been included in this deficiency bill?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. D'EWARD. What item is that under?

Mr. TABER. It is under "Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 20 of the report.

Mr. D'EWARD. I thank the gentleman very much. I appreciate the action of the committee in making these funds available for this Indian Tuberculosis Hospital, at Galen, Mont. It will go a long way in helping to control among Indians this dreadful disease. The committee is to be commended.

(Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a table prepared by himself.)

(Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

APPROPRIATIONS—SUMMARY TO DATE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, yesterday the House of Representatives passed an appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and for the Judiciary. This was the seventh of nine regular appropriation bills. Two other bills providing funds for the armed services and the Independent Offices may be disposed of before the recess. This will complete the initial action on appropriations by the House except for foreign aid, for the legislative branch, and for further deficiency items.

Now, what is the situation today, Mr. Chairman, with respect to these seven regular bills, exclusive of the deficiencies?

The budget recommendations for these bills have totaled about \$8,362,000,000. Cuts recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, which have not been materially altered on the floor, have amounted to about \$228,000,000, or roughly 2.7 percent.

Compared with the same seven bills passed last year by the Eightieth Congress, the total recommended this year by the committee reflects a staggering over-all increase of \$1,241,384,242.

The bases for these figures, Mr. Chairman, appear in the seven subcommittee reports, with corrections, in the badly juggled figures for the Department of Agriculture, to include increased loan authorizations for the Farmers Home Administration and Rural Electrification Administration.

Specifically, Mr. Chairman, the administration's economic record to date is as follows:

District of Columbia bill, decrease-----	\$995,862
Civil-functions bill, decrease---	61,813,666
Treasury-Post Office bill, increase-----	419,598,223
Labor-Federal Security bill, increase-----	353,838,775
Interior bill, increase-----	126,821,934
Agriculture bill, increase, with corrections-----	318,983,126
State, Justice, Commerce, and judiciary bill, increase-----	84,911,712

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that the seven regular appropriation bills referred to

reflect an over-all increase of over \$1,-241,000,000, as compared to the appropriations allowed for the same departments and agencies last year.

In comparison, this year's savings to date of 2.7 percent below the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget are infinitesimal and, furthermore, they are subject to material reductions, if the 15-percent cut imposed on construction estimates proves to be excessive. In such an event, the agencies concerned have already been invited by the majority members of the Committee on Appropriations to request additional funds.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a discouraging picture in these times of shrinking national income. It gives pause for concern to all those who believe that it is imperative to the Nation as a whole to maintain a balanced budget and to avoid increased taxation and high costs of living.

Two months ago, on February 15, 1949, to be exact, I called the attention of the House to certain steps taken by the majority members of the Committee on Appropriations over the protests of its minority members.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, as the Members will recall, the minority was not even granted the courtesy of any discussion whatsoever in respect to arbitrary action, which included the abolition of the committee's expert nonpolitical investigative staff, secured only after years of effort by Members on both sides of the aisle through the medium of the Reorganization Act.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Is it not a fact that under the Reorganization Act we had assured all these experts that they were protected from political fluctuations?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As far as I know, every member of the permanent staff, as distinguished from the very able consultants from private enterprise, had that definite understanding.

Mr. Chairman, the facts, figures, and information reported to us by that staff made it possible during the 2 years of the Eightieth Congress to effect savings and rescissions detailed in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD amounting to about \$9,800,000,000.

The majority members of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Chairman, have further hampered the effectiveness of the committee by reducing the size of all subcommittees to five members, thereby imposing, in my opinion, a burden unfair to committee members, unfair to the Congress, and unfair to the American people.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that these steps have contributed directly to superficial action by subcommittees and to the current failure to effect greater savings and greater efficiency in the interest of those who pay the taxes and carry the burdens of high living costs, resulting from a spendthrift administration.

It is to be hoped that the remaining bills carrying enormous over-all appropriations will present a different picture

from the standpoint of a hard-pressed national economy.

THE SECOND DEFICIENCY BILL

Mr. Chairman, the bill under consideration carries a total of about \$671,000,000, some \$27,000,000 below the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget.

I think one or two items that have been deleted perhaps should not have been deleted. In general, however, I think the committee has been very liberal. If I were responsible for the bill it would carry less money.

The Public Buildings Administration, the Office of Education, and the Lands Division of the Department of Justice are examples of liberality, in my judgment, on the part of this committee.

The Flathead Tubercular Hospital, already referred to, has received the full budgetary request although, Mr. Chairman, the committee has seen no plans or specifications for the hospital in question, and although the record indicates that the cost involved will amount to from \$38,000 to \$42,000 for each of the 100 beds to be placed in the hospital.

The Panama Canal has been given \$600,000 because of the danger of yellow fever. It is, of course, vital to deal with the threat of this disease. But again, Mr. Chairman, the action by the committee has been taken with literally little or no informed testimony as to the amount of money required to do the job.

These and other items could be mentioned.

I want to congratulate the Committee on Rules on bringing in a rule which will make it possible, through a point of order, to eliminate legislation proposed by the majority which would remove any limitation whatsoever on the amount of personnel that can be employed to do personnel work in the Department of the Interior.

The Federal Government has been notorious in its lavish expenditure in this particular field in recent years. A year ago I developed the fact that Federal workers engaged in personnel work had increased in number from 4,197 in the year 1938 to 25,191 in the year 1948, or an increase of over 600 percent.

I do not know how many people the Department of the Interior has on its pay roll in this connection, but I do know that if we take an average of \$4,000 per employee and divide it into the established limitation of \$875,000, there is enough money to employ about 220 people for this work, or about 1 personnel worker for every 225 people on the rolls of the Department of the Interior.

Inquiries a year or so ago, which I made of railroads, steel companies, and manufacturing and business-machine establishments, indicated that these business concerns employed personnel workers in the ratio of from 1 to 200 workers to 1 to 3,500 workers. There is no justification in my judgment for the elimination of the existing ceiling. In fact some limitation should be applied to all agencies in this and other respects.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention also to page 5 of the committee's report referring to the bombardment of the committee by letters and telegrams over a matter of a small deletion by the Bureau

of the Budget, in the request of the Office of Education in an amount of \$13,-000.

The testimony given made it appear that the origin of these telegrams and letters was within the Office of Education itself. If that be true, some person or persons there are presumably guilty of a criminal offense under the applicable law forbidding Government personnel to join in any attempt to bring pressure on the Congress.

This is not the first example of this kind that we have had in recent years. It must cease.

The bill makes provision, Mr. Chairman, for continuing the Navy shipbuilding program; \$17,600,000 is provided for this purpose.

It removes the limit of dollars and cents on Army housing construction and leaves in effect the limitation in terms of square footage which is now permanent law.

It makes additional funds available for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials and for the development of synthetic liquid fuels.

It provides some \$43,000,000 for the Berlin air lift.

The testimony, in reference to the Berlin air lift, is of particular interest. I commend it to the attention of the Members.

Starting on June 26, 1948, less than a year ago; involving some 20,000 persons, and several hundred planes; working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in all types of weather; the Berlin air lift, a joint effort by the United States of America and Great Britain, is depositing on the average 5,620 tons a day in the city of Berlin. The total to date has been over 926,000 tons through the medium of over 103,000 flights.

It has been a tremendous accomplishment. It has made a tremendous contribution, actually and psychologically, to the situation in western Europe.

The committee has been assured, and it is to be assumed that the Russian Government now knows that, given sufficient funds, the airlift can, if necessary, continue operate successfully indefinitely.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield myself two additional minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. REES. First I want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts, who has just spoken, for the effort he has made, not only during the present session but other sessions, trying to arrive at the amount that ought to be expended for the various purposes for which we appropriate funds.

I want to ask the gentleman how we can expect to reduce these appropriations when we include such items as an item of \$2,000,000 for agricultural experiment stations in foreign countries, when we expand our programs, as we have been doing not only in these bills but in other bills. Is it not going to be most difficult to begin to cut down the expenses

that we charge against the Federal Government?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The only way I know to reduce is to reduce. I think the item to which the gentleman refers in yesterday's bill is an excellent example of the type of item that should be stricken from bills when presented to the Congress for its consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has again expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, during the Eightieth Congress we authorized Federal participation in the celebration to be held in the United States Capital beginning a year from now, to be known as the National Capital Sesquicentennial Celebration.

It is planned to have pageantries and displays to show the growth of this great Nation of ours since the founding of the National Capital on the banks of the Potomac in 1800. The celebration will last several months.

It is expected we will then review the growth of our society, the growth of movements in America, and that we will show to the world something of the pageantry and the sound character that has made this today the greatest nation on the face of the globe.

Certainly, if we are to do that we will have to be about it. I hate to say it, but we are at the place where we will either have to fish, cut bait, or go ashore. Mr. Carter Barron, chairman of the National Capital Sesquicentennial, appeared before the committee and made a request for Federal participation in this event of \$1,500,000. This is not without precedent. Let me review to you at this time the Federal participation in other celebrations, not nearly as broad or as national as this one would be, as follows:

George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission.....	\$1,798,000
Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration	475,000
Chicago World's Fair	1,375,000
Celebrating Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg	900,000
George Washington Bicentennial Commission	1,360,710
United States Constitutional Sesquicentennial Commission.....	485,000
Texas Centennial Celebrations.....	3,000,000
New York World's Fair.....	3,275,000
Golden Gate Exposition.....	1,700,000
Arkansas Centennial.....	75,000
Celebrating One Thousandth Anniversary of Government of Iceland	75,000

The request here is for \$1,500,000 to help participate in the celebration of the growth of the founding of this Nation of ours.

Yesterday word came to us that the State of New York had appropriated \$150,000 for their part in this national observance; and today Mr. Stuart Smith, of New York State, who is here, called up the sesquicentennial office and ad-

vanced the hope that the publicity we are getting because it is not included in this bill will not kill the celebration.

Let me say also that in addition to New York we have firm assurance that the States of Rhode Island, West Virginia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Washington, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Missouri, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Tennessee have all given definite assurance that they want to have this celebration and wish to participate in it. The two Territories, Hawaii and Alaska, are also in this list.

We have affirmative replies but no definite answer so far from California, Illinois, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, Colorado, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

Negotiations are now under way with Connecticut, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona.

We have no assurance from, nor have any negotiations been had with, New Jersey, Wyoming, Indiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Mississippi.

I suggest that since the eyes of the Nation are beginning to focus upon the possibilities in this day of the value of such a celebration that this Congress which authorized this matter in the Eightieth Congress should now take definite steps either to deny or to affirm our participation in the National Sesquicentennial Celebration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committees of the Congress have a thankless task in many respects, and their work is sometimes attacked by the executive branch of the Government when they try to save the taxpayers' money. The members of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee in the Eightieth Congress, of which I had the privilege of being chairman, tried not only to save the taxpayers' money, but also tried to provide more efficient and improved service to the people. Under the able leadership of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], this subcommittee, I am happy to state, is continuing that policy in this Congress.

But during the life of the Eightieth Congress this subcommittee seemed to be singled out for special criticism by the President of the United States as well as by the heads of executive agencies, by the bureaucrats, and by their pressure groups. We were accused of everything from costing the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in lost revenues by the President down to making drug addicts of minor children by the Hearst press. The charges, of course, were unjust and unfounded.

It was a real pleasure to me to have officials of the Treasury and Post Office Departments come before this subcommittee this year and bear testimony how helpful the subcommittee had been in

the past 2 years, how things had worked out as the subcommittee had said they would, how money had been saved and service improved. The hearings on the 1950 Treasury-Post Office bill constitute a most glowing endorsement of the subcommittee's work in the past 2 years by those who had previously been detractors. In part it is an admission by some segment of the executive branch that the record of the Eightieth Congress was not so bad, after all.

I would like to place some of this testimony bearing on improved service in the RECORD. I have not listed here all the points at which the committee insisted on economies, and which the executive branch said were impossible of achievement at the time they were made and later came back and reported that they had been able to carry on, sometimes in better fashion, with the reduced funds we allowed them. I have previously addressed the House on the record of the Bureau of Customs on that score, and I will make but passing reference to the fact that although President Truman charged in 1947 that reduced appropriations for 1948 for the Bureau of Internal Revenue would cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars, the actual record shows that collections for 1948 increased \$2,750,000,000, and that the work of enforcement agents, which he charged we were hampering, produced \$89,000,000 more in 1948 than they had in 1947.

The Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee in the Eightieth Congress ordered management surveys of the Bureau of Customs and the Coast Guard, and had its own investigators make a survey of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Secretary of the Treasury Snyder referred to those surveys on page 22 of our hearings this year, and said:

It is a matter of considerable gratification to me and to the members of my staff that we can place before you today a record of solid accomplishment as a result of the surveys and management studies which have been made and which are currently being carried on in the Treasury Department.

You can see that the surveys were not only helpful, but were so good that the Treasury is continuing them. I asked Secretary Snyder this direct question about these surveys, "You still feel that they were very wholesome and very helpful to the Department, do you not, Mr. Secretary?" and he answered, "That is definitely true." Referring in particular to the management survey of the Bureau of Customs—which you will recall is the Bureau which thought at that time that Congress could not take one penny from its estimated expenditures—Secretary Snyder said, on page 12 of the hearings this year:

There were 172 recommendations in the report, and to date over two-thirds of the total number of recommendations have been studied and reported on by these subcommittees. Nearly 100 of the recommendations evaluated have been approved, indicating the constructive way in which the program is being carried out.

This indicates that Customs found nearly 100 ways it could improve itself

after this subcommittee went to work. The Secretary continued:

It is not possible at this time to make a very accurate estimate of the money savings which will result from the adoption of the recommendations already approved; however, preliminary estimates indicate that the savings may approach \$500,000 per year after the recommendations are fully developed.

While quoting Secretary Snyder on Customs, we might turn to the insistence of this subcommittee on improving the public relations of the Bureau with the public, during which it was recommended that books of Customs Hints might be distributed to the public. On page 7 of this year's hearings, Secretary Snyder said:

I should like to cite two excellent examples of better service to the public which were recorded during the year 1948. The Bureau of Customs issued a brochure entitled "Customs Hints."

In 1947, this subcommittee of the Eightieth Congress thought Customs was wasting money on border patrols. We reduced the funds and the patrols were eliminated along the Canadian border. You will remember the hue and cry which resulted. Collectors of customs predicted swarms of smugglers sweeping down from Canada. One collector in New York predicted that the border would be wide open to smugglers of all types of illegal contraband and illegal entry of aliens. The Louisiana Legislature passed a memorial against our cuts, and the Maritime Association of New York saw the reductions as a serious if not a fatal blow to that port. After the then Commissioner of Customs left his position, Customs officials went to work. They found that it was costing the Government \$1,000,000 a year to maintain the patrols on the Canadian border, and that the maximum amount of smuggling there was only between \$50,000 and \$75,000 per year. It did not increase. The abolition worked so well that last year Customs itself eliminated its patrols on the Mexican border, substituting a more economical but more efficient check. Savings have been great, and efficiency improved, and the Acting Commissioner of Customs has come before the subcommittee and said: "I think the credit for that can go to this committee." The Eightieth Congress did a job there for the people.

When we cut the Customs estimates 2 years ago the press of the country charged that we would become a Nation of drug addicts. The Hearst papers published cartoons showing school children suffering from drug addiction as the result of Congress' penury. Parent-teachers associations took up the cry. Even chiefs of police deplored the action. What was the actual result of that action by the Eightieth Congress in behalf of the taxpayers? The answer is on page 153 of this year's hearings. During the year 1948, which was the year in which the great evil was to befall, Customs seizures of narcotics reached a record high, and the number of ounces of illegal narcotics seized in 1948 was two and one-half times greater than in 1946. I asked the budget officer of Customs at our hearings this year if "the changes

you have effected in your controls, adding to that central agency which you call the Customs Agency, has been more effective than the prior set-ups" the reference being to changes in controls against smuggling which were required by the action of that subcommittee. The answer was, "We think so."

Another step which the subcommittee recommended in its reports during the Eightieth Congress was the establishment of a revolving fund to make special payments required by law. Last year Customs said it could not be done. Although they admitted such a change would be advantageous, they thought it impossible. We urged them to investigate further. This year they have found that such a revolving fund is possible and will be helpful, and requested that it be established, which we have done. It is often amazing how executive agencies think things are impossible until Congress prods them into making them possible.

You will remember how last year we released the report of the investigators of the Committee on Appropriations into the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and you will recall how the charges were denied and the uproar that resulted, with Congress being accused of taking partisan advantage of that Bureau and submitting a biased and untrue report. I have already cited Secretary Snyder's statement of the value received from all these surveys. I now refer you to page 63 of this year's hearings. I asked this question of Internal Revenue Commissioner George J. Schoeneman, who a year ago had assailed our report most bitterly:

Mr. Commissioner, has the Bureau completely analyzed the study made by the House Appropriations Committee staff and achieved any benefit therefrom?

Commissioner Schoeneman replied:

We have completely analyzed the statement, Congressman CANFIELD, and we have received benefits.

Many Members of Congress took us to task on the floor of this House for that report, and I would like to again emphasize the Commissioner's phrase: "and we have received benefits."

Two years ago, this subcommittee of the Eightieth Congress criticized the Coast Guard. No sooner did we issue that report than the usual attacks on us started, including charges on the floor of this House. We ordered a management survey. I read to you earlier in this statement the Secretary of the Treasury's endorsement of that and other surveys. The entire testimony of Coast Guard officials in this year's hearing is in the way of an endorsement of the value of that survey. It has improved the service of the Coast Guard. It has been helpful to the Congress. As a result of it, the Coast Guard, District of Alaska—that area so terribly vital to our national defense—has been reestablished. I asked this question of Captain Richmond, Chief of the Planning and Control Staff of Coast Guard, on page 106 of this year's hearings:

Do you feel, Captain, that the security of the United States is improved by the additional Coast Guard activities in Alaska?

His answer was:

I would say "Yes."

The Eightieth Congress gave authorization, and this subcommittee granted funds, for additional ocean weather stations and for extended aids to navigation through Loran. Captain Richmond admitted the helpfulness of these measures and he said on page 106 of the hearings this year:

Both of those bills were enacted by the Eightieth Congress.

You see, that Congress did do some things. Through the efforts of this subcommittee in the Eightieth Congress, as page 106 of the hearings shows, the Treasury, acting for the Coast Guard, now has permanent representation on the Air Coordinating Committee. Page 93 covers a very important action of the Coast Guard in getting its fiscal house in order. Captain Richmond testified there that the Coast Guard "very happily accepted the recommendation of this committee" to get an outstanding accountant to set up a more efficient accounting system for the service. Such action is accomplishing a great deal for the good of the Coast Guard.

The Commissioner of Public Debt indirectly paid a tribute to the Eightieth Congress when he testified:

The public debt in February 1946 was at a peak of \$279,000,000,000; so that of today a net reduction of \$27,000,000,000 has been accomplished in the outstanding debt.

There was a major accomplishment of the Eightieth Congress—a \$27,000,000,000 reduction in the debt. It is a tribute to both the economy program and the tax policies of that Congress. Along those lines, page 166 of this year's hearing points out that there is a statutory requirement concerning annual payments on the public debt. Payments under that law were suspended in 1942. Things changed under the Eightieth Congress, for Mr. Kilby, the Public Debt Commissioner testified on page 166:

There was an application of the sinking fund in 1948 of about \$758,000,000.

We did not have deficit financing when the Eightieth Congress was in existence.

This subcommittee of the Eightieth Congress did its part to promote the sale of United States savings bonds. We did not allow the full amount the Treasury requested for this work, but we allowed enough. I asked the Commissioner of the Public Debt if this action by the subcommittee last year had been helpful, and he replied:

I believe the Secretary has felt that the additional amount which was made available to the United States Savings Bond Division for 1949 has proved to be very worthwhile.

In the Bureau of Accounts of the Treasury there is much testimony bearing on the good done by the subcommittee in the Eightieth Congress.

On page 184 it is revealed how the Treasury is taking steps to improve its accounting set-up, which was criticized in the report of this subcommittee last year. That report also criticized the make-up of the daily Treasury report and the composition of the justifications.

Both have been corrected according to pages 210 and 4 of the hearings, respectively.

The Bureau of Accounts, this committee learned last year, was lax in collecting lend-lease billing accounts, and many were 2 or 3 years behind schedule. We criticized that practice in the 1949 report, and in talks with the officials of the Bureau we urged corrections. As a result, Commissioner Maxwell stated in the hearings this year, page 175:

After we had the hearing last year we contacted all the agencies and indicated this committee's views on the subject, and all agencies took steps to get the information to us.

Because this subcommittee acted as it did, there has been a big improvement in this matter.

When the Secret Service came before the Eightieth Congress, we urged that a new Know Your Money booklet be issued to combat counterfeiting. Secret Service testified this year that such had been done, and that the new edition was of great value to merchants and was also being used in many schools.

When I was discussing Customs, I mentioned narcotic seizures. This subcommittee in the Eightieth Congress did something else about narcotics which generally went unnoticed by the press and public. When we heard the very able Commissioner of Narcotics present the estimates which the President's Bureau of the Budget permitted him to place before us, we asked if any good could be accomplished by sending a few men abroad to attack the illegal narcotics traffic at its source. He told us that such a step would be most helpful, and the subcommittee granted him more money than the Bureau of the Budget allowed, so he could do this. Page 272 of this year's hearings recounts some of the good this money did, and on page 281 you will find where I asked Commissioner Anslinger whether the extra money we granted last year had produced results. He replied, "That was a Godsend and it is producing results right today." He also said, "Without that money we could not have done what we have." There is a case where the Eightieth Congress acting on its own initiative did a tremendous amount of good.

Back in 1947 your subcommittee ordered consolidations of some offices in Treasury, particularly that of combining the office of general counsel and the tax legislative counsel. The Treasury protested strongly that we had made a great mistake, that the new combination could not work. But the general counsel came before us this year and on page 316 stated of the consolidation, "I think it is an improvement, a distinct improvement, in organization," and he went on to say also: "The combination, I think, is a very happy one."

The recommendations of this subcommittee were most helpful in connection with the problems of the Bureau of Federal Supply. Legislative authority has been clarified, a Federal cataloging program has been undertaken, and arrangements for advance payments, which the Bureau thought impossible last year, have been made. After the subcommittee last year sharply criticized the poor

credit of the Bureau, those officials this year came back and reported, on page 376 of the hearings, "We meet all our bills promptly," which is a big improvement over the 6 weeks' delay common a year ago.

The subcommittee was subject to considerable attack for its prohibition on the general purchase of typewriters. In fact, the typewriter lobby is still on the march but the Director of the Bureau of Federal Supply has found that the plan worked well, and on page 339 of the hearings this year he said:

As a result of our experience to date in the operation of this program we believe that it should be continued during the next fiscal year.

After pointing out to us that only 424 of the 4,804 new typewriters requested by Government agencies were justified in the past year, the Director repeated:

We think the law should be extended into next year.

One of the most important items considered by the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee is the stock piling of critical and strategic materials. The Eightieth Congress, when it took office, found this program in poor condition. It was getting little or no help from the executive branch of the Government, for the President's 1949 budget message made a 50-percent slash in the funds requested for stock piling. The Appropriations Committee of the Eightieth Congress granted a full hearing to the officials of the Munitions Board, and granted their requests. This year the Chairman of the Munitions Board testified—page 391 of our hearings:

Not until the present fiscal year was the stock-pile program supported at a rate commensurate with our objective.

I may say that again this year, for 1950, the subcommittee approved large appropriations for this program, but I emphasize, in the words of the Munitions Board chairman, that it was the Eightieth Congress which actually put the program on its feet.

I will not take the time to go into detail on the many similar endorsements which appear in the hearings on the Post Office bill. To cite a few at random, Post Office officials testified that by direction of this committee the Department was able to secure and maintain better service at a savings on the Detroit River. The Second Assistant Postmaster General, asked about the revolving fund for the payment of air carriers which the committee established last year, said, "I think the answer is that it has proved to be most helpful to the Department."

After a Nation-wide furor over a shortage of clean towels in Federal buildings last year, for which the committee was blamed until we proved otherwise, Department officials testified: "We learned our lesson with reference to towels." The committee early in the Eightieth Congress expressed its concern over the reports of vandalism in Federal buildings, and directed the Department to take steps to curb this. The Post Office Department followed the suggestion, issued a circular to all offices, and secured the cooperation of the newspapers. It was testified they did this right after

discussion by the committee. This year, they reported that as a result of our recommendation and their action that they have not had a report in 18 months on any type of vandalism.

The record speaks for itself. The Eightieth Congress is now being given credit by those in the executive departments for having been a "do-something" Congress.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, this is the ninth appropriation bill to come before us since the opening of the Eighty-first Congress. According to our official House Calendar, we have passed to date only two major legislative bills, but we are today acting on the ninth appropriation bill.

This much at least can be said for President Truman's Eighty-first Congress: It knows how to spend money. It may have failed in all other regards, but in the field of Government expenditures it excels. In that field it is clearly demonstrating a remarkable ability to act both expeditiously and generously. On the record, President Truman will at least be able to say that the Eighty-first Congress was the most generous in history.

If the measure of whether a Congress is good, better, or best is its generosity with the taxpayers' money, then this Eighty-first Congress will doubtless be the very best in history and the economy-minded Eightieth Congress was, indeed, the worst. Let me remind you that 3 months after the opening of the Eightieth Congress we had passed a resolution in accordance with the Reorganization Act fixing the expenditures ceiling, and this House had sent to the Senate a bill giving the American people a much-needed tax reduction. But this generous Eighty-first Congress refused to comply with the Reorganization Act requirement for an expenditure ceiling.

The bill before us is the second deficiency appropriation bill. Before the Eighty-first Congress has completed its record of spending generosity, there will be many more deficiency appropriation bills and there will be supplemental appropriation bills. As someone has well said, The American people are being deluded into believing that every day is Christmas and the United States Government is Santa Claus.

Except possibly for the District of Columbia appropriation bill, not one single bill has been presented to this House by the Committee on Appropriations and not one single appropriation bill has been passed by this House that has realized any substantial savings. To be sure, there have been some reductions made which are below the budget estimate, but they have not been of much consequence, and a very important fact to bear in mind is that the President's budget submitted to Congress in January does not represent all the expenditures contemplated by the administration in 1950. He has submitted a legislative program which, if adopted, will involve additional appropriations, and doubtless some legislative bills will be passed by the Congress itself on its own initiative which will require additional expenditures.

It has been said that everyone talks about the weather, but no one does any-

thing about it. It might be said that everyone talks about economy, the great need for economy, but there are all too few who are willing to do anything about it. The American taxpayer is the forgotten man.

Consider for a moment what the situation will be should we happen to become involved in a war. I pray that day will never come. We must at all costs avoid it, for another war may mean the end of civilization. Nonetheless, it is a possibility that there will be armed conflict between the countries who represent two different philosophies of government. If there were not that possibility, we would not be making the large expenditures we are making for the armed services. We would not be signing such documents as the Atlantic Pact. We would not be engaged in an extensive foreign-aid program and we would not be proposing a program for the arming of Europe.

How would we finance another war? We now have the largest public debt in history and we now have the heaviest taxes in history. Yet we continue to spend and spend, with no thought whatever, it seems to me, of what we may be called upon to do in the future. If we want this country strong, we must first of all see that it is on a sound fiscal basis. We may be increasing the size of our Army, Navy, and Air Force, but in the event of actual conflict we would never be able to supply our fighting forces with productive strength necessary in these days of modern warfare."

Consider for a moment what the situation will be should we happen to experience a severe economic depression. That is in the realm of possibility. Should that day come, the Federal Government will again be called upon to increase its spending in order to stimulate production, to provide employment, and to create a consumer demand. With the national debt we now carry and the heavy taxes our people now pay, how would we be able to meet financially the depression difficulties?

My purpose in rising at this time, however, is not primarily to discuss the general budget picture. But I could not allow this opportunity to pass to raise my voice again against this spending and spending practice. I shall continue to do so, although I shall frankly admit that it seems without avail.

My primary purpose is to say a few words about the provision of this bill, to be found on page 19, lines 17 to 21, inclusive, which repeals section 1 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act we passed last year. That was when the Eightieth Congress was earnestly endeavoring to eliminate the waste and extravagance in government and to get rid of the thousands of bureaucrats who are on the backs of the American people.

This limitation provided that only a limited number of people could be employed in personnel work by placing a limitation on the funds available for such purpose. There is good reason for that limitation, and it should be placed in every appropriation bill. I do not believe the Department of the Interior is the worst offender in the use of an excess number of people in personnel work.

Let me call your attention to a report issued by our Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. In the Eightieth Congress we passed a resolution authorizing that committee to make an investigation of the number and salary costs of personnel-office employees. On March 22, 1948, the committee filed its preliminary report—House Report No. 1593—and on June 4, 1948, it filed another report—House Report No. 2198. We authorized this particular investigation because anyone who has had any intimate contact with the Federal Government recognized that personnel activities and costs had greatly increased.

I have only the time to call your special attention to some of the over-all findings of the committee, as set forth in the reports I have just mentioned. Listen to this; it is the finding of our Civil Service Committee:

The survey and study demonstrated that with reasonable efficiency and economy departmental and agency personnel offices of the executive branch could reduce their salary costs to well below \$53,000,000 a year—a potential annual saving of \$25,000,000 or more.

The costs of management and administrative expense as found by the committee varied widely from department to department, and agency to agency. In the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, that function represented 56 percent of the total personnel salaries, and in the case of the Department of Interior, which is involved in the bill before us today, that function represented 26 percent of the total personnel salaries.

I wonder if the Members appreciate that since 1940 there has been a sharp increase in the ratio of full-time personnel employees to the total civilian employees. In 1940 there was 1 full-time personnel employee for every 139 Federal employees. Last year the ratio was 1 to every 83, whereas the ratio for private industry and commerce was only 1 to every 226.

Obviously, Mr. Chairman, there has been a great waste in the operations of our Government merely in the maintenance of personnel offices. Obviously, there has been much duplication, much unnecessary red tape, and all the inefficiency that inevitably comes with excess employees for a given job. Among some of the abuses is deliberate effort to raise the salaries of employees by job reclassifications, the creation of jobs and political favoritism.

In the Department of Interior appropriation bill last year we endeavored to deal with this matter by the limitation on the amount of money that could be used for that purpose. In the bill before us today the Eighty-first Congress seeks to remove that limitation. I might add that this particular repeal provision is, under the rules of the House, legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Chairman, we are never, never in this world going to be able to meet this problem of bureaucracy unless we take every opportunity to reduce the number of employees. That can be done without impairing a single function or operation of the Government. To reduce the cost of Government and to make it more effi-

cient we must remove the excess baggage.

In the most recent report of the so-called Byrd committee, under the able chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Virginia, it was pointed out that we have, as of February of this year, 2,104,979 Government employees. The number continues to increase, even allowing for the month-by-month fluctuations.

It is time we call a halt. That time is long overdue. Indeed, it is time we retrench and we begin to deal realistically with this great sprawling bureaucracy which is robbing our people of their sustenance.

The limitation which we wrote into the Interior Department appropriation bill last year, dealing only with personnel offices for that particular department, is a very small item in the total picture. But it is one item and it is the accumulation of such items that run up the total costs. I urge Members of both the House and the other body not to vote to allow the proposed repeal of this limitation. I urge the House to write many more such limitations in the appropriation bills.

The mere fact that the committee would recommend to the House in this deficiency bill the repeal of the limitation on a department as to the amount of money that can be spent for personnel offices indicates to me that there is no real desire to economize. If this attitude continues, I fear for the future of this great country of ours, for if there is no wish to economize even on the little things, there would certainly be no wish to economize on the big things.

The forgotten man, Mr. Chairman, is the American taxpayer. It may be more popular to spend than to save; but, for my part, I intend to remember the thousands and thousands of people who, with their own toil and sweat and self-sacrifice, have to pay the cost.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SADLAK].

(Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the genial gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] for this opportunity, inasmuch as I had planned to take up the time under the 5-minute rule when we started, to read the measure.

I am fully cognizant of the fact that we are now considering the second deficiency appropriation bill for 1949, but I recall that not so long ago we also had before this committee the first deficiency bill for 1949. As a matter of fact, it passed the House on February 16, and I note that it has been reported in the Senate as of March 22. The particular report which emanated from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, report No. 138, interests me very much, because on page 30 of that document under the charts and under title I of general appropriations, grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, the amount of the budget estimate was \$14,000,000. The amount recommended in the House bill was \$10,000,000. You will

recall that my amendment in the House was to restore the full amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, namely, \$14,000,000, but this House did not see fit to approve it. I am so very pleased to note that the other body agreed with the facts which had been submitted and has now seen fit to restore the full amount for which I appealed, namely, a total of \$14,000,000, because they believe that the increased work loads demand that additional appropriation. However, I have a great deal of concern as to when that will be passed in the other body and returned to this House for final action.

Because eventually that procedure may be followed, I desire at this time to call to the attention of the Committee that there has not been a decrease in the unemployment rolls in my particular State of Connecticut and in New England, but that there is daily an increase in unemployment, and therefore, the necessity for a greater number of personnel to handle these increased claims. The facts on February 16, I was convinced, evidenced the demand for a larger return to the States of the moneys that had been assessed and collected—there were in Connecticut at that time only 52,451 unemployed. The facts I present to you, today, my colleagues, most emphatically confirm the need to send an increased amount over that approved by this House on February 16 in order to provide the personnel to wait upon the unemployed in filing their claims for benefits. These claims in Connecticut as of the past week end have grown to 67,734.

Further confirmation of my previous contention is contained in the several newspaper excerpts from which I shall quote briefly during this allotment of time but I entreat you to read them in their entirety as I shall request their inclusion when we are again in the House having completed general debate on H. R. 4046 in the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SADLAK. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Will the gentleman be good enough to tell the House whether there was a record vote made on the proposition after he had proposed the amendment in the Committee of the Whole?

Mr. SADLAK. There was a record vote; in fact, there was a teller vote by which we lost the amendment by a vote of 132 to 101, and then there was a record vote in the House because my amendment had been added to the motion to recommit. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 148 yeas and 237 nays.

Mr. CANFIELD. May I say to the gentleman that time has borne out his position. I am inclined to think if a record vote were taken in the House today, it would be unanimous for the Sadlak motion to recommit.

Mr. SADLAK. I am most grateful for that comment.

One item I have before me now is a press release. This is from the State Labor Department of Hartford, Conn., released to the papers April 5, 1949, and

I shall read just a little of this because, as I mentioned a while ago, I shall ask for the entire inclusion in the RECORD when we go back in the House:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS AT 11-YEAR PEAK

Reaching the highest total in 11 years, the number of claimants to unemployment benefits in Connecticut rose to 67,974 during the week ended April 2 from 66,680 for the previous week. A year ago there were 24,383 applying for jobless benefits. The amount paid out during the week under the Connecticut law and veterans' readjustment allowances totaled \$1,122,967.

Initial claims, which represent new unemployment, rose to 7,888 from 6,919 for the previous week. During the same week a year ago there were 2,582 initial claims. Since the beginning of 1949 initial claims have averaged approximately 7,000 weekly.

Hardest hit in the State of Connecticut is Bridgeport, which leads in the number of jobless claimants with 11,242; followed by New Haven with 9,012; Waterbury 7,828; and Hartford 7,803.

Mr. CANFIELD. If the gentleman will yield further, is the gentleman discussing the situation concerning which Governor Bowles is so excited at the present time?

Mr. SADLAK. There has been considerable talk about the comments made by Morgan Beatty up there in Hartford on Tuesday, April 5. I was not in the Chamber at the time, but I understand that my good friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH], made some comments earlier today on that broadcast which quoted Governor Bowles in several instances. Because that will appear in the RECORD for today under Mr. SMITH's remarks I shall desist from reading that entire statement of Morgan Beatty. However, Mr. Beatty quotes Governor Bowles as alleging that there are 90,000 unemployed in a total work force of nearly a million. I recommend the reading of the complete item.

In addition to that statement, the Governor makes a remarkably frank admission. He tells what a difference there is between the situation before one is elected to an office to which he aspires and the situation, with the facts as he must face them, when he actually is elected to that office. I think the committee will find that most interesting.

I have also some excerpts from Massachusetts papers giving the over-all picture in Massachusetts. One is from the Greenfield Recorder-Gazette of Friday, March 25, entitled "Unemployment Storm Clouds Looming Over New England." I shall read one short paragraph from it:

During last week approximately 287,000 persons sought unemployment compensation in the six New England States. This compares with about 163,000 for the same week in 1948—an increase of some 124,000.

The article goes on to itemize the unemployed in each of the New England States:

UNEMPLOYMENT STORM CLOUDS LOOMING OVER NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON.—The storm clouds of unemployment are hanging heavier over industrial New England.

The number of idle workers is estimated to have increased 75 percent over a year ago.

During last week approximately 287,000 persons sought unemployment compensation in the six New England States. This compares with about 163,000 for the same week in 1948—an increase of some 124,000.

State officials expect the figures to continue climbing.

Hardest hit on a strictly numerical basis is Massachusetts.

There were 136,807 claims for GI and State compensation during the week ending March 16. For the same week last year there were 84,583 claims. New claims for the week totaled 16,189.

The State employment security division said this is the highest comparable March total since 1946 and the highest of any week since that ending July 2, 1947.

Connecticut is hardest hit on a percentage basis.

For the same week there were 62,537 claims. A year ago the figure was 24,888—an increase of 154 percent. The week's new claims totaled 7,241.

Most new lay-offs were in textile, brass, and metalworking industries.

Here's the picture in the other four States:

Maine: There were 26,418 claims for the week—a 54 percent boost over the 17,262 claims a year ago. The figure rose 2,187 from the week ending February 19.

Largest lay-offs were in metal products and textiles, the Maine Unemployment Commission reported, with some new employment in the lumber, wood, and leather industries.

New Hampshire: Mid-March unemployment was estimated at 21,500—or an 84 percent increase over the 11,700 idle at the same time a year ago. Approximately 3,000 persons have joined the ranks since mid-February.

The State unemployment division viewed the decline as largely seasonal. It is heaviest in the shoe and textile industries.

Rhode Island: Latest figures available indicated 31,700 unemployed during February. There were about 20,250 idle in February, 1948—a 56 percent increase. The figure rose about 8,300 over last January's mark.

Vermont: Claims during the week ending March 19 totaled 8,578, as compared with 4,835 for the same time last year—a 77 percent boost. The total increased by 433 during the week.

The next newspaper item from the Springfield Union, Springfield, Mass., of Tuesday, March 29, 1949, stressing the fact that a new benefit year began on April 1, when they who have exhausted their unemployment benefits will be reapplying for the benefits—obviously increasing the demands on the personnel handling the claims. The article is as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TO SET NEW PEAK SOON—HIGHEST JOBLESS PAY LOAD IN STATE'S HISTORY IS PREDICTED

BOSTON, March 28.—Cost of unemployment compensation benefits in Massachusetts will soon be \$3,000,000 a week, or about \$1,000,000 more weekly than is being currently paid to 87,000 claimants.

This information comes from the legislative recess commission on employment security, which is filing its report of study this week. The commission made tentative prediction that if Bay State unemployment conditions remain at present levels, or rise in April, May, or June the Commonwealth will soon be carrying far and away the highest jobless benefit payment load in its history.

NEW BENEFIT YEAR

Major reason for the anticipated \$1,000,000 jump in jobless payments will be the beginning of a new benefit year on April 1, when many who have exhausted their unem-

ployment benefits in the previous benefit year will again apply for such doles. Only a decided decrease in unemployment can forestall boost in benefits, if the benefit-year patterns of prior years are repeated, it was stated. It was pointed out that the highest total of jobless benefits ever paid in Massachusetts was reached this month. For the week ending March 1, a total of 87,258 compensation checks was paid out for an aggregate of \$1,967,420—the largest ever in experience of the State division of employment security. Under the unemployment compensation system a person can draw up to \$25 a week, plus \$2 for each dependent child, for a period of 23 weeks.

If jobless benefit payments continue to increase, the commission believes experience rating features of the system may automatically be wiped out in a relatively short period. Experience rate is the term used to cover the taxing system under which employers are taxed from 0.5 to 2.7 percent of their total annual pay roll in proportion to number of lay-offs at their plants or in their businesses. If payments attain the \$3,000,000 mark with the next 3 months, they will exceed amounts paid out in benefits during the full years 1943 and 1944, peak employment years during World War II, when \$2,370,196 and \$2,770,135, respectively, were paid out, not for a single week, but for a full year of benefits.

Two reasons are ascribed for the anticipated \$1,000,000 hike in the benefit load: The increasing degree of unemployment, with a new peak of idle workers reached in Bay State for the week ending on March 16, when 136,807 workers were unemployed; and during a period of the year when employment has usually been on the upswing. And the fact that the new benefit year starts on April 1. If the claim-load pattern follows that of prior years, there will be a sharp increase right after April 1 in the claims load at the employment security division, the commission points out.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Daily Globe of April 5, 1949]

HEAVY PAYMENTS

In the year 1943 the total payments to the unemployed in this Commonwealth were \$2,370,196. Last week, for the entire week, they were \$2,439,415. The difference is staggering.

The final excerpt is from the Hartford Courant, of Wednesday, March 30, 1949, entitled "Prompt Steps Urged To End Job Lay-Offs." Much of the item reiterates to a large extent what I have already said but I do want to include a very significant statement that was made at a meeting of State CIO leaders at the State capitol.

PROMPT STEPS URGED TO END JOB LAY-OFFS—CIO LEADERS PRESS FIVE POINTS, CLAIM 70,000 IDLE IN STATE

State CIO leaders met at the State capitol Tuesday to press their demands for immediate action to halt "snowballing" unemployment.

About 150 union representatives attended the meeting. It was held in the old senate chamber as the general assembly carried on its normal business in adjacent chambers.

Mitchell Sviridoff of Bridgeport, State CIO council president, told the delegates:

"We are not alarmists. We do not say that we are in a depression or that necessarily a depression lies ahead."

He cited figures of unemployment and said:

"This represents a problem not only for those who are out of work and their families, but to the whole community. Some businessmen say their places are beginning to look like ghost establishments, at shopping times when they should be busiest."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE *Salaries and expenses*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$39,700, and the limitation under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, on preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills, is increased from "\$25,000" to "\$32,000."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be open to amendment at any point.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think we should read the bill. I object.

Mr. KEEFE. I object, Mr. Chairman. The Clerk read as follows:

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

The amount made available under this head in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for administrative expenses of the bank, is increased from "\$800,000" to "\$864,000."

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HINSHAW: On page 4, after line 5, insert the following:

"WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION "ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$100,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948): *Provided*, That the date fixed by section 8 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 for submission of the report required by said section is changed from "March 31, 1949", to "December 31, 1949."

"PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

"For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (e), 6 (b), and 7 of said act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses."

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, the Eightieth Congress passed what is known as Public Law 896, which provided for the relief of American citizen internees and prisoners of war of the Japanese. In the statement by the President when he signed the bill, he said he was in entire accord with the purposes of that act. In conclusion of the statement of the President, he said—and I quote:

I hope that the Congress at the earliest opportunity will act to make sufficient funds available to carry out the purposes of this act.

The only reason I can see why funds were not made available in the Eightieth Congress was because the conference report and the House version, as well as the Senate version, of this bill came so close to the date of adjournment of the Congress that it was not possible to get through an appropriation bill at that time.

The House has had before it the first deficiency appropriation bill, which came here on February 14. But on January 25, the President had sent to the House of Representatives a document known as House Document No. 44, in which this recommendation was made to the Committee on Appropriations. That recommendation still lies with the Committee on Appropriations.

Today we have before us the second deficiency appropriation bill, and still, in this second deficiency appropriation bill for the Eighty-first Congress, the recommendation and hope of the President, that the Congress might act at its earliest opportunity to make sufficient funds available and carry out the purposes of this act, have not yet been included in a House appropriations bill.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I understand that the independent offices appropriations bill has been perfected and it is not contained there either.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am frank to say I cannot understand the action of the Committee on Appropriations in not including the recommendation of the President in this respect in any of the deficiency appropriations, or in, as the gentleman has mentioned, this other bill which is coming before us soon. The Commission will require appropriations for the year 1950.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do I understand that this is the law which provides some recompense for the suffering of American prisoners of war during World War II?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is now 9 months since the law was passed. It is now 3 months since the Budget Bureau approved this necessary appropriation. The payments come entirely out of the proceeds of captured enemy property. I think the Congress should make the necessary funds available immediately.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct. The bill which became law covers into the Treasury of the United States the assets of the Germans and Japanese which are in the possession of the United States, and directs the liquidation where necessary of any assets, and then sets up those funds in what is known as the War Claims Fund. Not a dime of this appropriation comes out of the taxpayers of the United States. It comes out of the assets of the Germans and Japanese, held by our Government through the Allen Property Custodian.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. The prisoners of war to whom you refer are civilians, are they not?

Mr. HINSHAW. Both civilians and military prisoners included in this bill.

Mr. CURTIS. I meant to state they include civilians?

Mr. HINSHAW. They include civilians. They include the workers on Guam and other places where the Japanese took those American workers prisoners. It includes the veterans of Bataan, and everybody who was captured by the Japanese and so horribly mistreated that now they are dying by the hundreds from the effects of malnutrition and other related diseases.

I would like to call attention to the fact that in the bill passed yesterday we made additional provision for the Filipinos, who are not even citizens of the United States. We made a big appropriation for them in the Eightieth Congress. We have taken full care of the Filipinos, but we have not yet taken care of our own people. We are about to vote billions for the relief of Europeans through ECA, and not yet have we taken care of our own. To me that is a shame which this Congress should no longer submit itself to.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I have letters from several GI's who were on Bataan and suffered so horribly. In response to that I have written, asking the status of this thing, and I have been told by the administrative agency involved that they are waiting for Congress to act.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct.

Mr. KEATING. Now, this is an opportunity for the Congress to act?

Mr. HINSHAW. This is an opportunity for the House to act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to say to the Members of the House that on the other side of the Capitol the Appropriations Committee there has taken House Document No. 44 and extracted this language which I have offered and have added it to the first deficiency appropriation bill now in that body. Of course, if that is done eventually, if not deleted in the Senate, it may come back to the House for approval in a conference report if the House conferees do not get them to agree to a cut. But I can see no reason whatsoever why the House of Representatives, where this bill originated, should not only have the responsibility but indeed, if there is any, the credit for having placed this appropriation in the bill. I cannot understand the action of the Appropriations Committee in not putting it in the first deficiency, not putting it in the second deficiency, and not including it in what I understand to be the forthcoming independent offices appropriation bill. It requires an

act of Congress. This is an act of Congress. This House is where appropriations are intended to originate. I earnestly recommend to the House and to the subcommittee handling this bill that they accept this amendment. If the first deficiency appropriations bill passes the Senate including the same language, then this language may be stricken when it reaches the Senate in this second deficiency appropriation bill but in the meantime why run that risk? Why not send it over there so that we will not have to watch in the Senate to be sure that the Senate does something that the House should have done in the first place.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

In the first place, I would like to inform my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] that this very matter is now being considered by the Appropriations Committee, the subcommittee on independent offices, where it belongs. It is not denied. Over and above that, it is in the first deficiency bill and has been placed there by the Senate. That bill will be in conference with this committee, and it is not the usual procedure of this House to put something in several bills to be sure that it comes out some place, so we can stand by and say, "Strike this now, because we have taken care of it once before."

I hope the House will proceed in this matter in an orderly fashion. It has not been done up to the present time. It is being considered by the proper authority at the present time. We are informed it is in the bill to be proposed to the Senate. So why all the rush just for these few days?

The chances are, too, that the first deficiency bill will become a law before this bill. This is the second deficiency bill; so I ask again: Why the sudden rush about this matter? It is a very worthy project. Everybody in the House is more or less favorable to it; it will get proper consideration in the appropriate place, and in due course will come to the House for consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. If this item goes into this bill and is adopted in the Senate bill it will be in both bills; it will be a duplication.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is right.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment end with the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

(Mr. ZAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] conveyed to you the action taken by the Eightieth Congress when they approved H. R. 4044, which is now Public Law 896. After the adjournment of the Eightieth Congress the President of the United States was asked by letter to advise when the intent of Public Law 896 would be carried out. He was asked especially about the Commission to be appointed for the purpose of adjudicating claims of those Americans who were prisoners during World War II. The President replied through his administrative assistant on September 20, 1948 by saying:

I am sorry to have to advise that the conclusion reached is that nothing can be done about setting up the Commission or carrying out its work due to the fact that the Congress did not appropriate funds.

When the Eighty-first Congress convened, the President's budget of January 24, 1949, carried a request for necessary funds. Several days later, among the many justifications of estimates received by the House Committee on Appropriations was a justification for the necessary funds to permit the President to set up the War Claims Commission. Beginning late in January I have been in touch weekly with the House Committee on Appropriations. First they told me the item had been taken out of the first deficiency bill but would be placed in the second; then I was told it would be considered by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Independent Offices; then they told me it would not be part of that bill. So, here we are today trying to get action on the item and thus stop this game of what appears to be deliberate delay.

What is the background of this request of funds? During World War II I was ordered by the commander in chief of the forces in the far Pacific, General MacArthur, to leave my ship then in Leyte Gulf and report to the Tydings Commission in Manila, P. I. Senator TYDINGS, of Maryland, and other Senators, including several employees of the various departments of the Government, were in Manila at the direction of the President. With that Commission it was my privilege to visit many hospitals and see with my own eyes the results of the treatment accorded to our boys by the Japanese. I have seen the results of a lot of torture in my time, having been through two wars, but never did I see anything to compare with the treatment handed to our military personnel taken prisoners by the Japs. Boys suffering from malaria, malnutrition, arms gone at the wrist, ears cut off, parts of the neck gone, where the Japs tried to cut off the head and took a gash out of the neck, were found in these hospitals.

It was during our contact with these victims of Jap torture that several of us with the Commission decided the Japanese should pay for this treatment out of Japanese property confiscated by our Government and upon my return to

Congress necessary legislation was introduced.

Mr. Chairman, the taxpayers of this country will not pay 1 penny. The Alien Property Custodian tells us the over-all value of German and Japanese property now held by them amounts to \$353,000,000, of which \$168,000,000 is in cash. The over-all cost of this act will be somewhere between \$65,000,000 and \$85,000,000, and I repeat again the American taxpayers will not pay 1 penny.

Every moment of delay holds up the appointment of the Commission. You are denying the President the privilege of appointing the Commission and the Commissions right to accept war claims and to process them. Above all, you are holding up payment to those soldiers of \$1 per day to those veterans of our armed forces for every day they were held prisoners either by the Germans or Japanese.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Members present will support the Hinshaw amendment and in doing so recognize the great sacrifice made by those soldiers, sailors, and marines prisoners of the Germans and Japanese during this last war.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HINSHAW) there were—ayes 48, noes 62.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)," \$700,000.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to solicit a little information with respect to this particular item, \$700,000 additional amount for payments to States for vocational rehabilitation.

The committee will recall that there was made available for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation last year \$18,648,416. They have an unlimited authorization under which the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation pays 100 percent of the administrative cost of the approved state programs in the states; it pays 100 percent of the vocational guidance activities, and one or two other activities, and 50 percent of the cost of hospitalization, doctor bills, medical care, prosthetic appliances, and so on.

Now, I raised the question last year as to how far the Congress of the United States wanted to go in this program. The basic authorization legislation is unlimited, and it is a good program, properly administered, in most of the States. However, there is absolutely no limit to the expenditure of funds under this program, because under their own testimony they are merely scratching the surface of the rehabilitation that is necessary in the country if you carried out the program and rehabilitated everyone. Congress decided to place a limitation on the Federal estimate of appropriations of eighteen-million-six-hundred-and-forty-eight-thousand-odd dollars. Let me say to you that when that was done every State and every State administrator knew just exactly how much money they were to get from the Federal

Government. They knew in advance when the allocations were made that they would not receive in the fiscal year 1949 any more money than was provided for by that appropriation. I may say that it has been the idea of those who were interested in this program when it first started, that the States would continuously assume a greater and greater responsibility, that after the Federal Government initiated the program and approved the State programs and got it started, the States would carry on. And they are doing a very good job; they are spending more money than we are. Now, there is no limit to the amount that you may be called upon to appropriate under this program unless the Congress decides on a definite policy.

Now, we did so this year. They asked for a greatly expanded amount at the Federal level in the regular appropriation bill which passed here some time ago. We gave them the amount of the budget estimate, which was far below what they asked the Bureau of the Budget for. They can come in and build up and justify any amount under this program. After mature consideration, and almost unanimous action of the Congress last year, we said to them, "You are not going to run into a deficiency. This is the amount of money that is going to be made available to you, and the States must understand it, so that you will not come back here and ask for a deficiency."

Now they are here. They ask for a deficiency estimate of appropriations of a million and some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. RABAUT. \$1,300,000.

Mr. KEEFE. And the committee gave them \$700,000. Why? I do not know. If there was any justification made at all, the justification was that they were entitled to the amount that they asked for and that the Bureau of the Budget set up, namely, that due to pay raises in the States passed recently by legislatures in the various States they would have to exceed the amount of the estimate—do you not see—in order to pay 100 percent of the administrative cost and give to those State employees the amount of the pay raises provided for by the legislatures.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Now, what the committee has done is what the Deficiency Committee and other committees frequently do. They just said, "Well, they asked for \$1,300,000; we will cut it in two and give them \$700,000." The point I am making is that you read the justifications in this hearing. There is not a single word of justification that would justify this estimate of \$700,000. There is justification for \$1,300,000. But just to cut it in two is without rhyme or reason, in my opinion.

I think the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] stated the case, if you will

read the hearings, when he called attention to these continuing and incessant demands for deficiency appropriations that are threatening the very solvency of our Treasury, and said they have to stop. He said it in so many words. Now, here we are faced with this situation: Your regular committee last year by unanimous act said to this agency of Government, in effect, "You are not to run into a deficiency, this is all the money that is going to be made available to you." Still they come in here and by this deficiency—and I shall have something more to say with respect to a number of other items in this bill—carry this deficiency situation to the point where it is becoming the most obnoxious thing in Government I have ever seen. You might just as well do away with the regular committees of the Appropriations Committee. What is the use of a committee's working its heart out in order to try to save a few dollars, as we did last year, and have every one of these agencies, practically, come up here and, in these deficiency bills, get back the money the Congress unanimously took from them? It is the most ridiculous procedure I have ever heard of. The people of the country are becoming alarmed, and the Congress ought to become alarmed.

I shall point out before we get through, if I can get the time, item after item in this bill where they are simply restoring funds that the Congress refused to make available to them for expenditure. Most of these items cannot by any touch of the imagination be considered deficiency items. Unless we bear down on these agencies of Government, what is the use of having a Bureau of the Budget? Why not just say, "Gentlemen, come up here and ask for whatever you want, and we will give it to you, whatever you say is necessary."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. When this act was passed it was contemplated that the State and Federal governments should contribute equal amounts to this item.

Mr. KEEFE. For certain items. The law provides that the administrative expenses shall be paid 100 percent by the Federal Government, that we shall have matching funds on the basis of 50 percent for the prosthetic appliances, hospitalization, medical care and treatment, and 100 percent for the guidance program and the advice program. The basis of their estimate here was on the administration of the program, that we pay 100 percent of it. You have no control over that at the Federal level. The States run that show, and they say, "Because of the States having increased the pay of the personnel we need \$1,300,000 to take care of them." You give them \$700,000. I say there is no rhyme or reason in that.

Mr. KERR. I understood the gentleman to say that the States are paying more of this rehabilitation item than the Government is paying.

Mr. KEEFE. I say they are, yes; that is the testimony.

Mr. KERR. How much more?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not have the figures. There is a table in the hearings before the deficiency committee about that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think this point ought to be brought out, so I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin be permitted to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. I want to make this perfectly clear. I think there is a lack of understanding about this program. So far as the Deficiency Committee is concerned, I can readily understand it. I can see that lack of understanding from the questions that were asked. I say to you now that that is one of the dangers of this whole method of appropriating by deficiencies. You have a regular subcommittee that has devoted its entire time to the consideration of this program, and this program alone. Here is the Deficiency Committee, of which I was a member for 2 years, which is charged with the responsibility of passing on deficiency estimates for every department of government. It is not within the range of human possibility for any man sitting upon that Deficiency Committee to have the necessary knowledge and information in order to intelligently pass judgment upon the multitudinous and voluminous requests for deficiencies that come to them. This is another such case. Members of the subcommittee charged with this appropriation were not called in. They were not asked for any expression of opinion on this. They were not given an opportunity to be heard. We had no knowledge that you were going to appropriate this money. The trouble is, when you make an appropriation under a deficiency of this kind, you put the regular appropriation that we have just passed out of balance and out of line. They will be here again next year for another deficiency appropriation for next year because by the action that you take now you will throw that appropriation out of line. I do not know what the answer is, my colleagues, but I do know this, that either these people are entitled to what they ask for, or they are not. To give them \$700,000 unintelligently and without any ability to explain why you make it \$700,000—and you cannot read it out of this record—is to deal unintelligently with the request for an appropriation for a very effective agency of government.

They base their request for this money on the fact that they said the States, by State action, had increased the pay of the employees handling this program. We, being responsible to pay 100 percent of that cost, must either meet these increased pay raises in the States, or else we are going to have State employees in this function working on a salary schedule which is all out of line with other State employees. If you give them \$700,000, that is just giving them half a drink

instead of what they need. This is not a case of a half a loaf being better than none. My own humble opinion is that we have to face this issue squarely, or you are going to be plagued by this in the future. The members of the subcommittee tried to call your attention to it when the regular bill was under consideration. I am not going to move to strike this out, and I am not going to try to offer an amendment. I think the committee itself ought to either eliminate this item from the bill, or give them the amount of money necessary to make this program function—either one or the other. To do anything else is to cast discredit upon the intelligence of the Congress in dealing with this very important function of government.

That is what you are up against on these contributory programs in these various matching funds programs in the States.

I believe this to be a good program. I believe it is a program which is in the public interest. I think the action of the committee in cutting this down to \$700,000 is absolutely a poor exercise of the discretion of a deficiency subcommittee. You either ought to cut it out entirely, or give them the amount of money which will enable this program to function properly in the States on the wage scale set up by the States to administer the program. Whether it is wise for the Federal Government to pay 100 percent of these costs, I cannot challenge. That is the law. Either we comply with it or we do not. If we do not make available the funds necessary to administer the program 100 percent, then we are in effect saying, "Oh, you have got a beautiful program. Yes. We love your program, but you must administer it the best way you can. We are not going to give you the money."

I would like to hear from the committee itself as to the justification for the cut that was made in this item. I think it ought to be the action of the committee itself, in view of the very clear record that was made before the deficiency committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] made quite an animated speech. I do not know yet whether he is for leaving the amount in the bill or taking it out of the bill or if he is for the amount that the committee has allowed or if he is for the whole amount. I am so confused that I have come to the conclusion that at least the subcommittee decided to do something about it, which seemed to be more than the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin could do.

Over and above that, of course, there must be a whipping boy in every location, and on this particular occasion and on several other occasions, it is the deficiency committee that has about as much work as any committee in this House. The gentleman further chastises the committee because his committee was

not called in while we took this matter up, this one single item or one or two other items that are in his regular bill.

I would like to remind the gentleman and the Members of the House that there are 80 different items in this bill. I think instead of being criticized we ought to be praised for doing the best we could with the material at hand and with the ability we have to try to bring these items before the Congress in the manner in which we do.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. In just a moment. Now they came before the committee for \$1,342,000. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] says that the sky is the limit for their appropriation. I suppose it would be, were it not for the curtailment of funds, in which we call to their attention, as we say in the report that some expenditures must be stopped some place.

Now, before I go on with that—

Mr. KEEFE. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that on page 494 Mr. Shortly, who is director of this division, very clearly and plainly testified that the request for these funds was necessary in part to match State funds that have become available since the appropriation was granted, and he went on to describe—

Mr. RABAUT. Just a part of it.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, the major part of it, because of increases in State salary levels. It is already in there.

Mr. RABAUT. It is new increased salaries that they establish.

Mr. KEEFE. Now the gentleman says he is confused. Will the gentleman permit me to answer that?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. I thought I was clear when I stated that the committee ought to either give them the full amount or it ought to cut it out entirely. I leave it to the committee now on the basis of the information that has been disclosed to determine what should be done. I am not attempting to tell the committee.

Mr. RABAUT. Now, will the gentleman yield back my time to me? This is open to amendment. The gentleman is well versed in this item. If the gentleman feels it is wrong, it is open to amendment, and he has his rights. Does the gentleman want to offer an amendment to cut the amount, or does the gentleman want to offer an amendment to put in the full amount? He has his rights. That is a different thing than just finding fault.

This is said on page 4 of the report:

These programs should be scrutinized more closely, especially in view of the fact that the Federal Government defrays 100 percent of the cost of State administration; and also there should be a complete understanding with the States that programs must be conditioned on availability of appropriations.

We are in an age of shrinking returns, of shrinking returns. There is an old Latin saying, when translated means, "You cannot give what you have not."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I will yield to the gentleman in a minute.

This is a most worthy project; it deals with vocational rehabilitation. This touches the heartstrings of any man, and we want to be helpful, and the gentleman's Commission has been very helpful; but the Agency has run into a deficiency and have come before us with a budget estimate. In the wisdom of the committee, the first rung of the ladder in the appropriations activity, we have allowed a certain sum. If it is proved satisfactorily to another body that the sum should be greater, they have a chance to prove it by setting forth their condition. I think we have done the best we could under the situation. The committee sat down and thought it through, the gentlemen of the minority and the three members of the majority. This is the decision they arrived at, and it is now before the committee for action.

I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin to offer his amendment if he wishes to.

Mr. KEEFE. Would the gentleman support an amendment to restore the budget estimate?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman has the right to offer an amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Would the gentleman support an amendment to restore the budget estimate? I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and I do not offer amendments of this kind unless it meets with the will of the Committee.

Mr. RABAUT. That is why I am rather surprised, the gentleman being a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KEEFE. I am asking the gentleman a plain question: Will he support an amendment to restore the budget estimate? That is a plain question.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I call attention to page 498 of the hearings, for the colloquy that I shall quote and the testimony there given are the things that influenced the committee in arriving at its figure. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] asked:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is expenditure on a matching basis. My inquiry is directed to the administrative expenditures which Uncle Sam is compelled to meet 100 percent under the terms of the law.

Mr. BURNS. That is made up of three items; \$528,281 for salaries; \$52,070 for travel; \$152,934 for special situations in seven States where it is necessary to retain their staff to provide continuity of service, to keep from closing down district offices.

That is supposed to be the basis of their request. They do total \$733,000. The committee gave them \$700,000, which the committee thought would do the job. There is nothing in the hear-

ings anywhere from either Mr. Burns or Mr. Sharpley that would dissipate that impression.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: Page 5, line 18, insert the following:

"WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

"ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission, \$90,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948): *Provided*, That the date fixed by section 8 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 for submission of the report required by said section is changed from 'March 31, 1949' to 'December 31, 1949.'

"PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

"For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (e), 6 (b), and 7 of said act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. It has already been acted on by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I submit this is not the identical amendment that has already been considered and voted on by the committee. The amount is different. We have changed the original sum from \$100,000 to \$90,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] state his point of order again?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I did not hear all of the amendment read, but I presumed it was the same language that we had before us previously. I made a point of order against the entire amendment originally because it had already been submitted to the committee and acted upon. If the gentleman has changed the amount in the first part of the amendment, that is one thing. However, the second portion is subject to the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I also insist that the amendment has already been acted upon.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard further?

Mr. BECKWORTH. No.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman from Texas wish me to withhold the point of order?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I would appreciate it if the gentleman would.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House has given much time and attention to the question of war claims. We have had hearings lasting for several days in the Eightieth Congress. The question of war claims was a very difficult subject to consider; however, after the most thorough and painstaking consideration it was the opinion of the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, later concurred in by the House of Representatives, and, of course, by the Senate, that a War Claims Commission should be set up. We authorized the legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I have never been able to understand why we have not been able to breathe the breath of life into this War Claims Commission. The President of the United States, it is my understanding, requested at least \$100,000 to set up this Commission when we had a special session of the Congress last summer. Furthermore, it is my understanding that the President requested at the beginning of this session a similar amount of money, yet in spite of that the House of Representatives, as I understand it, up to this very day has not gone on record as favoring the appropriation of this sum of money in order to breathe the breath of life into a commission which has already been authorized by the Congress. It seems to me that we should set up this Commission. Already some \$10,000,000 of war claims property has been returned to people whose property was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian at the beginning of World War II. Enemy property has made an interesting picture in two world wars. At the beginning of World War I we took over a considerable amount of enemy property. Within a relatively short time it was got back by those from whom it was taken.

A peculiar thing, ladies and gentlemen of the House, is this, that when World War II came along we took over property from some of the same people who had had their property taken over when World War I began. At the conclusion of World War II there were many American citizens who felt that they should be privileged to look to this enemy property to get their claims satisfied, among them some of those valiant soldiers who were on the Bataan march. There are many soldiers today who suffered in prison camps in both war theaters, Europe and Asia, who are looking to this War Claims Commission for an opportunity to have their claims satisfied. How this Congress can continue to refuse to set up a commission that was authorized last July to adjudicate the claims of American citizens, including American soldiers, and when the President twice has requested it, I do not understand. Whether this amendment is in order or not, I say that it is time that the House of Representatives go on record to show these people, many of whom are dying from day to day because of injury and affliction that they received as the result of the war that we mean to adjudicate their claims. Yes, I say it is time

for the House to go on record and provide for the money needed to get the War Claims Commission in operation, and I hope that when the opportunity is given to make this money available that it will be made available.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I hope the gentleman will refer to the fact that this bill was passed unanimously out of our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and that it was passed unanimously in the House, and unanimously in the Senate; that there is no disagreement whatsoever as to the bill, and the only disagreement is as to whether or not we should have an appropriation and set up the commission now.

Mr. BECKWORTH. In that connection I want to say that while the commission is not operating because of the lack of funds, the people who have just and meritorious claims are devoid of that which they need to live on and are dying constantly. The facts will bear this out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Does the gentleman from Michigan insist on his point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] makes a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it contains legislation on an appropriation bill.

The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", \$3,600,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 6, line 21, strike out "\$3,600,000" and insert "\$3,200,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the request in this instance from the Bureau of the Budget was for a deficiency appropriation of \$4,000,000. The committee recommendation is for \$3,600,000. The amendment I offer would reduce the amount to \$3,200,000, thereby saving a further \$400,000.

The majority Members will no doubt tell you that the increase of \$4,000,000 was justified to the extent of \$3,150,000 for increased salaries under Public Law 900, and as to the balance of the \$4,000,000 to the extent of \$400,000 for increased coal prices, to the extent of \$390,000 for the increased cost of electricity, and to the extent of \$60,000 for the increased cost of leased space.

That is, in fact, the justification that was attempted to be made in respect to the request for \$4,000,000.

But, Mr. Chairman, the facts of the matter in terms of simple arithmetic are these:

The Congress made available to this agency for salaries and expenses for the current fiscal year an appropriation of \$30,115,000.

The record shows that as of February 28, 1949, that is, at the end of 8 months,

the first two-thirds of the fiscal year, there had been expended only \$22,212,000.

That is at the rate for the full 12 months of the fiscal year of \$33,318,000, or about \$3,200,000 in excess of the funds which had already been made available. My amendment would provide exactly \$3,200,000 by way of a supplementary appropriation.

May I add in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that there has been no reduction in the estimate for coal to be used despite the extremely warm weather in the present fiscal year, and that it is unfair to take into account the increase in costs because those costs, I am advised, have been in effect throughout the entire fiscal year.

It is for this reason, on the basis of simple mathematics, that I offer this amendment, which will reduce the recommendation of the committee by \$400,000. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, here is an opportunity to save \$400,000. You might think that \$400,000 is only chicken feed, but it is chicken feed that I am interested in, if we are going to save this country. You are not going to be able to go on and on and on and on with the program of spending that has been started by this administration and keep it up. You have about reached the limit. Just look at the statements that were put in the RECORD at page A2118 by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri, CLARENCE CANNON, the other day. There are about 30 or 40 items and letters which he received from people in his district. Let me just read a couple of them to refresh your minds.

One of them reads as follows:

It seems that today the good old-fashioned American idea of thrift, of living within your income, has been discarded. Such a course could only lead to a bankrupt socialism.

Here is another one:

I feel we should immediately curtail our huge Government spending, get the budget balanced, and make every effort to maintain our present prosperity.

Here is another one:

I feel that the spiralling costs of government is as serious a threat to our country's future as the rapid depletion of our natural resources.

I could go on and on and read more and more and more of these letters sent to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He saw fit to put them in the RECORD. But the chairman of committee and the Democratic administration, for the last 15 years, have been doing nothing but voting huge sums of money and putting this country in the

worst position that it has ever been in in its history.

All you think about is spend, spend, spend, and squander, squander, squander until you have the country with the greatest debt that has ever been known. We are \$252,000,000,000 in debt now. Where are you going? You are leading us into bankruptcy, as these letters received by the chairman of the committee point out.

There goes the chairman, trying to get away from this. There he is, going out. He talks economy, but he is not trying to practice economy and is not voting for economy. It seems to me it is about time that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations on that side of the aisle should use the big stick, or the country is going to the dogs.

Let me say here that you can save \$400,000 by this amendment. Let me call to your attention just what is happening. At the other end of the Capitol they have been debating the ECA for weeks and weeks. There are \$6,000,000,000 involved there—money of our good taxpayers being given to these foreign countries for the most ridiculous things you have ever heard of. Never did I ever think that Americans would go out and spend money and squander it as they are on all these foreign countries and not taking care of our own people—leading us to insolvency. You brought the Atlantic Pact on, and you are going to be asked to spend \$1,200,000,000 to help these countries build up their armies and navies and air corps—to militarize a great number of other countries. It is time to stop it. We should not arm any nation but America.

I do not want the taxpayers of this country to pay any more to arm any nation but our own. We have paid too much as it is. We and they are in trouble. The taxpayers want relief. What I want to do here and do now is to stop this spending. That is the thing—stop spending, stop spending. Stop spending, not tax and tax and tax. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—why do you not do something? You put these letters in the RECORD the other day. Every one of them tells you to stop spending. But you do not take advantage of your position and do not use your influence to stop spending. You say you are for economy, but you are spending and spending and spending. Why do you not have these Members cut this appropriation down?

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RICH. I yield to see what we are going to get from that side.

Mr. WHITE of California. The other day when the gentleman from Pennsylvania wanted something in his own district, he did not want to stop spending then, did he?

Mr. RICH. I want to protect the American people. I do not want to take care of all these foreign countries. I am in favor of doing what we can for the American people that we should do. Even in that, we cannot do all that everybody wants—that certainly is certain. I want to spend just the necessary

amount—cut down on everything to the very actual need. Cut the cost of government to the core. Reduce spending and cut down on our taxes. Attend to our own business. Let other nations run their own affairs. That will mean happiness and contentment to the American people.

I think it is about time you do take care of the people in my district and in your district and in every other district, instead of branching out all over the world, trying to take care of everybody in the world, to the detriment of our own people. I do not believe in that. I was elected to take care of the people of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, and I am going to try to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am beginning to feel that some Members of Congress read the report and then get up and make a speech along the lines of criticism that are contained therein.

The committee in this particular instance cut \$400,000 out of this bill. Not bad. We cut \$400,000 off of this item. The sum \$3,150,000 is for Public Law 900, over which we had no control, because the Congress voted the pay-increase bill. So that is \$3,150,000.

This amendment would give them \$50,000 more to take care of all other increases of cost. It just does not add up. The committee cut as deep as it could. You can read it if you want to on page 5 of the report, under the caption "Public Buildings Administration."

There is a saving in the coal, due to the mild winter. However, you know Washington is almost entirely air-conditioned. You have had an increase in electric rates, and if you want to stay honest with the people that you do business with you must pay your bills. We must pay the increase in the electric rates which, incidentally, is not only up in price but also in quantity because of the air-conditioning season.

I hope the committee will be sustained, and I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CRAWFORD) there were—ayes 47, noes 72.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. RABAUT and Mr. WIGGLESWORTH to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 67, noes 90.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "St. Elizabeths Hospital," \$816,000.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to make an inquiry

Will some member of the committee explain the item of \$816,000 for St. Elizabeths Hospital?

Mr. RABAUT. That is an amount to take care of District of Columbia patients. We have no control over the amount. The District authorities bring it in and tell us what it is.

Mr. KEEFE. Do I understand that that is an amount that is necessary to appropriate to the District of Columbia in order that they may meet their per diem patient cost load to St. Elizabeths? Is that what it is?

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. Then it is due to the increased per diem cost based upon the patient population?

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the construction or replacement of roads, trails, bridges, telephone lines, and other facilities and improvements under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$1,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the committee if in connection with the deficiency appropriation for forest-pest control there is any item for the control of the elm-tree disease?

Mr. RABAUT. I may say to my colleague that was not considered in this bill.

Mr. HESELTON. No request was made?

Mr. RABAUT. No request was made concerning it.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, during consideration of a recent appropriation bill there was an indication made by Mr. Rohwer that it was felt they could concentrate to better effect through the transfer of the item for elm-tree disease control to general research. At that time I made inquiry of the chairman of the committee and he said that it was not the purpose or intention of the committee to indicate any lessening interest in an attempt to locate the insect which carries this disease but, rather, to indicate to the Bureau that the committee did want it to continue vigorously its reesearch effort and try to develop a method of control. Is that a fair statement of the purpose and intention here? I know there is nothing in this bill on this point, but I do not want any inference left that by reason of the fact there is nothing in here the committee is losing any interest in the effort to try to control this disease.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is absolutely correct and I will refer the gentleman to page 7 of the report to the statement on control of infestations of the mountain pine beetle, the bark beetle, and the spruce budworm.

Mr. HESELTON. I have seen that. I appreciate very much the gentleman's willingness to state that by not considering any such item there is any lessening of interest in a solution of the problem to elm-tree disease control.

Mr. RABAUT. No request was made by the budget.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word

and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, a very serious situation has arisen with reference to the Canadian-United States transportation tax. I have a wire here which I will read into the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30, 1949.

HON. DANIEL A. REED,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Canada's elimination of 15 percent transportation tax underlines critical need for United States to take similar action. American travel agents have been shouldering burden of discriminatory levy and daily suffering untold business losses as more and more United States travelers evaded tax by purchasing transportation in Bermuda and Latin America. Now Canadian repeal brings thousands of small United States businessmen face to face with disaster. They are forced to sit helplessly and watch increasing stream of Americans cross border into Canada to buy tax-free air, rail, bus, and ship transportation or arrange purchases by mail through Canadian friends 15 percent below what law-abiding United States travel agencies must charge regardless of whether transportation is for use within the United States or in Canada. Annulment of transportation tax, long overdue, now becomes matter of life and death for our nearly 600 active member firms located in 240 cities in 44 States. Earnestly request immediate attention to this crisis. Pending repeal urge that ways and means be considered to plug existing loopholes.

NEWELL GRINNELL,
President, American Society of Travel
Agents.

There is about \$200,000,000 involved in our transportation tax. Of course, we know what expenditures are going on and we know that a request has been made for an increase in taxes amounting to \$4,000,000,000. To eliminate \$200,000,000 at one swoop, without taking into consideration other excise-tax reductions, creates quite a problem. But, what I want to bring out is this, that some years ago when the Canadian officials were here and the question of the transportation tax in Canada was being considered as well as our own transportation tax, it was my understanding that Canada agreed not to reduce or to eliminate the transportation tax without consultation with the officials of the American Government. So far as I know, the Committee on Ways and Means has had no word from Canada prior to the elimination of the tax. So I think that the committee that handles the State Department appropriation bill might well inquire of the State Department to find out if the Canadian officials have kept good faith with our Government with reference to this tax. It creates a very serious problem, especially as the need for revenue is involved. I introduced a bill to reduce our transportation tax somewhat, but nothing like losing \$200,000,000 in revenue.

The Clerk read as follows:

The provision under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school dis-

tricts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools;" is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby inserted: "payments to school districts in accordance with the act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835);".

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that this bill strikes out the language inserted in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1949 with respect to aid to schools whose enrollment has been increased because of the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation. This makes this previous appropriation available under the terms of Public Law 835 which was introduced by me in the Eightieth Congress.

It was not our intention that the Federal Government assist school districts in educating the children of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation engaged in ordinary maintenance work, but rather to take care of the extra load placed on schools by reason of increased enrollment due to construction work.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to include in my remarks the statement I made before the Appropriations Committee in respect to this matter as part of my remarks. That statement is as follows:

MARCH 30, 1949.

STATEMENT OF HON. CARL CURTIS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

TUITION OF CHILDREN OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS OF BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Mr. KERR. We will hear Congressman CURTIS, now.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, as the patron of H. R. 6028, which became Public Law 835, I urge the committee to adopt the recommendation of the President and the Budget Bureau for repeal of the language under "Administrative provisions," which reads: "payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools;" and in lieu thereof insert "payments to school districts in accordance with the act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835)."

The provision in the appropriation act conflicts with Public Law 835 in that it requires certain tuition charges to be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Comptroller General has ruled that the Bureau of Reclamation has no authority to collect tuition charges from its employees or employees of contractors to reimburse school districts. Therefore, the requirement complicates the problem of aiding school districts where construction activities of the Bureau of Reclamation has added to the burden on the local schools by reason of the increased number of pupils. Further, the

parents of these pupils are not subject to local taxation.

The second reason for repeal of the provision is that it conflicts with State laws which provide for free tuition and discriminates against the children of Bureau of Reclamation and contractors' employees.

The Congress in enacting Public Law 835 intended to give the Secretary of the Interior broad authority to assist local school districts which are temporarily overburdened by an influx of children of school age who are dependents of Bureau of Reclamation or contractors' employees. It was intended to place the Bureau of Reclamation on the same footing as the Army Corps of Engineers engaged in the same type of construction work.

For instance, the Bureau of Reclamation is engaged in extensive dam-construction work of the Missouri River Basin project in the Republican River Valley in my State of Nebraska. The Corps of Engineers is similarly engaged in construction of Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on the same river. The corps has the authority to assist local school districts there and elsewhere without any requirement for the corps to collect any part of the tuition from its civilian employees or those of contractors.

The Bureau of Reclamation is constructing certain phases of the Missouri River Basin project, which extends through seven States. Instead of having its design, administrative, and other forces at each dam or other unit of the project, it had headquarters or district offices at certain points where these forces are concentrated, such as at Indianola, Nebr. Therefore, it was the intention of Public Law 835 to give the Secretary of the Interior authority to assist school districts wherever the children of employees engaged in any form of work in connection with the Missouri Basin project resided or attended school. This understanding is especially important at Indianola, Nebr., where the Government owns the land on which the camp or district headquarters is located. While no actual construction is done at Indianola, where nearly 100 Bureau families are located, the force there supervises construction activities in Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas. It was clearly the intent of the Congress to give the Secretary authority to aid the school districts in the vicinity of Indianola and in similar situations at Coulee Dam and Ephrata, Wash., in connection with the Columbia Basin project; Estes Park, Colo., in connection with the Colorado-Big Thompson project; and elsewhere under like conditions as well as in the case of employees' dependents actually at the site of construction work.

The amount of the payments to be made to the local school districts will, of course, be the subject of negotiations between the districts and the Bureau of Reclamation. The average per pupil cost for a State or an area might be a criterion, but not necessarily binding. Contractors, in my opinion, should assist in making arrangements with local school districts for the instruction of dependents of their employees, but the Bureau of Reclamation, as a matter of good public relations, has the responsibility for working out the problems.

I submit this statement so that the legislative background of Public Law 835 will be available in one place and so that there may be a clear understanding of the intent and desire of the Congress in enacting and the President in approving this legislation.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 10 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, imposing a limitation on the amount available for compensation of employees engaged in personnel work, is hereby repealed.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph

in lines 17 to 21, inclusive, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and repeals existing law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division," \$250,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 20, line 5, strike out "\$250,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the facts with reference to this appropriation are these: There was an appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 of \$2,350,000, and down to the 18th of March, with less than 3½ months to go, there was expended \$1,458,000, leaving \$860,384, or more than enough, by \$130,000, to go on at the same rate they spent in the first 8½ months. There is no sense in appropriating more funds than an agency needs. They do not need any more money. They can go along just as they have been for the rest of the year and have over \$100,000 to spare, which can be used for the expert witnesses they said they wanted. When an agency does not need the money I do not believe in appropriating it. For that reason I have offered this amendment to strike out the amount that is requested. I hope the amendment will be adopted and that we can save \$250,000 for the Treasury, funds that the Department of Justice does not need in the slightest degree. I hope we can show an appreciation of the financial situation the Treasury is facing.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment deals with an item in the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice is known for its devotion to duty. It has been testified before the committee that the case load has materially increased. All flood-control cases are in this category and all river and harbor projects are in this category. They have no control over their work. They ask for this sum of money for the work. They have to acquire the lands directed and do other things that naturally fall into this category. Besides that, there are \$6,000,000 in Indian claims. So I think the House should go along with the committee, after we have gone into this matter, and stay with the amount that is set forth in the bill. I ask for a vote, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 30, noes 72.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, every time you take a vote on cutting down expenses of Government, the vote to cut it down comes from this side of the House, and the negative vote comes from the other side of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is not making a parliamentary inquiry.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions," \$8,630; and limitations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows: International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, from "\$37,560" to "\$44,210"; and International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska, from "\$58,853" to "\$60,833."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am interested in this \$65,000,000 of loans to the United Nations. I would like to know something about these loans that you are making to the United Nations now. I understood that the \$6,000,000 we gave last year and the \$6,000,000 which is being asked for this year were gifts. Now you say we have a loan. If you have a loan, what is the security for the loan?

Mr. RABAUT. Is the gentleman asking me?

Mr. RICH. I would like to have somebody on that side of the aisle answer that question, because I would like to know who will pay the loan.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman was here, was he not, during the Eightieth Congress, which passed Public Law 903?

Mr. RICH. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. This money is being appropriated in pursuance of Public Law 903.

Mr. RICH. But you are talking about making a loan. What kind of loan are you making?

Mr. RABAUT. A United Nations loan, as authorized by legislation passed by the Eightieth Congress—Public Law 903.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield for light; I want to know who will repay this so-called loan.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This authorization came out of the Foreign Affairs Committee and was passed in the special session of the last Congress, if I remember rightly. The gentleman from Ohio can corroborate what I am saying. It is a loan extended to the United Nations for the purpose of building the permanent site at New York, which is now under way.

Mr. RICH. That is the property which Morgan gave six or seven millions to buy the land?

Mr. RABAUT. You mean Rockefeller? You have your big boys mixed up.

Mr. RICH. It was one of those rich boys in New York. He gave the money to buy the land, and now you are going to loan this money to build the building.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is right.

Mr. RICH. Who is going to pay Uncle Sam for that?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The organization of the United Nations will pay it back to the Federal Government over 30 or 40 or 50 years.

Mr. RICH. It might be 200 years. Do you honestly ever expect to get \$1 of it back?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, I do.

Mr. RICH. You have got more faith than I have.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, you passed the law last year.

Mr. RICH. Not me. Do not blame that on me. I am telling you right now I voted against all those loans. I am trying to save this country from bankruptcy, and I do not intend to vote for any this year when it comes to ECA. I think the worst thing you can do is to wreck America by trying to save all the world. You fellows over there are voting now for everything. You want all this money. You are going to save the world by the ECA, but when you find out that America goes down to bankruptcy and the people of this country do not have anything left, they can thank this New Deal Democrat administration for it. It will be a sorrowful day when that time comes. Believe you me, I would not be a party to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think we should at least keep the record clear on this item and not be so vague about it.

This goes back to 2 years ago when the United States representative in the United Nations organization committed us to a loan of \$65,000,000, which was an extremely interesting thing for him to do. Under the Constitution nobody has the right to commit the United States to the expenditure of money except the Congress of the United States. Appropriations, under the Constitution, begin in the House of Representatives. Several times people outside of this Congress used the word "commit," or, in fact, by action, commit the United States, as our representative in this instance committed us to \$65,000,000.

We protested that in this House. There is quite a bit on the record saying that we thought we should still recognize the existence of the Constitution of the United States. With some effort, as the distinguished gentleman from Montana is about to point out, the Congress did pass Public Law 903, saying that we would loan the money. It is a loan by name only. There is not anyone, not even the gentleman from Montana, who is naive enough to think that we will get that money back. If we did get it back, 76 percent—I think that is the figure—of the money that goes into the United Nations treasury comes from the taxpayers of the United States. We might just as well cross off 76 percent of this \$65,000,000 right now and save that bookkeeping expense and the salaries of the bureaucrats who will have to do that bookkeeping in order to pay ourselves back 76 percent of the debt.

What I object to most of all is that here, in a place where the people of the United States do not particularly want it, and which the people of New York apparently do not particularly want, and

which representatives of the United Nations themselves have suggested several times should be located in some other place, just because a distinguished and wealthy citizen of New York, who is so unfamiliar to the Republican Party that his name was not known to the Member who preceded me, so that he had to be identified by one of the Democratic members of the committee handling this bill, because he gave a piece of property in New York we are going to give—g-i-v-e, not loan—\$65,000,000 to build a building which will be a monument to human weakness, if conditions continue as they are, as the great buildings at Geneva are monuments to futility and human weakness.

A \$10,000,000 shell of illusions stands on the hill at Geneva. It could still be used. This new edifice will cost \$65,000,000. The other was built mostly by English money. I just want to keep the record straight.

I now yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I, too, want to keep the record clear. As I recall, in the Republican Eightieth Congress the Foreign Affairs Committee was very interested in trying to bring this out during the regular second session. We were unable to do so. I understand that the leadership—

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. When the gentleman says "We" does he identify himself with the Republican Eightieth Congress?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I was a Member of that Congress but in the Democratic minority, as the gentleman remembers. When we came back into the special session, I understand that the Speaker of the House at that time gave the Foreign Affairs Committee the high sign, and the committee then brought the bill out and the Republican Eightieth Congress passed it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I gladly yield to the distinguished leader of my party.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Inasmuch as the gentleman from Montana has questioned whether the Republican leadership was in favor of this proposal in the regular session—he appears to have questioned that—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I wish to tell the gentleman he is entirely in error; the leadership favored the proposal in the regular session and in the special session we passed it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted to get that correction and corroboration from the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and ask unanimous consent that I may proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BREHM addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that every now and then there seems to be many minutes of wasted time and of destructive effort to take a crack at one side or the other in this busy House of Representatives on a partisan level, where the subject under debate is too serious a matter to justify it. I want the RECORD to show, however, that even though my distinguished colleague from California seems to have no faith in the United Nations as the first and best chance for enduring peace, that I from my native State of California have the utmost faith in the United Nations as the first and best hope for world understanding and cooperation. It was so conceived. It has done a good job; I pray God that its sinews shall be strengthened and perpetuated as a strong, virile, vigilant group. Nor am I going to give voice to a fear that the good faith of our fellow members in the United Nations will fail us to the extent of these other nations in the brotherhood of nations will fail to pay their percentage of the cost of the maintenance of the United Nations. They have not yet nor have they given us any just cause for today insinuating lack of good faith on their part. I repeat that we must not anticipate less than good faith on their part. I wish to say to my distinguished colleague from California, for whom I have the utmost personal esteem, as a very distinguished neighbor and friend and citizen that I regret very, very much that his lack of faith in the power of the brotherhood of nations goes to such an extent that on the floor of this House he would give voice to the thought that our colleagues in the United Nations will not keep faith as to their duties and the paying of their share of the cost of operating that necessary international organization called the United Nations.

If there is any chance at all of avoiding a third world war at this time, even making due allowance for the Atlantic Pact which was signed the other day, I still consider that with utmost faith in God and in humanity that even the Atlantic Pact does not take the place of the UN. It is not designed to weaken the strength of the United Nations organization in this world's history. The Atlantic Pact is no substitute for the UN.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am sorry the gentleman did not understand me. It was probably my fault. I have great hope for the United Nations, and I am strongly for it. What I said was that if present conditions continue it would be the shell of illusion here as there is one remaining from 1919.

Mr. DOYLE. I thank the gentleman, but I would invite him and all of the Members of this House, of which I have the honor to be a Member, not again to spread fear and distrust in the fact that the United Nations must succeed. There

is no other way, Mr. Chairman, whereby civilization shall be saved. I hope the Members of this House will stop raising the thought of fear in the minds of American people that after all the United Nations is just a shell. It is not a shell. It is the reservoir of the first hope of enduring world peace and I pray God every Member of this House will stop throwing fear into the minds of the American public on that subject.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman. I think too often here in this House we seek perfection in matters of this kind.

Mr. DOYLE. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. This is a pretty serious occasion to me. It should be to every Member of this Congress. No Member should ridicule or make light of the United Nations. I have been here for 3 months and chiefly on the minority side of the aisle. I have heard too much of the spreading of fear in the minds of the American public and the possibility that the United Nations has already failed. It is put in their minds often, too, by Members of this House, to the effect that the United Nations is just a shell. I hope that sort of bunkum and boloney will stop. This is not the time to radiate fear in the thoughts of the American people. Peace is the most important thing in the world. For God's sake, Mr. Chairman, let us not radiate anything but hope and faith in order that no further weakness shall be sent forward into the thinking of the American people so far as the United Nations organization is concerned. I feel rather keenly on this, and some of you know why. I want to urge you, do not play politics with peace. Stop it, or you will have war. Stop playing politics with peace. It is not a partisan matter. It should not be involved on either side on any such low level. Stop stooping to snipe at the United Nations. Stop playing politics with peace. Do not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 2 of the bill for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Missouri desires, as I understand, to return to the legislative section of the bill for the purpose of offering an amendment to take care of Mrs. Somers, the widow of our late colleague, Andrew L. Somers, of New York; is that correct?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 2, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"For payment to Ruth E. Somers, widow of Andrew L. Somers, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$12,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical materials," \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$270,000,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 32, line 16, strike out lines 16 to 21.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, if you will note, the bill calls for the purchase of strategic materials in the amount of \$40,000,000 and for contract authorization \$270,000,000. Now, I think that we should purchase strategic materials, but I cannot understand why we should have it in the bill at the present time, for this reason, that when you appropriated \$6,000,000,000 and more last year for ECA, you had in that bill \$480,000,000 to be used for the purchase of strategic materials. It was contemplated that they were to get those materials from the countries with which we were dealing, in the interest of our economy, for our War Department, and for all other departments of Government. But, what has been done with that money, the \$480,000,000, that we gave? They gave that to these nations, and all we got back was \$22,000,000 worth of strategic materials. Now think of that. You gave those countries \$480,000,000 for strategic materials and only received \$22,000,000 worth of strategic materials and the ECA was charged with getting back that amount of strategic materials for our own national economy. Now you come in here with a bill and you ask for \$40,000,000 for strategic materials, and you ask for \$270,000,000 for contract authorization. I say to you, and I have said to you time, and time, and time again, you have got to get a little sound business into the administration of the affairs of our Government of the United States if this great Nation of ours is ever going to survive. I think it is a travesty on justice. I think it is one of the worst things we can do, to permit this to go on any further. There is no reason why we, who are supposed to be men of ability, who are elected by our constituents to come here and try to do a good job for the people of the United States, should permit this to go on. I do not like it and I do not want it. I have not permitted anything like that to happen and I will not permit it to happen again if I can prevent it. We are appropriating now \$40,000,000 for the purchase of strategic materials, and giving contract authorization for \$27,000,000 more. It just does not make sense.

Mr. MILES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. MILES. Does the gentleman want to go back to the economy of the 1930's? That is the last time I saw the Republicans demonstrate their ability to take care of this Nation and handle the affairs of the Nation.

Mr. RICH. What are you doing to take care of this Nation now? All you are doing is spending it into bankruptcy. If that is the way to handle this Nation I do not want anything to do with it. I was here in 1930. I saw what happened then, and I do not want it to happen again. Whenever a thing of that kind happens once I do not want it to happen again. It did not happen in anything I had anything to do with. I was in banks at that time, two of them, but they did not close. I saw things happen then that I do not want to see happen again. But worse than that is going to happen if we follow the policy of the New Deal Administration. It is not going to happen if I have anything to do with it, and I mean it not in a sense of braggadocio. I do not mean it in any sense of trying to throw the hooks into anybody, but I do say it is time we wake up before it is too late, and it will be too late if you keep on squandering and running up our national deficit.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HUBER. Is the gentleman opposed to the Fair Deal?

Mr. RICH. A fair deal? No, I want a fair deal, but I do not want any New Deal and I do not want any raw deal. I am sick and tired of the deals you have been handing out to the American people. We want a new deal here in administering this amendment that I have offered. I ask you if it is not fair, if it is not the sound thing to do, when you gave \$480,000,000 a year ago to buy strategic materials and they bought only \$22,000,000 worth of them. The rest of your money they gave to foreign countries. Now you want to ask the taxpayers to dig down deeper and give \$310,000,000 more. It is ridiculous to spend money and get nothing for it.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am as strong for economy as anyone in this House. Maybe some of you think I am too strong for it. But when it comes to a matter that I believe is desirable from the standpoint of security for America I do not believe we should be too niggardly in our operations. For my own part, with the condition of the world what it is, I want to see us get all the strategic and critical materials we can out of the ECA countries. However, I believe it is impossible without providing these funds to get what we should get, so that if any trouble should come we will be able to handle the military operations and the civilian operations of the United States for less money than it would take if we failed to provide these funds. I really believe it is an economy measure.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Do you think when you gave \$480,000,000 last year, and only bought \$22,000,000 worth of strategic materials that that was a wise thing to do?

Mr. TABER. The funds they now have are nearly exhausted. The contract authorization is nearly exhausted. We should not hamstring ourselves in our approach to this matter, we should do it on the basis of what the country needs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I am a little bit surprised at the gentleman from Pennsylvania offering this amendment. If he understood the operation of Public Law 520, which is the Stock Piling Act, this is not an expenditure. After all, this is a revolving fund. As the gentleman from New York said, the authorization is about exhausted. In regard to the amount of materials that we received this year from the 5 percent provision, which was placed in the ECA Act, the report made to the Armed Services Committees of both the Senate and House under Public Law 520 shows that about \$22,000,000 this year was spent for strategic materials. Some of that material, which we received, did not meet the specifications of the Bureau of Standards. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania may know, the difficulty in not receiving more strategic materials back through that provision in the act has not been altogether due to the noncooperation of the countries, but due to the fact that practically all of the machinery in Europe and these other countries had to be renovated and replaced in operation. It has been a tedious job. We go into the report very thoroughly in the Armed Services Committee. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. As one who heard every line of testimony on this item, I wish to make this observation: To cut the item 1 cent in this Congress today would be the most dangerous thing we could do and would be absolutely against the interests of true American defense and of free peoples throughout the world.

Mr. DURHAM. This is the heart of the whole defense program for the protection of our country.

Mr. CANFIELD. It certainly is.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take the time of the House at this late hour, except to say that the subcommittee of which I am chairman was asked to conduct the hearings on this item. I do not know of any hearings of our committee in which a subject has been considered more thoroughly. To my mind, the stock-piling of strategic materials is one of the most important features of our defense pro-

gram. We all know how in past wars the United States was caught with a scarcity of material which not only crippled our armed forces, but brought great hardship upon the civilian population of this country. If we are to be prepared to meet the next emergency, we must stock pile such items as rubber and other scarce materials. This is not a haphazard appropriation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I agree with you that we ought to have strategic materials, but when you appropriate \$480,000,000 for that purpose and you spend only \$22,000,000, why should you put more money in until you use up that money, and make purchases with the money already appropriated?

Mr. GARY. I will tell the gentleman exactly why. We have a 5-year stock-piling program. It is estimated that the stock pile will be complete in 5 years. The program calls for the purchase of various scarce materials, and we have to be in a position to contract for such materials when they are available on the market, bearing in mind at all times the needs of our civilian population.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. TABER. We are not going to be able to complete that stock pile in 5 years.

Mr. GARY. I think that is absolutely true, but it is an objective which we have set. The gentleman speaks of money that has been appropriated. The facts are that practically every penny of that money has been contracted for. The materials have not been delivered, it is true, and therefore they have not been paid for, but the contracts have been made, and the Commission is now sitting twiddling its thumbs because of the need of additional funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] has expired.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment. Let us get a little harmony in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, these are all small items. They are all under Public Law 900. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee, because I have taken this time in order to elicit some information.

If you will turn to page 39 of the printed bill, I note the first item on that

page, "Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Salaries and Expenses, \$107,000, to be derived by transfer from 'further development of vocational education.'"

What does that language mean?

Mr. RABAUT. That is a balance that will not be necessary this year, and the Bureau of the Budget suggested that it be transferred and used for this purpose.

Mr. KEEFE. It would not be needed for what?

Mr. RABAUT. It would not be needed for the development of vocational education this year.

Mr. KEEFE. That is a gratifying thing, because down in a later stage under the title Freedmen's Hospital, you attempt to take care of \$220,000 also to be derived from—

Mr. RABAUT. That is further evidence that they have a balance on hand.

Mr. KEEFE. Where is the evidence of that in the hearings? I have searched the hearings in vain in an effort to find some record, because it seems to me that this is a situation that ought to be gone into rather carefully, if, as a matter of fact, the funds appropriated for vocational education for the fiscal year 1949 are not being used and distributed to the States and the committee has appropriated altogether too much money. This is the first time I believe that any member of the regular subcommittee has ever been apprised of any such situation.

Mr. RABAUT. What committee appropriated the money?

Mr. KEEFE. The regular subcommittee on the Federal Security Agency and the Office of Education.

Mr. RABAUT. Make that clear. This committee recognized the fact under instructions of the Bureau of the Budget and permitted the transfer.

Mr. KEEFE. Is there anything in the hearings that would demonstrate how those funds could be made available for transfer without injuring the vocational education program?

Mr. RABAUT. It is clear to the committee in the message from the Bureau of the Budget that the funds are not to be used this year. They suggest a transfer. Evidently the committee, of which the gentleman was chairman last year, gave them plenty of funds, all of which they will not need.

Mr. KEEFE. I am very happy to have that admission, that the Eightieth Congress did not ruin and cripple vocational education, but gave them more money than they could spend.

Mr. RABAUT. I think the gentleman's committee was very liberal.

Mr. KEEFE. The statements up to this time have always been to the contrary, that we were too niggardly, that we used a meat ax in an effort to destroy every proper estimate. I am glad some facts are coming out, but I have not been able to find verification except as the gentleman states in this instance that he takes the word of the Bureau of the Budget without any examination whatsoever.

Mr. RABAUT. We should, whenever we can, save money by making a transfer and avoid taking it out of the Treas-

ury. I do not think the gentleman should criticize us for that.

Mr. KEEFE. I am not criticizing; I am seeking information. The Congress is entitled to know whether or not in making this transfer it is being made out of surplus funds made available for distribution to the States for the promotion of vocational education, or whether the Bureau of the Budget is arbitrarily dipping into the funds that were appropriated for that purpose and is making the transfer for some other purpose in this bill; and there is not a word of testimony here that will give any information one way or the other on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the full 5 minutes, but I think for the purposes of the RECORD, something further should be said about the strategic materials fund. I understand that the gentleman from Pennsylvania offered his amendment in the first place under the impression that in connection with ECA \$480,000,000 had been appropriated for the program of strategic materials and that somehow the money came from the operation of the so-called 5-percent fund. There was no specific appropriation of ECA money in that amount for this purpose but there was a connection, perhaps I can clarify the situation.

When the Appropriations Committee last year, the Subcommittee on Deficiencies, was considering the budget estimates for ECA, some of us felt that it would be appropriate to ask the countries which were to be the recipients of the money to put up something in the nature of a sponsor's contribution to be available for expenditure by the United States.

What has come to be known as the counterpart fund was provided for in the original legislative authorization but that legislation made the money available for expenditure by the recipient government on its own projects. It was action by the Appropriation Committee and subsequently approved which made 5 percent of the counterpart fund available for United States needs, including the acquisition of strategic materials.

I recall the matter quite clearly, because I remember making the argument that when we set up the WPA and PWA programs in this country we required a sponsor to put up a certain percentage of the cost of the project. The big value of that was that it demonstrated that the community, the city, the county, or the State getting a relief project put up a certain percentage of the cost as a guaranty or as an earnest that it was a worth-while project. And I felt that a similar provision in our foreign aid appropriations would have a similarly beneficial effect.

And responding to that argument the Committee on Appropriations of the House reported the ECA appropriation bill calling for a 10-percent contribution by the recipient countries. The House

approved the bill in that form. It went to the other body and there the provision was stricken out entirely, but in conference agreement was reached on the 5-percent figure.

In proposing the language in connection with that 5 percent, or originally 10 percent, I recall that the language which the Appropriations Committee reported proposed that that portion of the local currency or counterpart funds of the country receiving the gift from the United States should be available for expenditure by the United States for the procurement of strategic materials or other local currency needs of the United States. This did not necessarily mean that all of the money would be spent for strategic materials, but it meant that as much of that fund would be spent for strategic materials as could be properly obligated in that way.

By the printed hearings on this bill heard by the subcommittee, of which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] were members, and given at page 263, we find it is true that some \$22,000,000 worth of strategic and critical materials have thus far been purchased out of the funds and that there are also then pending negotiations which would bring the total to the neighborhood of about \$54,000,000. It may be even larger today. Negotiations were proceeding with the Dutch, the French, and the Italians.

So that it appears the suggestion of the House Appropriations Committee last year for a sponsor's contribution will provide at least \$54,000,000 worth of strategic materials and the balance of the 5-percent fund for other local currency needs of the United States; but it was never contemplated that the use of this counterpart money should be a replacement for the basic strategic materials acquisition under the specific program authorized by law. The 5-percent fund was made available as a means of supplementing it and of suggesting a way to utilize these counterpart funds advantageously if conditions permitted us to do so. When the new ECA bill comes up, I hope we may have a full report on the use that has been made of the counterpart funds and particularly of the 5-percent portion reserved for our own uses.

Since there has been so much discussion on this subject I thought these facts should be stated to keep the record clear.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia: On page 46, after line 10, insert the following: "For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1949 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of 1946—\$15,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a point of order against the amendment that it is not germane at this point in the bill. Title II of the bill is limited to additional amounts for appropriations

for the fiscal year 1949 to meet increased pay costs authorized by the act of July 3, 1948, and comparable increases granted by the administrative action pursuant to law, and so forth. Therefore, this being an item other than that, it is not germane at this point in the bill and not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I do, Mr. Chairman. I have offered this amendment at the point in this bill which deals with the Department of Agriculture and with the particular branch of the Department of Agriculture which has charge of administering the funds appropriated for the school-lunch program, namely, the exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities in that part of the Department of Agriculture under the Production and Marketing Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard further?

Mr. TABER. It is beyond the limit of the authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. In view of the express intent of title II, increased pay costs, the point of order is sustained.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Would it be in order, Mr. Chairman, to ask at this point by unanimous consent to return to that portion of the bill where this would be in order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will put the request if the gentleman desires to submit it.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I do. I ask unanimous consent to return to that portion of the bill where this amendment would be in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. TABER. I object, Mr. Chairman. (Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, for the past 3 years the funds appropriated to carry on the school-lunch program have not been sufficient to finance the program throughout the entire year. In 1947 the sum of \$75,000,000 was appropriated, and it was used up and exhausted about the last day of March. On the first day of April the House was considering a deficiency appropriation bill and it was necessary at that time to enact an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill to provide a sufficient amount to finance the school-lunch program for the remainder of the school year. The same situation developed in 1948, and an amendment to a deficiency appropriation bill was adopted to finance the school-lunch program for the remainder of that school year.

My interest in this matter is that I have heard from the State superin-

tendent of schools of my State that the money appropriated for that program for this year has now been exhausted; that the program is on the verge of being dropped, and that unless additional money is provided, the school-lunch program, which is one of the finest programs that has ever been adopted for the youth of this country, is going to have to be dropped. The money is now exhausted and the program cannot continue.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman has referred to what has happened in the past 2 years. Since then more schools and more children have come under the program, and the need is even greater than it was in the other 2 years.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I remember very well what the gentleman from Georgia, who has just made his observation, had to say about being on the committee when this program was first adopted, and called the attention of the Members of this House to this language in the bill that the program was set up and the financing was arranged to provide for the maintenance, the financing, and the expansion of the program. It has expanded to the point now where every State in the Union except one, South Dakota, is participating in this program, and all of the Territories are participating in it. It has expanded; it is still expanding. I have been informed by the head of the school-lunch program that beginning with the next fiscal year the only remaining State, South Dakota, will be in it, and every State and every Territory will be in it. It serves the school children from Maine to California and from Alaska to the Virgin Islands.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. Will the gentleman tell the Congress how much is being proposed this year to supplement the Marshall plan to feed everybody in the world?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I appreciate the gentleman's observation. Let me refer to what was said by the gentleman from Missouri, who is now the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, when he was sponsoring this self-same amendment in 1947 to the deficiency appropriation bill. He pointed out at that time that America is paying to feed the children of every race, kindred, and tongue, Greek and barbarian, the learned and the unlearned, the washed and unwashed, from Kamchatka to Karahissar. He used a phrase at that time which stuck in my memory, that the shoemaker's children go barefooted, and that if we do not feed the children of America while we are feeding the children in every other country in the world, the American children will go without food.

This situation has reached a critical stage. I know the gentleman from New York objected to my unanimous-consent request. He opposed it then and has always opposed it. The opposition is on the

ground that the States ought to finance it. May I say in regard to that that if the Federal tax collectors would stay out of the States, we would have plenty of money to finance this program and every other program we need. We in the State of Georgia will send here to the Federal Treasury in Washington during the coming fiscal year the sum of \$590,000,000, almost two-thirds of a billion dollars, which sum of \$590,000,000 is more than five times the budget of the State of Georgia.

The sum of \$75,000,000 was originally appropriated to finance the program this year. It has developed that this sum was sufficient to finance the school-lunch program only through the month of March and for a small part of the month of April. The funds are now exhausted. I have had several conferences recently with Mr. C. Roy Murphy, who is Chief of the School Lunch Division in the Department of Agriculture, and he has furnished me with the information that \$15,000,000 is needed to carry the program on to the end of the school year.

It has been necessary to procure a deficiency appropriation each of the 3 years I have served in Congress.

Each year we have found it necessary to present a request for a deficiency appropriation to enable the school-lunch program to be carried on for a full school year. Each time it has been presented, there have been some who opposed it on the ground that this is a program which should be financed by the States, and not by the Federal Government. The argument has been advanced that the States have plenty of money, and that the Federal Government is broke.

In sponsoring this request for deficiency appropriation, I do not do so with the feeling that the States are asking the Federal Government for anything. The shoe is on the other foot. The vast billions which pour into the Federal Treasury come, every dollar of them, from the States. My own State of Georgia during the coming fiscal year will send the enormous sum of \$590,000,000 to the Treasury in Washington. That is almost two-thirds of a billion dollars. To those Members who would oppose this deficiency appropriation to finance the school-lunch program, upon the ground that this is a program which should be financed by the States, let me say that if the States were not milked dry by the Federal tax gatherers, we would be in a position to finance every activity of Government within the States, and I think would do it far better and more completely than it can ever be done by the Federal Government. The thing which prevents us in the State of Georgia from financing various activities is this: The Federal Government in Washington is getting from the State of Georgia now, more than five times as much as we are spending for our own State government. As I said a moment ago, for the next fiscal year we will send \$590,000,000 to Washington. Our own State budget will be only \$108,000,000, less than one-fifth the amount sent to Washington.

I believe that if the Members from other States will check their contribu-

tions to the Federal Government against their State budgets, they will find that they are doing approximately the same as the State of Georgia, that is, contributing five times as much to the Federal Government as they are spending at home. I therefore do not feel that we should stand with hat in hand and beg for a small fraction of the money back which we are pouring in here in such lavish amounts, to be distributed to every corner of the earth.

The school-lunch program is not a program which benefits one State or section. The program now operates in nearly every congressional district in the United States, and this deficiency item will benefit every one of those congressional districts as well as the schools in the Territories.

During the short time this program has been in effect, school officials have reported from almost every section of the country that children are stronger physically, more alert mentally, attend school more regularly, and generally are better pupils.

We have already shown that we believe in the program by appropriating the original \$75,000,000 to finance it. Because of the expansion of the program, and additional demands made upon it, this sum has been used up. It is very upsetting to end the program at this time, when there are almost three more months for the school year to run. If the program stops now, it will be reflected in poor physical condition of children, a resulting loss of interest in studies, and poorer attendance on the part of pupils. All this will throw a greater burden upon the teachers, and generally will react to the disadvantage of the school systems and the educational program. It is not a large item. It is one which the Government can afford.

I regret that unanimous consent was not given to consider my amendment in the committee this afternoon. I hope this item will be added before this bill is finally disposed of.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we may just as well realize that this school-lunch business costs just twice as much if the Federal Government is involved in it and is monkeying around with it as it would cost if the localities would take care of it themselves. I know this because of the way things are done in my territory. I am sure the same situation exists all over. This is a proper obligation of the localities. They should provide the school lunches and they are able to do it if they are so minded. Let them meet their responsibilities. That is the way I feel about the subject. There is no reason why they should not pay for these school lunches themselves.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Under the substantive legislation setting up this program there is a schedule through the years of greater State participation and less Federal participation, but it has to be gradual on

account of the fact that it began as a Federal program.

Mr. TABER. They can go ahead just as far as they like with their own funds, and they should do it and meet their obligations, not try to dump everything on the Federal Government.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I know we cannot get this appropriation in this bill now, but we intend to take it up with the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. I take this opportunity to tell what this school lunch has meant to the children of western North Carolina.

I live in Charlotte. It is rather thickly populated and this school-lunch program does not mean quite as much there as it does in the mountain counties, but it means a great deal to every section of the Tenth North Carolina District. In my district are Avery and Mitchell Counties, on the Tennessee line, and the somewhat mountainous county of Burke. The children in those counties receive a great benefit from the school-lunch program. They have long distances to go to school and come home late, and in many instances the only good meal they can get on a schoolday is the lunch that is given them at school. We have a problem in western North Carolina with the mountain children on account of the distance from the homes to the schools, and this school-lunch program has helped a great deal, but I would like to add that this benefit is not confined to any group of children but includes all children attending the public schools throughout the length and breadth of our State. So I would hate to see it discontinued for \$15,000,000. I just want to say this word in favor of the school-lunch program in North Carolina. The superintendent of public instruction is very much interested in it. It has been of great assistance in educating the children and of great help in improving their health.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am in wholehearted accord with the gentleman, who has always been a good friend of the school-lunch program. I am only sorry that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia was not held germane so that we could act on this legislation at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely sorry that the House will not have the opportunity to vote on the amendment for \$15,000,000 for the school-lunch program for this fiscal year. I have heard from our very capable State superintendent of public instruction, the Honorable Mary M. Condon, explaining the school-lunch program in Montana.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to read into the RECORD Miss Condon's letter to me. It is my hope that the Senate will consider this matter when it holds hearings on this bill, so that the welfare of the Nation's children will not only be considered but attended to.

STATE OF MONTANA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Helena, Mont., April 4, 1949.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MIKE: It may seem to you that we are putting all our school problems on the shoulders of our legislators, but I hope you will forgive me in bringing another matter to your attention. I realize that our request in regard to Indian funds is in very capable hands, and would not in any way want to jeopardize the possible success of that venture by asking for more for this other program, but this is the situation:

We have been informed that the United States Department of Agriculture will make no request for a school-lunch deficiency appropriation, but that there appears to be some activity toward that end by some States through their Representatives in Congress. This knowledge has come through inquiries made by Congressmen to the Washington office of the Department of Agriculture. If there is such a movement, we feel that you would appreciate advice as to the current status of Federal school-lunch funds in Montana.

At this writing we have not received our fourth and final apportionment, nor do we know the exact amount, although it should be in the neighborhood of \$38,000.

Last November we reduced reimbursement rates from the maximum of 9 cents per meal set by law to 7 cents. We will still be approximately \$24,000 short of sufficient Federal funds to assist schools throughout the remainder of the school term. We could, of course, reduce rates still further, but this would only result in the poorer school districts, the ones who need the assistance the most, having to terminate their lunch programs early.

Child participation in the school-lunch program has grown steadily, so that now approximately 25 percent of Montana school children are eating the noonday lunch. This represents over 100-percent increase in participation over a few years ago, and yet reimbursement funds have increased only 20 percent. This added burden has been borne by the school districts. At present, districts cannot assume more financial responsibility because of budget limitation.

I am sure that other legislators from the Western States have this same problem and, perhaps, a coalition from this area will pool their requests for a deficiency appropriation, in which event the information in this letter will be of assistance to you. I will appreciate your checking on this and doing what you can.

Thanks again so much for your help on the Indian situation.

Sincerely yours,
MARY M. CONDON,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman. We have been doing our best in North Carolina to educate our children. We have passed the largest appropriation for the next biennium for schools which has ever been appropriated in North Carolina. We are considering in addition issuing \$100,000,000 in school bonds and have been trying to do all that we can to educate our youth. The little help that we

get from this school-lunch program is of great benefit to the children of North Carolina, especially the mountain children.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. LIND].

Mr. LIND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIND: On page 52, line 16, strike out "\$277,000" and insert "\$287,000."

Mr. LIND. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to ask that the sum of \$10,000 be restored to this bill for the purpose of acquiring approximately 5 acres, which would be an addition to the present national military cemetery at Gettysburg.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIND. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is not an appropriation for the purchasing of anything, or for any such operation as the gentleman has in mind. It is purely an appropriation for the purpose of taking care of Public Law 900—increases in pay of employees—and any addition, such as the gentleman proposes would not accomplish what the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. LIND. Mr. Chairman, I repeat what I have said, that my purpose in taking the floor at this time, is to ask that \$10,000 be appropriated for the acquisition of approximately 5 acres of land adjacent to the national cemetery on the battlefield at Gettysburg. This was approved by the budget and hearings were held on it by the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and they saw fit to omit it. That is why I am here at this time, to ask that this amount be restored.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIND. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. As I heard the amendment read, it would simply add \$10,000 to the items contained in the bill which is an item to increase salaries. So, unless the gentleman's amendment is changed, so as to indicate for what purpose it is intended, it will not be used for the purpose that the gentleman has in mind.

I believe the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] will agree that the amendment should be changed to indicate what it is for, and in that case I am afraid that the amendment would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. LIND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. LIND]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment just offered adds \$10,000 to the appropriation for the Department of the Interior. It is the intention that this \$10,000 be used for the acquisition of about 4½ acres of land adjacent to the cemetery at Gettysburg.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I decline to yield at this time.

The committee in its report deleted the item on the grounds that the land was not needed; and, secondly, that the price was excessive.

As to the first reason for the deletion of this \$10,000, in the transfer from Europe of the war dead, 600 places available in the cemetery were requested within a matter of days. So that now there is no available place left in this national cemetery.

As to the excessive price, there were three appraisals made by real estate men in the locality. Each appraisal was slightly less than the sum of \$10,000, but they were within a few hundred dollars of the amount that the owner of the land has agreed to accept for the land.

It certainly seems to me to be a perfectly reasonable request for the veterans of Pennsylvania to make, and it is the veterans' organizations who are most interested in this, that there will be sufficient land provided so that at least the remains of the war dead that are now in Europe can be buried in this national cemetery.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. I realize this is a very appealing amendment, but does the gentleman realize that because of the inhibition on page 33 of the bill, even if this money were appropriated it could not be spent?

Mr. WALTER. I do not think that is correct.

Mr. CANNON. That is correct. It cannot be spent. On page 33 you will find the provision, in lines 15 to 18:

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1949, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Act of July 3, 1948, Public Law 900, and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law.

So that even if we should appropriate this money, it could not be spent for this purpose which the gentleman proposes.

Mr. WALTER. It could be spent because this item is for national parks, and according to the report, all of the national park items come within this \$477,000 appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. I am certain the gentleman knows I would not mislead him. It could not be spent under that inhibition.

Mr. WALTER. I dislike very much to disagree with the distinguished chairman, but it seems to me that if the money is made available, the Interior Department can find a way to expend it for this very worthy cause. It is perfectly clear that it is our intention that it be used for this purpose and because it is the last pronouncement of the reason for the increase, the Department can legally use the money for the stated purpose.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I call the gentleman's attention to the

fact that the Department appropriation for ordinary activities is on page 14. Page 53 comes under the increased pay cost. So that all these items in title II are for increased pay costs.

Mr. WALTER. But there was authorization for this purpose made by a previous Congress. In order to carry out this authorization, this appropriation must be increased by \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. LIND].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 49, noes 48.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. LIND.

The Committee again divided; and there were—ayes 66, noes 60.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PATMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 182, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, in its present form I am opposed to the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HINSHAW moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the bill back forthwith with the following amendment on page 4, line 5, insert:

"WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

"ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$100,-

000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

"PAYMENT OF CLAIMS"

"For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4(a), 4(b)(2), 5(e), 6(b), and 7 of said act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HINSHAW) there were—ayes 50, noes 128.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-three Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 149, nays 190, not voting 93, as follows:

[Roll No. 70]

YEAS—149

Allen, Calif.	Gross	Michener
Andersen,	Gwinn	Miller, Md.
H. Carl	Hagen	Miller, Nebr.
Anderson, Calif.	Hale	Murray, Wis.
Andresen,	Hall	Nelson
August H.	Edwin Arthur	Nicholson
Angell	Hall	Nixon
Arends	Leonard W.	O'Hara, Minn.
Barrett, Wyo.	Halleck	O'Konski
Bates, Mass.	Harden	Pace
Beckworth	Harvey	Pfeiffer
Bennett, Mich.	Herter	William L.
Bishop	Heselton	Phillips, Calif.
Blackney	Hill	Phillips, Tenn.
Boggs, Del.	Hinshaw	Plumley
Bolton, Ohio	Hoeven	Potter
Bramblett	Hoffman, Mich.	Rankin
Brehm	Holmes	Reed, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Horan	Reed, N. Y.
Burdick	Hull	Rees
Byrnes, Wis.	Jackson, Calif.	Rich
Canfield	Jenison	Riehlman
Case, N. J.	Jenkins	Rogers, Mass.
Case, S. Dak.	Jennings	Sadlak
Chiperfield	Jensen	Sanborn
Church	Johnson	Scrivner
Clevenger	Jonas	Scudder
Cole, Kans.	Judd	Shafer
Cole, N. Y.	Kean	Short
Combs	Kearney	Simpson, Ill.
Corbett	Kearns	Smith, Kans.
Crawford	Keating	Smith, Wis.
Cunningham	Keefe	Stefan
Curtis	Kilburn	Stigler
Davis, Wis.	Kunkel	Taile
D'Ewart	LeCompte	Tollefson
Doliver	LeFevre	Van Zandt
Dondero	Lemke	Velde
Donohue	Lodge	Vorys
Ellsworth	McConnell	Vursell
Engel, Mich.	McCulloch	Weichel
Engle, Calif.	McDonough	Weich, Calif.
Fenton	McGregor	Wigglesworth
Fisher	McKinnon	Williams
Ford	McMillen, Ill.	Wilson, Ind.
Fulton	Mack, Wash.	Winstead
Gamble	Mahon	Withrow
Gavin	Marcantonio	Wolcott
Gillette	Martin, Iowa	Wolverton
Golden	Martin, Mass.	Woodruff
Goodwin	Morrow	
Graham	Meyer	

NAYS—190

Abernethy	Garmatz	Norton
Addonizio	Gary	O'Brien, Mich.
Albert	Gathings	O'Hara, Ill.
Allen, La.	Gordon	O'Neill
Andrews	Gorski, Ill.	O'Sullivan
Aspinall	Gorski, N. Y.	Passman
Bates, Ky.	Gossett	Patman
Battle	Grant	Patten
Bennett, Fla.	Gregory	Perkins
Biemiller	Hardy	Philbin
Blatnik	Hare	Pickett
Boggs, La.	Harris	Poage
Bolling	Harrison	Polk
Bolton, Md.	Hays, Ark.	Powell
Bosone	Hays, Ohio	Preston
Boykin	Hébert	Priest
Breen	Hedrick	Rabaut
Brooks	Herlong	Rains
Brown, Ga.	Hobbs	Rhodes
Bryson	Holifield	Ribicoff
Buckley, Ill.	Howell	Richards
Burke	Huber	Rivers
Burleson	Irving	Rodino
Burnside	Jackson, Wash.	Rogers, Fla.
Burton	Jacobs	Sabath
Camp	Jones, Ala.	Sadowski
Cannon	Jones, Mo.	Sasser
Carnahan	Jones, N. C.	Secret
Cavaicante	Karst	Sikes
Chatham	Karsten	Sims
Chelf	Kee	Smathers
Chesney	Kelley	Smith, Va.
Christopher	Kennedy	Spence
Coffey	Kerr	Staggers
Colmer	Kilday	Steed
Cooley	King	Sullivan
Cooper	Kruse	Sutton
Crook	Lanham	Taber
Crosser	Larcade	Tackett
Davenport	Lesinski	Tauriello
Davis, N. Y.	Lind	Teague
Davis, Ga.	Linehan	Thomas, Tex.
Dawson	Lucas	Thompson
Deane	McCarthy	Thornberry
DeGraffenried	McCormack	Trimble
Denton	McGrath	Underwood
Dingell	McGuire	Wagner
Dollinger	McMillan, S. C.	Waiter
Doughton	McSweeney	Weich, Mo.
Douglas	Mack, Ill.	Wheeler
Doyle	Magee	White, Calif.
Durham	Mansfield	Whitten
Eberhart	Marsalls	Whittington
Elliott	Marshall	Wickersham
Evins	Miles	Wier
Fallon	Miller, Calif.	Willis
Feighan	Mills	Wilson, Okla.
Fernandez	Mitchell	Woodhouse
Flood	Morgan	Worley
Fogarty	Morris	Yates
Forand	Morrison	Young
Frazier	Murdock	Zablocki
Fugate	Murray, Tenn.	
Furcolo	Noland	

NOT VOTING—93

Abbitt	Granger	Patterson
Allen, Ill.	Green	Peterson
Auchincloss	Hand	Pfeifer
Bailey	Hart	Joseph L.
Barden	Havener	Poulson
Baring	Heffernan	Price
Barrett, Pa.	Heiler	Quinn
Beall	Hoffman, Ill.	Ramsay
Bentsen	Hope	Redden
Bland	James	Regan
Bonner	Javits	Rooney
Buchanan	Keogh	St. George
Buckley, N. Y.	Kirwan	Scott, Hardie
Bulwinkle	Klein	Scott
Byrne, N. Y.	Lane	Hugh D., Jr.
Carlyle	Latham	Sheppard
Carroll	Lichtenwalter	Simpson, Pa.
Celler	Lovre	Smith, Ohio
Chudoff	Lytle	Stanley
Clemente	Lynch	Stockman
Cotton	Macy	Taylor
Coudert	Madden	Thomas, N. J.
Cox	Mason	Towe
Dague	Monroney	Vinson
Davis, Tenn.	Morton	Wadsworth
Delaney	Moulder	Walsh
Eaton	Multer	Werdel
Elston	Murphy	Whitaker
Fellows	Norblad	White, Idaho
Gilmer	Norrell	Wilson, Tex.
Gore	O'Brien, Ill.	Wood
Granahan	O'Toole	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Towe for, with Mr. O'Brien of Illinois against.
 Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Keogh against.
 Mr. Macy for, with Mr. Rooney against.
 Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Baring against.
 Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Walsh against.
 Mr. Fellows for, with Mr. Kirwan against.
 Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Stanley against.
 Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Buchanan against.
 Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Heller against.
 Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Murphy against.
 Mr. James for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
 Mrs. St. George for, with Mr. Chudoff against.
 Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Lynch against.
 Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., for, with Mr. Klein against.
 Mr. Lichtenwalter for, with Mr. Multer against.
 Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Celler against.
 Mr. Norblad for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer against.
 Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. O'Toole against.
 Mr. Stockman for, with Mr. Lane against.
 Mr. Dague for, with Mr. Gilmer against.
 Mr. Hardie Scott for, with Mr. Wood against.
 Mr. Elston for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
 Mr. Cotton for, with Mr. Vinson against.
 Mr. Beall for, with Mr. Delaney against.
 Mr. Wadsworth for, with Mr. Bailey against.
 Mr. Werdel for, with Mr. Carroll against.
 Mr. Hope for, with Mr. Granger against.

Mr. ASPINALL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. WELCH of California, D'EWARD, REED of Illinois, and McKINNON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to recommit was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on an appropriation bill providing for the Military Establishment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have coupled with that request that I might be permitted to reserve all points of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that my request is granted reserving all points of order?

The SPEAKER. That will be taken up later.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, these appropriations are enormous and should not be speeded through this Congress. I therefore object.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, may I say that copies of the hearings on this bill are now available and may be secured by any Member who will make application at the office across the corridor from the Chamber.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the majority leader if he can tell us whether we are going to meet tomorrow, and also whether he can give us the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, there were extensive negotiations today to see if we could bring up the armed services bill tomorrow under general debate. However, that did not materialize. We meet tomorrow. If the Senate passes the ECA bill today, we will bring it up tomorrow. I am anxious to adjourn next Thursday for 10 days, and between now and next Thursday we will take up the ECA bill, the armed services bill, and the independent offices appropriation bill. While there is one other bill on the program, that can go over until after the recess, unless a break occurs so that it can be brought up. As I say, if we could have made arrangements to take up the armed services bill tomorrow, I would have scheduled it for general debate, even if the ECA had passed the Senate today. I realize the difficulties, and every sincere effort was made on both sides to bring it up for general debate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is quite obvious that the Senate will not pass the ECA bill in time for action tomorrow, and it is also very obvious that we cannot take up the armed services bill. What, then, will be the situation tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. In the event that the Senate does not pass the ECA, then there will be no legislative business. The armed services bill is out. But we will meet tomorrow in the event that the Senate should pass the ECA bill. If the ECA bill does come up, it will be under general debate only. So that the Members will understand, in the event the Senate passes the ECA, it will be called up tomorrow only for general debate purposes, and for no other purposes, and then we will adjourn until Monday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. So it will be the ECA bill or none?

Mr. McCORMACK. The taking up of the ECA bill is dependent upon whether the Senate passes it today. If not, we will meet and adjourn; or if any Members desire to make speeches, they will have that opportunity.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. This ECA bill, amounting to \$6,800,000,000, has taken the Senate 2 weeks to consider, with 96 Members.

Mr. McCORMACK. More than 2 weeks.

Mr. RICH. Are you going to thrash that out in 3 days with 345 Members here?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and include excerpts from the hearings.

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and include newspaper excerpts.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and introductory matter.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the colloquy with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] concerning the school-lunch program, and include a letter from Hon. Mary M. Condon, State superintendent of public instruction of the State of Montana.

Mr. GRANT of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Mobile Register.

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in each a resolution.

Mr. IRVING and Mr. PLUMLEY asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SCODDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution of the California Legislature.

Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report on the Farmers Home Administration operations in his State.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted me for today be vacated and that I be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes on Wednesday next following any special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY RENT ACT

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1757) to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1757) to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3 and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5 and 7, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"On page 1, line 7, of the House bill, strike out 'March 31, 1949' and insert in lieu thereof 'April 30, 1949'; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"Strike out 'April 1, 1949' in the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment and insert in lieu thereof May 1, 1949"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"In the fifth line of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment strike out the word 'were' and insert in lieu thereof the word 'are'; and the Senate agree to the same.

OREN HARRIS,
O. E. TEAGUE,
JOSEPH O'HARA,

Managers on the Part of the House.

J. HOWARD McGRATH,
J. ALLEN FREAR, JR.,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1757) to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment makes a clerical change and the House recedes with an amendment making a change in date to conform to the 30-day extension recently enacted (Public Law 34, 81st Cong.).

Amendment No. 2: The House bill authorized and directed the Administrator to determine maximum rent ceilings and minimum service standards for all housing accommodations which are additional housing accommodations created by conversion after the effective date of this amendatory act at a cost of less than \$1,500, and provided that the Administrator should consider increased cost of construction in determining maximum rent ceilings and minimum service standards for such housing accommodations. The Senate amendment provides that any housing accommodations resulting from any conversion created on or after April 1, 1949, shall continue under maximum rent ceilings and minimum service standards unless the Administrator issues an order decontrolling them and requires him to issue such an order if he finds that the conversion resulted in additional self-contained family units as defined by regulations issued by him. The House recedes with an amendment changing "April 1, 1949" to "May 1, 1949" to conform to the 30-day extension recently enacted (Public Law 34, 81st Cong.).

Amendment No. 3: Section 5 (b) of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4046

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

1 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3 For payment to Ruth E. McC. Somers, widow of
4 Andrew L. Somers, late a Representative from the State
5 of New York, \$12,500.

6 CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

7 Reporting Hearings

8 For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",
9 fiscal year 1947, \$100.

10 Telegraph and Telephones

11 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-
12 phone", \$168,235.

13 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

14 For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving
15 fund)", \$300, to remain available until expended.

16 Folding Documents

17 For an additional amount for "Folding documents",
18 \$10,000.

19 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

20 CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS

21 For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings",
22 \$2,390.

1 For an additional amount for "Capitol Power Plant",
2 \$137,600.

3 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

4 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

5 Salaries and Expenses

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$39,700, and the limitation under this head in the Legis-
8 lative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, on preparation and
9 reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills,
10 is increased from "\$25,000" to "\$32,000".

11 PRINTING AND BINDING

12 Printing Catalogue Cards

13 For an additional amount for "Printing catalogue cards",
14 \$74,475.

15 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

17 AND BINDING

18 For an additional amount for "Working capital and
19 congressional printing and binding", \$775,000.

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

22 For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Com-
23 mission", \$110,000,000.

1 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

2 The amount made available under this head in the Gov-
3 ernment Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for admin-
4 istrative expenses of the bank, is increased from "\$800,000"
5 to "\$864,000".

6 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

7 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

8 Plans and Specifications

9 For an additional amount for "Plans and Specifications",
10 for men's dormitory units, a law school building, admin-
11 istration building, biology building, and greenhouse,
12 \$194,460, to remain available until expended.

13 Construction of Buildings

14 For an additional amount for "Construction of build-
15 ings", for alterations to and installations in the existing
16 power plant, \$200,000, to remain available until expended;
17 and in addition to the appropriations and contract authority
18 heretofore provided under this head for construction of an
19 engineering building and women's dormitory units, the Pub-
20 lic Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into con-
21 tracts for such construction in an amount not to exceed
22 \$954,000; and the limits of cost set forth under this head
23 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, are in-
24 creased from "\$1,788,000" to "\$2,120,000" for the engi-

1 neering building and from “\$1,378,000” to “\$2,000,000”
2 for the women’s dormitory units: *Provided*, That the revised
3 limitations on contract authority and total costs established
4 herein may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
5 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in con-
6 struction costs generally dating from January 1, 1949, as
7 determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

8 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 Salaries and Expenses

10 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
11 \$110,000.

12 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

13 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
14 Puerto Rico)

15 For an additional amount for “Payments to States (in-
16 cluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)”, \$700,000.

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 Salaries and Expenses

19 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
20 \$308,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under said head
21 shall be available for expenses necessary for carrying out
22 the functions of the Surgeon General under the Water Pol-
23 lution Control Act, approved June 30, 1948 (Public Law
24 845), and for payment of claims for private property lost,

1 destroyed, captured, abandoned, or damaged in the military
 2 service of the United States, as authorized by law (31
 3 U. S. C. 222c, h; 42 U. S. C. 213).

4 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

5 Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen

6 For an additional amount for "Reconversion Unemploy-
 7 ment Benefits for Seamen", \$500,000.

8 Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 10 Office of the Commissioner", \$14,300.

11 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

12 Salaries and Expenses, Division of Service Operations

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 14 Division of Service Operations", \$69,000.

15 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

16 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

17 Salaries and Expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds in the

18 District of Columbia and Adjacent Area

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 20 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia
 21 and adjacent area", \$3,600,000.

22 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 The appropriation under this head in the Independent
 25 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for a

1 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
2 150).

3 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

4 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

5 Salaries and Expenses

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$37,600; and the limitation under this head in the National
8 Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount
9 available for compensation and expenses of referees, is
10 increased from "\$70,000" to "\$95,600"; and the limitation
11 under said head on the amount available for other personal
12 services is increased from "\$178,000" to "\$190,000".

13 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

14 SALARIES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000.

16 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 National Gallery of Art", \$107,500.

20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

23 For an additional amount for the settlement of claims
24 not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Commissioners
25 in accordance with the Act approved February 11, 1929

1 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved June 5,
2 1930 (46 Stat. 500), \$2,000.

3 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY

5 Not to exceed \$17,600 of the unexpended balance of the
6 appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addi-
7 tion to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is
9 reappropriated and made available as an additional amount
10 for completing construction of a new elementary school
11 building, including assembly hall, gymnasium, recreation
12 facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Eleventh
13 and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Cranch and
14 Tyler Schools.

15 Not to exceed \$60,525 of the unexpended balance of
16 the appropriation of \$305,000 for the construction of an
17 addition to the Young Elementary School, contained in the
18 District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949,
19 is reappropriated and made available as an additional
20 amount for completing construction of an addition to the
21 Taft Junior High School, including ten classrooms, two
22 gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined floor in the
23 auditorium, necessary improvements and alterations of the
24 present building, and treatment of grounds.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for the construction of a police precinct station house, including equipment, in square 5083, \$75,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", \$250,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For the construction of a new crematorium, \$65,000.

For the purposes of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, title to reservation 13 in the District of Columbia shall be considered as vested solely in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$85,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For the purchase of a Diesel locomotive and for repairs to roadbed, \$17,950; and the Transportation Corps, Department of the Army, is hereby authorized to transfer to the

1 District of Columbia one Diesel locomotive at a cost of
2 not to exceed \$6,950.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY, PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

5 Not to exceed \$14,000 of the unexpended balance of the
6 appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addi-
7 tion to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is
9 reappropriated and made available as an additional amount
10 for the construction and equipment of the laundry building
11 at the District Training School.

12 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

13 For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hos-
14 pital", \$816,000.

15 PUBLIC WORKS

16 CAPITAL OUTLAY, CENTRAL GARAGE

17 For the construction of a freight elevator, including
18 necessary improvements and alterations of the present build-
19 ing, \$67,500, to continue available until June 30, 1950.

20 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

21 OPERATING EXPENSES

22 (Payable From Water Fund)

23 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
24 \$130,700.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
5 \$9,481.65.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
8 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
9 Numbered 93, Eighty-first Congress, together with such
10 further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not
11 exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as
12 provided by law, from the date the same became due until
13 the date of payment, \$28,400.

14 AUDITED CLAIMS

15 For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the
16 accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the
17 appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been
18 exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provi-
19 sions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S
20 C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and
21 prior fiscal years, as set forth in H. Doc. 93, 81st Cong
22 \$9,356.75.

23 GENERAL PROVISION

24 Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury ar:

1 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949, appro-
2 priations for the District of Columbia shall be available for
3 purchase of new or used typewriters at prices which do not
4 exceed prices established under the provisions of the Treas-
5 ury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949.

6 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

7 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
8 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
9 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
10 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
11 1949.

12 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

13 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

14 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

15 For an additional amount for "Research on agricultural
16 problems of Alaska", \$150,000, for payment of obligations
17 incurred pursuant to authority provided under this head in
18 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949,
19 to enter into contracts for the construction of buildings and
20 facilities and the acquisition and installation of equipment,
21 including architectural and other costs previously incurred
22 in connection therewith.

1 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
2 ENGINEERING

3 Salaries and Expenses

4 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For an additional amount
5 for "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation", \$192,900, of which
6 \$100,000 is for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to
7 authority provided under this head in the Department of
8 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts
9 for an irrigation station at Brawley, California, including
10 architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection
11 therewith.

12 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

13 Forest Pest Control Act: For an additional amount for
14 "Forest Pest Control Act", \$500,000.

15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
18 "Fighting forest fires", \$3,165,000.

19 EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

20 For the reconstruction or replacement of roads, trails,
21 bridges, telephone lines, and other facilities and improve-
22 ments under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, damaged

1 or destroyed by floods, \$1,500,000, to remain available
2 until June 30, 1950.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEPARTMENTAL

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, de-
7 partmental", \$257,000, and the limitation upon the amount
8 which may be expended for personal services is hereby
9 increased from "\$3,100,000" to "\$3,300,000".

10 WEATHER BUREAU

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$1,450,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 FIRE FIGHTING

17 For an additional amount for "Fire fighting", \$40,000.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES

20 For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and
21 range fires", \$50,000.

22 IRRIGATION

23 For an additional amount for "Irrigation", \$16,685, of
24 which \$9,424 shall be reimbursable in accordance with
25 existing law.

1 CONSTRUCTION, AND SO FORTH, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

2 For an additional amount for "Construction, and so
3 forth, buildings and utilities", \$830,000, as follows:

4 Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of
5 Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement
6 of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen,
7 Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act
8 of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 332), \$750,000.

9 Red Lake, Minnesota: School facilities, \$80,000.

10 PAYMENT TO CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI

11 TRIBES, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA

12 For payment to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai
13 Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, pursuant to
14 the Act of May 25, 1948 (Public Law 554), \$549,648, of
15 which \$464,570.56 shall be reimbursable in accordance with
16 law.

17 SUPPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON (TRIBAL FUNDS)

18 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
19 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, for expenses of an attorney
20 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed
21 under a new contract approved July 1, 1948, by the
22 Secretary of the Interior, is increased from "\$4,500" to
23 "\$10,000".

1 SUPPORT OF MENOMINEE AGENCY AND PAY OF TRIBAL
2 OFFICERS, WISCONSIN (TRIBAL FUNDS)

3 For an additional amount for "Support of Menominee
4 agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds)",
5 \$7,352, and the limitation under this head in the Interior
6 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount avail-
7 able for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or
8 firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
9 approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is increased from
10 "\$5,500" to \$7,700".

11 EXPENSES OF TRIBAL COUNCILS OR COMMITTEES THEREOF
12 (TRIBAL FUNDS)

13 For an additional amount for "Expenses of tribal councils
14 or committees thereof (tribal funds)", \$10,000.

15 SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES (TRIBAL FUNDS)

16 For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and
17 range fires (tribal funds)", \$15,000.

18 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 The provision under this head in the Interior Depart-
21 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "payments (not
22 to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where
23 construction is in progress) to school districts as reimburse-
24 ment, while projects are actually under construction, for
25 the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of

1 Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects:
 2 *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall
 3 be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for
 4 each such dependent attending such schools;" is hereby re-
 5 pealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby
 6 inserted: "payments to school districts in accordance with
 7 the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835) ;".

8 RECLAMATION FUND

9 General Investigations

10 Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior De-
 11 partment Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available
 12 until June 30, 1950.

13 Construction

14 Minidoka project, Idaho

15 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
 16 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for
 17 surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the
 18 North Side pumping division, is increased from "\$147,500"
 19 to "\$197,500".

20 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

21 For an additional amount for "Columbia Basin project,
 22 Washington", \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 23 pended.

1 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

2 Colorado River Development Fund (Expenditure Account)

3 Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior
4 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain avail-
5 able until June 30, 1950.

6 BUREAU OF MINES

7 SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

8 For an additional amount for "Synthetic liquid fuels",
9 \$5,135,000, to remain available until expended, of which
10 \$4,400,000 is for the payment of obligations incurred pur-
11 suant to authority granted under this head in the Interior
12 Department Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That
13 power produced in the operation of the power plant of the
14 Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the
15 Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but
16 the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of
17 such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of
18 such sales: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
19 appropriation for the production of excess power shall not
20 be deemed a charge to the total appropriations authorized by
21 the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended (30 U. S. C.
22 321-325).

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 For an additional amount for "National Park Service"
3 for emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires,
4 \$304,800, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
7 National Capital Parks", \$70,000.

8 STATUE OF GENERAL JOSE GERVASIO ARTIGAS

9 For expenses incident to the acceptance, erection, and
10 dedication of a bronze statue of General Jose Gervasio
11 Artigas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June
12 26, 1948 (Public Law 788), including personal services in
13 the District of Columbia and printing and binding, \$23,000,
14 to remain available until expended.

15 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
18 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, \$173,200.

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

21 For additional amounts for personal services in the Dis-
22 trict of Columbia, as follows:

1 For the Criminal Division, \$35,000.

2 For the Claims Division, \$121,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LANDS DIVISION

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 Lands Division", \$250,000.

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries
7 and expenses, Lands Division", \$1,185.30.

8 MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD

9 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Mis-
10 cellaneous salaries and expenses, field", \$36.73.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries
13 and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$476.04.

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries
15 and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$592.20.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF VETERANS'

19 REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
21 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", \$50,000.

1 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

3 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

4 General expenses: For an additional amount for "Gen-
5 eral expenses", \$43,000,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

7 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

8 Engineer Service, Army

9 Engineer service: The first proviso under this head in
10 the Military Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby
11 amended to read: "*Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,422,000
12 of this appropriation shall be available for construction of
13 buildings, utilities, and facilities, subject to the terms and
14 conditions set forth in the last six provisos of section 3 of the
15 Act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), but without re-
16 gard to section 10 of this Act".

17 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

18 Pay of Military Academy

19 Cadets

20 For an additional amount for "Cadets", \$124,872, to
21 be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transporta-
22 tion Service, Army, 1949".

1 Maintenance and Operation, United States Military Academy

2 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
3 tion, United States Military Academy", \$410,000, to be
4 derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation
5 Service, Army, 1949".

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

7 THE PANAMA CANAL

8 Sanitation

9 For an additional amount for "Sanitation", \$600,000, to
10 remain available until expended.

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

12 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

13 Office of the Secretary

14 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
15 "Miscellaneous expenses", \$191,300, to be derived by trans-
16 fer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval
17 personnel, 1949": *Provided*, That the amount made avail-
18 able under this head in the Department of the Navy Appro-
19 priation Act, 1949, for payment of claims, is reduced from
20 "\$2,250,000" to "\$1,150,000" and the difference of
21 \$1,100,000 shall be available for other purposes provided
22 for under said head.

1 Hydrographic Office

2 For an additional amount for "Hydrographic Office",
 3 \$469,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 4 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

5 Bureau of Naval Personnel

6 NAVAL ACADEMY

7 For an additional amount for "Naval Academy",
 8 \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 9 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

10 Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

11 Pay and subsistence of naval personnel: For an addi-
 12 tional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Pay and subsistence
 13 of naval personnel", \$23,500,000.

14 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For an
 15 additional amount for "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and
 16 Accounts", \$14,241,300, to be derived by transfer from
 17 appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the
 18 naval service for the fiscal year 1949, as follows:

19 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$3,800,000;

20 "Transportation of things", \$5,000,000;

21 "Fuel, Navy", \$5,441,300.

22 Transportation of things: For an additional amount,

1 fiscal year 1948, for "Transportation of things", \$21,-
2 000,000.

3 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

4 PUBLIC WORKS

5 For an additional amount for "Public works" (appro-
6 priated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
7 1948), for repair and restoration of facilities at the Naval
8 Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, \$3,500,000,
9 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
10 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1949".

11 Shipbuilding

12 Increase and replacement of naval vessels: For an
13 additional amount for "Armor, armament, and ammunition",
14 \$17,600,000.

15 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 (Out of the postal revenues)

17 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

18 COLUMBIA

19 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

20 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning

21 For an additional amount for "Office of Budget and Ad-
22 ministrative Planning", \$7,600.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 For an additional amount for "Office of the Third Assist-
3 ant Postmaster General", \$136,800.

4 Bureau of Accounts

5 For an additional amount for "Bureau of Accounts",
6 \$51,500.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses

9 For an additional amount for "Contingent and miscel-
10 laneous expenses", \$50,000, and the limitation under this
11 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
12 1949, on the amount available for travel expenses of the
13 Purchasing Agent and of the Solicitor and personnel con-
14 nected with his office, is increased from "\$2,100" to
15 "\$3,980".

16 Printing and Binding

17 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding",
18 \$325,000.

19 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Compensation to Assistant Postmasters

22 For an additional amount for "Compensation to assistant
23 postmasters", \$1,638,000.

1 Clerks, First- and Second-Class Post Offices

2 For an additional amount for "Clerks, first- and second-
3 class post offices", \$105,000,000.

4 Unusual Conditions

5 For an additional amount for "Unusual conditions",
6 \$7,500.

7 Carfare and Bicycle Allowance

8 For an additional amount for "Carfare and bicycle al-
9 lowance", \$325,000.

10 City Delivery Carriers

11 For an additional amount for "City delivery carriers",
12 \$69,000,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Star Route Service

15 For an additional amount for "Star route service",
16 \$2,500,000.

17 Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Star
19 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$718,000, to be derived
20 by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,
21 1948".

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Star
23 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$269,500, to be derived
24 by transfer from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

1 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Star
2 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$303,600.

3 Railway Mail Service, Salaries

4 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
5 salaries", \$18,000,000.

6 Railway Mail Service, Travel Expenses

7 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
8 travel expenses", \$22,400.

9 Railway Mail Service, Miscellaneous Expenses

10 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
11 miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Railway
13 mail service, miscellaneous expenses", \$3,000, to be derived
14 by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,
15 1948".

16 Foreign Mail Transportation

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
18 mail transportation", \$320,000, to be derived by transfer
19 from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

20 Foreign Air Mail Service

21 For an additional amount for "Foreign air mail service",
22 \$4,691,000; and in addition, \$8,750,000 to be derived by
23 transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation".

24 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign

1 air mail transportation", \$2,563,000, to be derived by trans-
 2 fer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948".

3 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
 4 air mail transportation", \$4,172,000, to be derived by trans-
 5 fer from: "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1947",
 6 \$2,672,000; "City delivery carriers, 1947", \$1,000,000;
 7 "Rural delivery service, 1947", \$500,000.

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign
 9 air mail transportation", \$730,600.

10 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Stamps and Stamped Paper

12 For an additional amount for "Stamps and stamped
 13 paper", \$773,000, and the limitation under this head in the
 14 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the
 15 amount available for compensation to employees and other
 16 necessary expenses of the United States Stamped Envelope
 17 Agency, is increased from "\$30,000" to "\$33,000".

18 Indemnities, Domestic Mail

19 For an additional amount for "Indemnities, domestic
 20 mail", \$300,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Rent, Fuel, and Utility Services

23 For an additional amount for "Rent, fuel, and utility
 24 services", \$500,000.

Operating Supplies, Public Buildings

For an additional amount for "Operating supplies, public buildings", \$1,000,000.

Equipment, Public Buildings

For an additional amount for "Equipment, public buildings", \$300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", \$1,300,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1949".

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL

ORGANIZATIONS

Limitations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, as amended and supplemented, are amended as follows: International Civil Aviation Organization, decreased from "\$4,430,500" to "\$4,328,504"; Inter-American Coffee Board, decreased from "\$8,000" to "\$4,203"; Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, Radio Section, increased from "\$6,100" to

1 “\$58,393”; and United Nations, increased from “\$15,146,-
2 032” to “\$15,199,532”.

3 LOAN TO UNITED NATIONS

4 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August
5 11, 1948 (Public Law 903), authorizing a loan to the
6 United Nations, \$65,000,000, to remain available until
7 June 30, 1955.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN SECTIONS,

9 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

10 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
11 American sections, international commissions”, \$8,630;
12 and limitations under this head in the Department of State
13 Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows: Inter-
14 national Joint Commission, United States and Canada, from
15 “\$37,560” to \$44,210”; and International Boundary
16 Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska, from
17 “\$58,853” to “\$60,833”.

18 PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

19 For an additional amount for “Philippine rehabilita-
20 tion”, \$126,000, for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308,
21 309, 310, and 311 of title III of the Philippine Rehabilita-
22 tion Act of 1946.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Disbursement

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the Division of Disbursement, \$1,500,000.

Payment of Unclaimed Moneys

For an additional amount for "Payment of unclaimed moneys", \$60,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

Contingent Expenses, Public Moneys

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", \$75,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,750,000; and the limitation under this head in the Supplemental Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia, is increased from "\$826,000" to "\$914,000".

1 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$17,275,000; and limitations under this head in the Treasury
5 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as
6 follows: Personal services, from "\$174,000,000" to "\$190,-
7 144,690"; personal services at the seat of government, from
8 "\$16,530,000" to "\$18,080,046"; objects of expenditure
9 other than personal services, from "\$19,584,000" to "\$20,-
10 714,310"; and printing and binding, from "\$2,576,500" to
11 "\$2,910,500".

12 BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$94,700.

16 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

17 For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical
18 materials", \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended;
19 and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts
20 may be entered into for the purposes of this appropriation in
21 an amount not in excess of \$270,000,000.

22 COAST GUARD

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 Not to exceed \$200,000 of the unobligated balance of
25 the funds appropriated under this head in the Treasury De-

1 partment Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available during
 2 the fiscal years 1949 and 1950 for payment of claims certi-
 3 fied by the Comptroller General of the United States to be
 4 due for the fiscal year 1948 and prior years, for which funds
 5 are not otherwise available, under the decision of the Court
 6 of Claims in the case of Ockenfels versus The United States
 7 (107 Ct. Cls. 150) ; and the limitation under said head on
 8 the amount available for retired pay, former Lighthouse
 9 Service, is increased from “\$1,000,000” to “\$1,200,000”.

10 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for “Reim-
 12 bursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to
 13 White House police and Secret Service forces”, \$1,500.

14 TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

15 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 16 year 1949, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
 17 act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable
 18 increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law,
 19 as follows:

20 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

21 Senate:

22 “Salaries, officers and employees”, \$471,945;

23 Contingent expenses of the Senate:

1 “Senate policy committees”, \$2,640 for each
2 committee; in all, \$5,280;

3 “Joint Committee on Economic Report”,
4 \$2,640;

5 “Joint Committee on Atomic Energy”, \$4,950;

6 “Joint Committee on Printing”, \$1,320;

7 “Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Co-
8 operation”, \$5,280;

9 “Vice President’s automobile”, \$330;

10 “Automobile for the President pro tempore”,
11 \$165;

12 “Automobiles for majority and minority
13 leaders”, \$660;

14 “Reporting Senate proceedings”, \$4,290;

15 “Inquiries and investigations”, \$24,750;

16 “Miscellaneous items”, \$3,630;

17 House of Representatives:

18 “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates”, \$500,000;

19 Contingent expenses of the House:

20 “Furniture”, \$7,000;

21 “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-
22 tion”, \$7,500;

23 “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
24 \$2,500;

25 “Folding documents”, \$15,000;

1 "Revision of laws", \$330;

2 "Speaker's automobile", \$330;

3 Office of the Legislative Counsel: "Salaries and ex-
4 penses", \$8,950, of which \$4,950 shall be disbursed by
5 the Secretary of the Senate and \$4,000 by the Clerk of the
6 House of Representatives;

7 Architect of the Capitol:

8 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries",
9 \$7,000;

10 Capitol Buildings and Grounds:

11 "Capitol Buildings", \$48,000;

12 "Capitol Grounds", \$20,000;

13 "Legislative garage", \$3,180;

14 "Senate Office Building", \$68,300;

15 "House Office Buildings", \$97,000;

16 Library Buildings and Grounds: "Salaries",
17 \$20,000;

18 Botanic Garden: "Salaries", \$17,000;

19 Library of Congress:

20 "Salaries, Library proper", \$231,000;

21 Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$67,300;

22 Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and
23 expenses", \$48,500;

24 Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$1,800;

1 Union catalogues: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,200;
 2 "Books for adult blind", \$5,400;

3 Library Buildings: "Salaries", \$76,800;

4 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent
 5 of Documents: "Salaries", \$109,155;

6 THE JUDICIARY

7 United States Supreme Court:

8 "Salaries", \$35,000;

9 "Structural and mechanical care of the building
 10 and grounds", \$15,000;

11 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and
 12 expenses", \$5,000;

13 United States Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses",
 14 \$15,000;

15 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$8,200;

16 Miscellaneous items of expense:

17 "Salaries of judges", \$25,000;

18 "Salaries of clerks of courts", \$312,600;

19 "Probation system, United States Courts", \$158,000;

20 "Miscellaneous salaries", \$49,000, and \$72,000 to
 21 be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous expenses
 22 (other than salaries)";

23 Administrative Office of the United States Courts:

24 "Salaries and expenses", \$15,600;

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 Executive Mansion and Grounds: "Care, maintenance,
3 and so forth", \$13,500;

4 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$166,500;

6 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$10,300;

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$820,000;

11 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and
12 expenses", \$367,000;

13 Federal Power Commission:

14 "Salaries and expenses", \$210,000;

15 "Flood-control surveys", \$18,000;

16 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$173,000;

18 General Accounting Office: "Salaries", \$1,950,000, and
19 \$110,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous
20 expenses";

21 Interstate Commerce Commission:

22 "General expenses", \$374,000;

23 "Railroad safety", \$34,000;

24 "Locomotive inspection", \$33,000;

1 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries
2 and expenses", \$747,000;

3 National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$105,800;

4 National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$3,700;

6 Panama Railroad Company: "Administrative expenses"
7 (increase of \$60,600 in the limitation upon the amount of
8 the corporate funds which may be used for administrative
9 expenses) ;

10 Railroad Retirement Board: "Miscellaneous expenses
11 (other than salaries) ", \$45,950;

12 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative
13 expenses" (increase of \$1,430,000 in the limitation upon the
14 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for
15 administrative expenses) ;

16 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and
17 expenses", \$295,000;

18 Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, Smith-
19 sonian Institution", \$169,000;

20 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$68,300;

21 The Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
22 penses", \$15,350;

23 United States Maritime Commission: "Salaries and ex-
24 penses" (increase of \$479,000 in the limitation upon the
25 amount for administrative expenses) ;

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses", \$107,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and expenses", \$10,000;

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$288,400;

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

"Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)", \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from "Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico";

"Salaries and expenses", \$31,000;

Public Health Service:

"Venereal diseases", \$140,000;

"Tuberculosis", \$100,000;

"Communicable diseases", \$450,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

"Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construction", \$47,000;

1 “Hospitals and medical care”, \$1,970,000 to be
2 derived by transfer, as follows: From (1) “Working
3 capital fund”, Bureau of Employment Security, in the
4 amount of \$1,000,000; (2) “Grants to States for emer-
5 gency maternity and infant care (national defense)”
6 in the amount of \$700,000; (3) “Migration of work-
7 ers, War Manpower Commission”, in the amount of
8 \$225,000; (4) “Commissioned officers, pay and so
9 forth”, in the amount of \$20,000; and (5) “Employee
10 health service programs”, in the amount of \$25,000;

11 “Mental health activities” operation (exclusive of
12 research and training) of the Public Health Service hos-
13 pitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Kentucky),
14 \$100,000;

15 “Foreign quarantine service”, \$185,000;

16 “National Institute of Health, operating expenses”,
17 \$370,000;

18 “Training for nurses”, \$22,500 to be derived by
19 transfer from “Further development of vocational
20 education”;

21 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”,
22 \$141,000;

23 Social Security Administration:

24 “Salaries and expenses”, Bureau of Employment
25 Security, \$162,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and
2 Survivors Insurance”, \$28,400, and an increase of
3 \$3,694,780 in the limitation upon the amount to be
4 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insur-
5 ance trust fund;

6 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assist-
7 ance”, \$55,000;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau”,
9 \$61,200;

10 “Salaries and expenses, Conference on Children
11 and Youth”, \$1,300;

12 Office of the Administrator;

13 “Salaries, Office of the Administrator”, \$108,000;

14 “Salaries, Office of the General Counsel”, \$9,400;

15 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

16 Office of the Administrator:

17 “Salaries and expenses”, \$9,000;

18 “Public Works Administration liquidation” (in-
19 crease of \$1,290 in the limitation upon the amount
20 which may be used for administrative expenses);

21 Public Buildings Administration:

22 “General administrative expenses”, \$100,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds

1 outside the District of Columbia", \$1,200,000;

2 Bureau of Community Facilities:

3 "Liquidation of public works advance planning"

4 (increase of \$38,069 in authorization to expend un-
5 obligated balances for administrative expenses) ;

6 "War public works (community facilities) liquida-
7 tion" (increase of \$17,987 in authorization to expend
8 unobligated balances) ;

9 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

10 Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses,
11 Office of the Administrator", \$30,000 to be derived by
12 transfer from "National defense housing, Office of the Ad-
13 ministrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency";

14 Public Housing Administration: "Public Housing Ad-
15 ministration" (increase of \$117,000 in the limitation upon
16 funds available for the administrative expenses of the United
17 States Housing Act program, and increase of \$595,000
18 in the limitation upon the total amount of the corporate or
19 other funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

20 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

21 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$118,000;

23 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$137,000;

25 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,250;

1 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$56,750;

3 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

4 "Economic investigations", \$118,500;

5 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$166,500;

6 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
7 expenses", \$37,000;

8 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
9 extension work", \$44,000;

10 Agricultural Research Administration:

11 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$23,600;

13 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
14 \$50,000;

15 "Research on strategic and critical agricultural ma-
16 terials", \$12,700;

17 Office of Experiment Stations:

18 "Administration of grants and coordination of
19 research with States", \$10,000;

20 "Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico",
21 \$16,000;

22 Bureau of Animal Industry:

23 "Animal husbandry", \$76,000;

24 "Diseases of animals", \$58,000;

25 "Inspection and quarantine", \$83,000;

1 “Meat inspection”, \$1,055,000;

2 “Virus Serum Toxin Act”, \$28,000;

3 “Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and
4 serum” (increase of \$4,038 in the amount made
5 available from the appropriation made by section
6 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7
7 U. S. C. 612) ;

8 Bureau of Dairy Industry: “Salaries and expenses”,
9 \$70,000;

10 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural
11 Engineering:

12 “Field crops”, \$136,600.

13 “Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops”,
14 \$148,100;

15 “Forest diseases”, \$20,900;

16 “Agricultural engineering”, \$35,500;

17 “National Arboretum”, \$10,000;

18 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

19 “Insect investigations”, \$168,000;

20 “Insect and plant-disease control”, \$152,000;

21 “Foreign plant quarantine”, \$80,000;

22 Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

23 “Agricultural chemical and naval stores inves-
24 tigations”, \$16,000;

- 1 “Regional research laboratories”, \$286,900;
2 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
3 nomics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$45,000;
4 Control of forest pests: “Gypsy and brown-tail moths”,
5 \$15,000;
6 Forest Service:
7 “General administrative expenses”, \$37,500;
8 “National forest protection and management”,
9 \$1,510,600;
10 “Forest and range management investigations”,
11 \$149,300;
12 “Forest products”, \$55,000;
13 “Forest resources investigations”, \$47,600;
14 Soil Conservation Service:
15 “Soil conservation research”, \$104,500;
16 “Soil conservation operations”, \$1,170,240, and
17 \$2,119,000 to be derived by transfer from “Supply and
18 distribution of farm labor” and \$135,760 to be derived
19 by transfer from “Salaries and expenses, Agricultural
20 Adjustment Administration”;
21 “Land utilization and retirement of submarginal
22 land”, \$64,000;
23 Production and Marketing Administration:
24 “Conservation and use of agricultural land re-

1 sources" (increase of \$434,100 in the amount to be
 2 transferred to "Administrative expenses, section 392,
 3 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938") ;

4 Sugar Act: "Administration of Sugar Act" (in-
 5 crease of \$69,600 in the amount available for other than
 6 payments to sugar producers) ;

7 "Exportation and domestic consumption of agri-
 8 cultural commodities" (increase of \$161,200 in the
 9 amount made available by law for administrative
 10 expenses) ;

11 Marketing services:

12 "Market news service", \$120,300;

13 "Market inspection of farm products", \$36,500;

14 "Marketing farm products", \$69,200;

15 "Tobacco Acts", \$71,700;

16 "Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and
 17 Futures Act", \$81,700;

18 "Marketing regulatory acts", \$190,400;

19 Commodity Exchange Authority: "Commodity Ex-
 20 change Act", \$35,000;

21 Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and ex-
 22 penses", \$1,430,000;

23 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
 24 penses", \$281,000;

1 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating
2 expenses", \$167,700;

3 "Federal intermediate credit banks" (increase of
4 \$85,000 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds
5 of the banks which may be used for administrative
6 expenses) ;

7 "Production credit corporations" (increase of \$58,000
8 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds of the corpo-
9 rations which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 Office of the Secretary:

12 "Salaries and expenses", \$30,000;

13 "Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Com-
14 merce", \$12,000;

15 Bureau of the Census:

16 "Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship cer-
17 tification", \$10,000;

18 "Current census statistics", \$390,000;

19 "General administration, Bureau of the Census",
20 \$35,000;

21 "Census of manufactures", \$166,000;

22 Civil Aeronautics Administration:

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$4,541,000, and \$234,000

1 to be derived by transfer from "Development of civil
2 landing areas";

3 "Technical development", \$50,000;

4 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
5 Airport", \$55,000;

6 "Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport
7 Act" (increase of \$197,000 in the amount for plan-
8 ning, research, and administrative expenses, to be
9 charged against funds heretofore appropriated under
10 this head for projects in Alaska) ;

11 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Civil Aeronautics Board,
12 salaries and expenses", \$187,000;

13 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: "Depart-
14 mental salaries and expenses", \$125,000;

15 Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$440,000, and
16 \$150,000 to be derived by transfer from "Printing and
17 binding", Patent Office;

18 National Bureau of Standards:

19 "Operation and administration", \$25,000 to be
20 derived by transfer from "Pay, commissioned officers",
21 Coast and Geodetic Survey;

22 "Research and testing", \$218,000;

23 "Radio propagation and standards", \$50,000;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:

“Salaries, Office of Solicitor”, \$16,600 to be derived by transfer from “Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division”;

“Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions”, \$10,500;

“Commission of Fine Arts”, \$645;

Bureau of Land Management:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$76,500;

“Management, protection, and disposal of public lands”, \$190,000;

“Revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon”, \$21,500;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

“Salaries and expenses, general administration”, \$50,500;

“Salaries and expenses, district offices”, \$10,725;

“Salaries and expenses, reservation administration”, \$202,800;

“Maintaining law and order among Indians”, \$16,000;

1 "Alaska native service", \$282,000;

2 "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies",
3 \$6,900;

4 "Maintenance of buildings and utilities", \$10,650;

5 "Education of Indians", \$696,000;

6 "Conservation of health", \$494,800;

7 "Management, Indian forest and range resources",
8 \$79,800;

9 "Agriculture and stock raising", \$56,100;

10 "Development of Indian arts and crafts", \$1,500;

11 "Administration of Indian tribal affairs" (from tribal
12 funds, \$20,000) ;

13 "Support of the Osage Agency" (from tribal funds,
14 \$17,200) ;

15 "Support of Indian schools" (from tribal funds,
16 \$13,202) ;

17 Bureau of Reclamation:

18 Reclamation fund, special fund: Operation and
19 maintenance:

20 "Parker Dam power project", \$16,700 from
21 power and other revenues;

22 "Yuma project, Arizona-California", \$10,000;

23 "Central Valley project, California", \$4,884,
24 and \$42,536 from power revenues;

25 "Boise project, Idaho", \$10,000;

“Minidoka project, Idaho”, \$686, and \$6,654
from power revenues;

“Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas”,
\$5,200 from power revenues;

“Deschutes project, Oregon”, \$6,025;

“Klamath project, Oregon-California”, \$11,-
550;

“Owyhee project, Oregon”, \$15,100;

“Columbia Basin project, Washington”, \$110,-
000 from power revenues;

“Yakima project, Washington”, \$14,500, and
\$1,100 from power revenues;

“Riverton project, Wyoming”, \$4,269, and
\$321 from power revenues;

“Shoshone project, Wyoming”, \$3,252, and
\$548 from power revenues;

Colorado River Dam fund: “Boulder Canyon proj-
ect”, \$50,000;

Geological Survey:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$19,650;

“Topographic surveys”, \$290,000;

“Geologic surveys”, \$145,000;

“Mineral resources of Alaska”, \$18,750;

“Gaging streams”, \$180,000;

“Mineral leasing”, \$44,000;

- 1 “Printing and binding, and so forth” (preparation
2 of illustrations), \$2,600;
3 Bureau of Mines:
4 “Salaries and expenses”, \$5,150;
5 “Testing fuel”, \$15,800;
6 “Mineral mining investigations”, \$18,000;
7 “Oil and gas investigations”, \$39,000;
8 “Mining experiment stations”, \$30,000;
9 “Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsyl-
10 vania”, \$13,100;
11 “Economics of mineral industries”, \$61,400;
12 “Helium utilization and research”, \$5,000;
13 National Park Service:
14 “Salaries and expenses”, \$49,000;
15 “Regional offices”, \$42,500;
16 “National parks”, \$287,000;
17 “National monument, historical, and military areas”,
18 \$105,000;
19 “Recreational areas”, \$18,000;
20 “Travel Division”, \$2,700;
21 “Recreational demonstration areas”, \$645;
22 Fish and Wildlife Service:
23 “General administrative expenses”, \$17,000;
24 “Propagation of food fishes”, \$132,300;

1 “Operation and maintenance of fish screens”,
2 \$2,000;

3 “Investigations respecting food fishes”, \$50,000 to
4 be derived by transfer from “Emergency fund, Terri-
5 tories and island possessions (national defense)”;

6 “Commercial fisheries”, \$25,000;

7 “Fishery market news service”, \$9,500;

8 “Alaska fisheries”, \$39,500;

9 “Wildlife resources and management investiga-
10 tions”, \$21,000;

11 “Control of predatory animals and injurious ro-
12 dents”, \$71,000;

13 “Protection of migratory birds”, \$14,000;

14 “Enforcement of Alaska game law”, \$11,000;

15 “River basin studies”, \$9,700;

16 Government in the Territories:

17 Territory of Alaska: “Salaries and expenses, Gov-
18 ernor and Secretary”, \$2,650;

19 Territory of Hawaii: “Salaries and expenses, Gov-
20 ernor and Secretary”, \$965;

21 Government of the Virgin Islands:

22 “Salaries and expenses”, \$12,375;

23 “Salaries and expenses, agricultural station”,
24 \$2,800;

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 Legal activities and general administration:

3 "Offices of Attorney General, and so forth", \$53,000;

4 "Administrative Division", \$131,000;

5 "Tax Division", \$35,000;

6 "Salaries and expenses, Customs Division", \$10,000;

7 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division",

8 \$160,000;

9 "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field",

10 \$20,000;

11 "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so

12 forth", \$375,000;

13 "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth",

14 \$326,000;

15 Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and expenses,

16 detection and prosecution of crimes", \$3,015,800;

17 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and

18 expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service",

19 \$2,300,000;

20 Federal Prison System:

21 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$29,-

22 000;

23 "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional in-

24 stitutions", \$1,150,000;

25 "Medical and hospital service", \$88,000;

1 “Support of United States prisoners”, \$14,000;

2 Office of Alien Property (increase of \$200,000 in the
3 limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which
4 may be used for administrative expenses) ;

5 “Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated” (increase of
6 \$10,000 in the limitation upon the amount which may be
7 used for administrative expenses) ;

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 Office of the Secretary:

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$75,700;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor”,
12 \$46,100;

13 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Stand-
14 ards”, \$20,000;

15 Bureau of Apprenticeship: “Salaries and expenses”,
16 \$155,000;

17 Bureau of Labor Statistics: “Salaries and expenses”,
18 \$324,000;

19 Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$15,300;

20 Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries and expenses”,
21 \$361,000;

22 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

23 Department of the Army:

24 Military functions:

25 General Staff Corps: “National War College”,

1 \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

3 Army Field Forces: "Command and General Staff College", \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

6 Civil functions:

7 United States Soldiers' Home: "Trust account" (increase of \$121,099 in the limitation upon the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund) ;

11 "Government and relief in occupied areas" (increase of \$3,470,571 in the limitation upon the amount for administrative expenses) ;

14 Department of the Navy:

15 There are hereby transferred from "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", sums as follows:

17 To:

18 Office of the Secretary:

19 "Research, Navy", \$676,000;

20 "Naval Observatory", \$24,400;

21 Bureau of Naval Personnel: "General expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel", \$91,100;

23 Navy Department: Salaries:

24 "Bureau of Naval Personnel", \$547,400;

1 “Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,
2 \$434,000;

3 There are hereby transferred from “Pay, Marine
4 Corps”, sums as follows:

5 To:

6 Marine Corps: Pay of civil force, Marine Corps:
7 “Offices of the Commandant, and so forth”,
8 \$138,600;

9 “Supply Department, United States Marine
10 Corps”, \$124,600;

11 Navy Department: Salaries:

12 “Office of the Secretary of the Navy”,
13 \$356,000;

14 “Office of Naval Research”, \$88,000;

15 “Office of Naval Records and Library”,
16 \$8,000;

17 “Office of Judge Advocate General”,
18 \$30,400;

19 “Office of Chief of Naval Operations”,
20 \$127,500;

21 “Board of Inspection and Survey”, \$3,500;

22 “Office of Chief of Naval Communica-
23 tions”, \$58,100;

1 "Office of Naval Intelligence", \$83,800;
 2 "Bureau of Ships", \$560,300;
 3 "Bureau of Ordnance", \$233,400;
 4 "Bureau of Medicine and Surgery", \$119,-
 5 600;

6 "Bureau of Yards and Docks", \$171,800;
 7 "Bureau of Aeronautics", \$276,700;

8 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

10 Post Office Department, Washington, District of Co-
 11 lumbia:

12 Office of the Postmaster General, "Salaries",
 13 \$34,200;

14 Salaries in bureaus and offices:

15 "Office of the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
 16 eral", \$110,000;

17 "Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster
 18 General", \$101,000;

19 "Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster Gen-
 20 eral", \$49,000;

21 "Office of the Solicitor", \$19,900;

22 "Office of the Chief Inspector", \$33,500;

23 "Office of the Purchasing Agent", \$8,700;

1 Field Service, Post Office Department:

2 Office of the Chief Inspector:

3 "Salaries of inspectors", \$363,700;

4 "Clerks", \$157,900;

5 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

6 "Compensation to postmasters", \$15,681,000;

7 "Clerks, third-class post offices", \$7,290,000;

8 "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class
9 post offices", \$372,000;

10 "Village delivery service", \$72,000;

11 "Rural delivery service", \$14,609,000;

12 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

13 "Miscellaneous supplies and equipment",
14 \$33,300;

15 "Equipment shops", \$230,500;

16 "Pneumatic tube service", \$48,900;

17 "Operating force, public buildings", \$8,500,000;

18 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

19 Department Service: "Salaries and expenses, Depart-
20 ment of State", \$1,602,000;

21 International activities:

22 International Boundary and Water Commission

23 United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses

1 \$34,428, and \$43,572 to be derived by transfer from
 2 “United States participation in international organiza-
 3 tions”;

4 “Cooperation with the American Republics”,
 5 \$80,900 to be derived by transfer from “United States
 6 participation in international organizations”;

7 “The Institute of Inter-American Affairs” (increase of
 8 \$31,500 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate
 9 funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 Office of the Secretary:

12 “Salaries”, \$26,400;

13 “Health service programs, Treasury Department”,
 14 \$5,150;

15 Division of Tax Research: “Salaries”, \$7,400;

16 Office of General Counsel: “Salaries”, \$17,600;

17 Office of Chief Clerk: “Salaries”, \$35,190;

18 Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings: “Sal-
 19 aries”, \$87,500;

20 Fiscal Service:

21 Bureau of Accounts: “Salaries and expenses”,
 22 \$65,000;

23 Bureau of the Public Debt:

24 “Administering the public debt”, \$1,516,000;

1 “Distinctive paper for United States currency”,
2 \$7,700;

3 Office of the Treasurer of the United States: “Sal-
4 aries and expenses”, \$100,000;

5 Bureau of Narcotics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$92,270;

6 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: “Salaries and ex-
7 penses”, \$1,295,000;

8 Secret Service Division:

9 “Salaries and expenses, Secret Service”, \$109,050;

10 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
11 ings”, \$59,450;

12 Bureau of Federal Supply: “Net renegotiation rebates”,
13 \$6,400;

14 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

15 Courts:

16 “Probation system”, \$5,023;

17 “Office of Register of Wills”, \$11,449;

18 “Commission on Mental Health”, \$950;

19 “National Capital parks”, \$100,830;

20 “National Capital Park and Planning Commission”,
21 \$495;

22 “National Zoological Park”, \$36,248.

23 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

24 The sums appropriated in this Title for the District of

1 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
2 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
3 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

4 SEC. 202. The restrictions contained within appropria-
5 tions or affecting appropriations or other funds, available
6 during the fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which
7 may be expended for personal services or for other pur-
8 poses involving personal services, or amounts which may
9 be transferred between appropriations or authorizations,
10 are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased
11 pay costs authorized by the Act of July 3, 1948 (Public
12 Law 900), and comparable increases granted by admin-
13 istrative action pursuant to law.

14 TITLE III—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
15 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

16 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
17 determined by departments and agencies in accord with
18 law, audited claims certified to be due by the General
19 Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the
20 United States by United States district courts and the United
21 States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document
22 Numbered 145, Eighty-first Congress, \$5,398,883.17, to-
23 gether with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest
24 (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain
25 of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or pro-

1 vided by law) and such additional sums due to increases
2 in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in
3 foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appro-
4 priated for shall be paid until it shall have become final
5 and conclusive against the United States by failure of the
6 parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That,
7 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
8 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
9 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date
10 of approval of this Act.

11 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any cor-
14 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
15 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
16 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
17 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
18 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
19 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
20 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
21 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
22 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
23 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
24 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
25 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-

1 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
2 Government of the United States, or that such person does
3 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
4 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
5 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
6 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
7 the United States or who is a member of an organization
8 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
9 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
10 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
11 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
12 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
13 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
14 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
15 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
16 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
17 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
18 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

19 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "Second Defi-
20 ciency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives April 8, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4046

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

H. R. 4046

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 23), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THYE to the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 15, line 3, strike out "\$830,000" and insert
2 "\$898,000".

3 On page 15, line 9, strike out "\$80,000" and insert
4 "\$148,000".

H. R. 4046

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Tuxte to the bill
(H. R. 4046) making appropriations to sup-
ply deficiencies in certain appropriations for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for
other purposes.

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 23), 1949
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 23), 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4046]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House-----	\$671, 069, 672. 84
Amount added by Senate, including \$183,861,737.43 from supplemental and deficiency estimates sent to the Senate after the bill passed the House---	188, 605, 837. 43
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	859, 675, 510. 27
Total estimates considered by the Senate (con- tained in H. Docs. Nos. 44, 93, 118, 126, 131, 142, 143, 145-147, and 149, and S. Docs. Nos. 12, 29, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 62, 64, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 75)-----	915, 924, 334. 81
The bill is under the estimates-----	56, 248, 824. 54

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND COMMITTEE ACTION

The House considered in connection with this bill deficiency and supplemental estimates totaling \$696,028,397.84, allowing appropriations totaling \$671,069,672.84, or an amount \$26,958,725 below the total estimates considered by the House.

The Senate committee considered deficiency and supplemental estimates totaling \$915,924,334.81, allowing appropriations totaling \$859,675,510.27, or an amount \$56,248,824.54 below the total estimates considered by the committee, but \$188,605,837.43 above the total appropriations approved by the House.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,000,000 for relief of Palestine refugees as authorized by Public Law 25 (81st Cong.) approved March 24, 1949. The public law referred to authorizes an appropriation of not to exceed \$16,000,000 as a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the purposes set forth in the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of November 19, 1948, providing for the relief of Palestine refugees. The resolution referred to stated that a sum of \$32,000,000 would be required for a 9-month relief program and urged that all members of the United Nations "make as soon as possible voluntary contributions in kind or in funds sufficient to insure that the amount of supplies and funds required is obtained". The estimated requirements as set forth in the Acting Mediator's report dated October 18, 1948, are summarized as follows:

Food.....	\$13, 200, 000
Clothing.....	6, 000, 000
Blankets and sleeping mats.....	1, 000, 000
Tents.....	200, 000
Health and sanitation requirements.....	3, 600, 000
Transportation costs.....	5, 500, 000
Operational costs.....	2, 500, 000
Total.....	32, 000, 000

The committee feels that our foreign representatives before entering into agreements binding the United States to assume obligations involving our relations with other countries should present such programs to Congress for its consideration and approval before any commitments are made.

In approving an appropriation of \$14,000,000, the committee desires to call attention to the necessity of retrenchment in governmental expenditures, both domestic and international.

The text of the provision as agreed to by the committee reads as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), authorizing a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees, \$14,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950, of which \$8,000,000 shall be used to repay, without interest, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for advances made pursuant to section 1. of said public law.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare" for services for crippled children, which was authorized by Public Law 42 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved April 15, 1949. These additional funds are made available in order to provide necessary services and

care to additional numbers of crippled children, and will enable the States to cope with an emergency caused by sharply increased hospital costs and increased numbers of crippled children seeking care. It is estimated that the \$1,500,000 will provide complete care for 1,250 children and partial care for 2,500 additional children now on the waiting lists.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

RENOVATIONS AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION

The committee has again approved the supplemental estimate in the amount of \$5,400,000, contained in Senate Document 12, for renovation and modernization of the Executive Mansion.

Attention is directed to testimony at the Senate hearing by the Federal Works Administrator that in the plan for renovation and modernization of the Executive Mansion the outside appearance of the structure will not be changed and the outside walls will be left as they are now. It is the sense of the committee with respect to the use of the word "modernization" in the paragraph providing for this appropriation that the proposed work will be carried out without change of the present architectural appearance of the exterior of the Executive Mansion or the interior of its main floor.

The amendment as recommended by the committee includes language in a proviso which requires that any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee general construction contract entered into in pursuance of this appropriation shall be awarded on competitive bidding among responsible general contractors upon the amount of the fixed fee to accrue from the performance of such contract. Language is also included in another proviso to the effect that with the exception of the subcontract to be made by the general contractor for the underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor shall be fixed-price contracts awarded on competitive bids received from responsible subcontractors.

The committee is insistent on the provisos contained in the language of this appropriation because it feels that there are many contractors in our country who will be proud to bid on and do the work of modernizing for future generations of our citizens this historic mansion of which we are all so proud and which we want to maintain as a home for our President and a shrine for our people.

The complete text of the provision as agreed to by the committee reads as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Renovation and Modernization, Executive Mansion

For all expenses necessary for and incidental to the renovation, repair, and modernization (without change of present architectural appearance of the exterior of the Mansion or the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion, including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws, \$5,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee general construction contract entered into in pursuance of this authority shall be awarded on competitive bidding among responsible general contractors upon the amount of the fixed fee to accrue

from the performance of such contract: Provided further, That with the exception of the subcontract to be made by the general contractor for the underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor shall be fixed-price contracts awarded on competitive bids received from responsible subcontractors.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

ALASKA HOUSING

The committee has not allowed the budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for the purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing Authority as authorized by section 3 of the Alaska Housing Act (Public Law 52, approved April 23, 1949). The committee was informed that within a week or 10 days a small group of qualified specialists will travel to Alaska to make an on-the-spot analysis of needs and resources, in cooperation with officials of the Alaskan Housing Authority and local lending institutions and builders. Until this essential first step has been taken realistic and detailed projections of the activities involved cannot be made. The committee will be furnished a report on the work of the task force sent to Alaska. When fuller information as to the needs of Alaska is made available, the committee will be in a better position to pass upon the need of the appropriation sought.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of permitting the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to proceed with the celebration to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of our National Capital. It has been represented to the committee that this amount is in the nature of a loan and it is the expectation of the Commission that collections from fees to be charged will be sufficient to repay the sum.

The committee has written into the bill a provision that the \$1,500,000 is to be matched by funds contributed from private sources, and that private sources shall be reimbursed for funds contributed under the same conditions and to the same extent as the Federal Government.

Enabling legislation necessary to implement the plans formulated by the Commission has passed both Houses of Congress and was presented to the President on May 26.

All of the States and Territories have been invited to participate in the celebration and acceptances have been received from all but eight or nine up to the present time. It is expected that the remaining States will signify their intent to participate in the near future.

OPERATION SNOWBOUND

During the recent winter months unprecedented snow storms and cold waves in our Western States caused so much distress in that area that the President of the United States authorized various agencies of the Government to spend available funds to meet the emergency with the idea that later in the year Congress could be asked to reimburse these agencies for the expenditures made. It is estimated that the total cost to the Federal Government was \$20,331,240, as follows:

TABLE 1.—*Summary of estimated expenditures by Federal, State, and local agencies in connection with disaster relief in the Western States*

[Reported as of Mar. 14, 1949]

State	President's emergency fund	National Military Establish- ment	Department of the Interior	Department of Agricul- ture
Arizona.....	\$50,000	\$170,000	\$464,197	\$6,500
Colorado.....	50,000	80,000	90,404	1,900
Idaho.....	65,000	55,000	73,693	10,000
Montana.....	40,000	15,000	334,958	6,500
Nebraska.....	150,000	7,900,000	34,689	21,000
Nevada.....	150,000	680,000	307,670	49,700
North Dakota.....	35,000	3,700,000	145,959	500
South Dakota.....	135,000	2,020,000	309,579	7,000
Utah.....	150,000	210,000	639,820	73,400
Wyoming.....	125,000	1,750,000	217,271	6,500
Total.....	950,000	16,580,000	2,618,240	183,000

Without the immediate participation by the various agencies there would have been tremendous loss of life and also tremendous loss of livestock, both cattle and sheep. Fortunately these agencies were able to move in with bulldozers and other equipment to open the roads and by means of airplanes of both the Army and Navy to fly in supplies, thereby holding to a minimum the loss of lives and livestock. In addition to the funds expended by the Federal Government, State and local funds amounting to \$12,241,056 were expended.

The committee has recommended in this bill that the Federal agencies be reimbursed in an amount of \$15,841,000, as follows:

Agriculture Department.....	\$142,000
Interior Department.....	2,861,000
Department of the Army, rivers and harbors and flood control.....	12,838,000
Total.....	15,841,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

RESEARCH FACILITIES

On April 24, 1948, the President approved the act entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases of animals and to amend the act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, by adding another section." This act authorized the Secretary to establish research laboratories, including the acquisition of necessary land, buildings, and facilities on a coastal island separated from the mainland by deep, navigable water and not connected with the mainland by a tunnel. Pursuant to the authorization contained in the act referred to, the President submitted an estimate in the amount of \$5,000,000 together with a contract authorization of \$25,000,000 for the purchase of a site and construction of laboratory buildings and related facilities. The committee, however, at this time recommends only sufficient funds (\$500,000) for the preparation of plans and specifications and directs the Secretary of Agriculture when he submits his estimate for buildings and facilities after completion of the plans and specifications,

to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations full and detailed information relative to the total estimated cost of such facilities and also the location of the site proposed to be selected.

The importance of finding adequate methods of control of foot-and-mouth disease cannot be overstated. The good fortune of the United States during the last 20 years in avoiding outbreaks within its borders cannot go on forever, and some method of dealing effectively with the disease should be developed if at all possible, as a protection to the extended livestock industry of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DEVELOPMENT OF LANDING AREAS

The committee has not authorized the transfer of \$234,000 from the D. C. L. A. funds for the purpose of defraying the cost of Public Law 900, because the committee believes that the program originally contemplated under the D. C. L. A. appropriation has not been fully completed. This was based on evidence produced in the State, Commerce, Justice, and the judiciary, and the second deficiency hearings to the effect that there remained a certain amount of land work to be completed at Clarksburg, W. Va., and a building to be completed at Winder, Ga.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Legislative Establishment:

House of Representatives:

Payment to widows of members ----- \$12, 500. 00

Architect of the Capitol:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph relative to the limitation on travel be added to the bill:

The limitation of \$1,500 placed on expenses for travel on official business under the Architect of the Capitol contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby increased to \$2,800.

Expenditures for travel under all funds under the Architect of the Capitol totaled \$1,460 during the period July 1, 1948, to May 1, 1949, and it is estimated that travel necessary during the period May 1, 1949, to June 30, 1949, will total \$1,340—or a grand total for the fiscal year 1949 of \$2,800.

The amount of \$1,340 is based on \$500 for travel in connection with the Senate and House roof and chamber construction project; \$800 for travel in connection with the New Senate Office Building project; and \$40 for travel in connection with miscellaneous maintenance activities.

Funds appropriated to the President:

Relief of Palestine refugees ----- 14, 000, 000. 00

Federal Security Agency:

Public Health Service:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$262, 300. 00
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The committee approves an item of \$262,300 for water-pollution-control work, in lieu of \$350,000 as submitted by the budget. This program authorized by Public Law 845 covers 5 fiscal years—July 1, 1948, and ending June 30, 1953. Failure to make appropriations for the fiscal year 1949 will limit program operations in fiscal year 1950 and thus restrict the program for 2 of the 5 years of its life. The States have taken definite action during the fiscal year 1949 in keeping with their responsibility under the act and in anticipation of like action by the Federal Government.

Social Security Administration:

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare---	1, 500, 000. 00
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Total, Federal Security Agency-----	1, 762, 300. 00
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Federal Works Agency:

Conservation of securities:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR**CONSERVATION OF SECURITIES*

Conservation of securities: For expenses necessary for the conservation of the Federal Government's interest in bonds and other obligations in the custody of the Federal Works Administrator, issued for the construction of Public Works Administration projects, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; \$8,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949.

This provision makes available \$8,000 by transfer from the appropriation for "Public Works Administration liquidation", to provide for the appraisal of proposals made by the sponsors or to make surveys of certain proposed improvements to these power projects incident to increasing the net revenue. This provides a means of protecting the basic security held by the Federal Government against inappropriate or unwise expenditures of funds by sponsors.

A total of \$68,000 was requested for this purpose, of which \$60,000 would be used in fiscal year 1950. The committee has referred the 1950 item to the regular subcommittee considering the independent offices appropriation bill for 1950. The committee has approved the remaining \$8,000 required for the remainder of the fiscal year 1949.

Federal Works Agency—Continued

Public Buildings Administration:

Sites and planning, certain public buildings outside the District of Columbia:

Purchase of site at Omaha, Nebr.-----

\$150,000. 00

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000 for the site at Omaha, Nebr., in addition to the \$275,000 made available by the Second Deficiency Act of 1948. As soon as the original sum was made available the officials of the Federal Works Agency made surveys of the site in question and found that informal appraisals on which the original estimate was based were entirely too low. The city of Omaha has agreed if the block in question is purchased to close the intervening street which is about 80 feet wide and donate the additional land to build upon. The building project at Omaha has a top priority on the list of the Public Buildings Administration.

The committee feels that no part of this additional \$150,000 should be used until the city of Omaha actually vacates the land it has expressed intention of donating to the Federal Government.

Federal Building, Nashville, Tenn.:

It is recommended by the committee that the following provision relative to the Federal Office Building at Nashville be added to the bill:

*FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE*

In addition to the appropriation provided for under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of said appropriation in an amount not exceeding \$1,200,000.

The sum of \$5,575,000 was provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 269, 79th Cong.), approved December 28, 1945, for the acquisition of a site in Nashville, Tenn., and the construction thereon of a new Federal office building for the use and accommodation of the United States.

In order to keep construction costs at the lowest possible amount, it was necessary to utilize the most economical types of design and finishes and to reduce the size of the building by providing only the most essential space.

Bids covering the construction of the building proper and the installation of elevators were opened on March 11, 1949. The low bids amounted to \$4,983,100. In addition to construction contingencies, certain items such as landscaping, counters, bookstacks, shelving, furniture, and equipment, not usually included in the construction contract, will have to

Federal Works Agency—Continued

be contracted for later. The total of all expenditures for the project, based on the low bids, is in the estimated amount of \$6,775,000.

According to the Engineering News Record building-construction cost index, building-construction costs have increased approximately 46½ percent since November 1945. After allowing for the increased cost of the site, the recommended revision represents an increase of only 13½ percent over the amount originally estimated for construction and all other costs. A careful analysis of the bids received, in consideration of the present construction market, reveals that the low bids are very favorable to the Government.

Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion-----	\$5, 400, 000. 00
Federal real estate inventory:	
Salaries and expenses-----	42, 000. 00

Such an inventory was last brought up to date as of June 30, 1940.

Executive Order No. 8034, dated January 14, 1939, authorizes the Federal Works Agency to maintain a permanent current record of all Federal real estate and directs Government agencies to furnish upon request, such information as may be required to maintain the record. The essential information requested includes such items as the date and method of acquisition, area, location, cost of land and improvements, use to which the property has been put, estimated assessed valuation, if it were taxable, rate of tax that would apply, and the fair market value.

Because of the war emergency, the fluctuating conditions in their programs, and the increased volume of work in furtherance of the war effort, a number of agencies were unwilling or unable to undertake the preparation and submission of the reports required to maintain the inventory after June 30, 1940. In appreciation of their more urgent duties and responsibilities, the agencies were not pressed for the information and consequently the inventory does not reflect the Government's real-estate holdings at this time.

The committee feels that an inventory of this scope should be brought up to date and recommends an appropriation of \$42,000 for this purpose.

Total, Public Buildings Administration-----	5, 592, 000. 00
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	5, 592, 000. 00

Housing Expediter:

Salaries and expenses-----

\$2, 500, 000. 00

The Housing and Rent Act of 1948, approved March 30, 1948, extended rent control and certain other activities until April 1, 1949, with liquidation thereafter. The subsequent appropriation of \$15,172,100 provided for operations only through March 31, 1949.

A supplemental estimate in the amount of \$7,450,000 was submitted on February 1, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 50), to provide for operations of the Housing Expediter through June 30, 1949, on the basis of the then-pending legislation. The appropriation as finally passed contains \$1,200,000 for pay increases through March 31, 1949, as authorized by Public Law 900 (80th Cong.), and \$3,600,000 for operations pending the enactment of definitive legislation and the submission of budgetary requirements under the provisions of the new act.

The Housing and Rent Act of 1949, approved March 30, 1949, in addition to extending rent-control provisions to June 30, 1950, provided additional major functions pertaining to eviction of tenants; treble damages; recontrol of decontrolled areas under certain conditions; and assistance to landlords and tenants to help assure fair rental adjustments. The estimated total amount required for activities under the new act during the last quarter of the current fiscal year is \$6,600,000; of which \$3,600,000 was made available by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1949. The committee recommends that \$2,500,000 be included in this act, in lieu of the amount of \$3,000,000 covered by a budget estimate (S. Doc. No. 45).

National Sesquicentennial Commission-----

1, 500, 000. 00

National Mediation Board:

Arbitration and emergency boards-----

36, 900. 00

The committee approves the estimate of \$36,900 contained in S. Doc. No. 38. The appropriation for the current year is \$100,000. Due to the continued labor unrest in the railroad industry these funds have all been obligated and it is necessary to have additional funds to see the Board through June 30. From July 1, 1948, through Apr. 15, 1949, there were 13 emergency boards created by the President at a total estimated cost of \$111,500. In addition there have been 12 arbitration boards set up at a total estimated cost of \$8,500.

At the present moment there are pending two potential emergency boards, one involving the conductors on the Chicago & North Western Railroad, and the other involving the trainmen on the Union Railroad of Pittsburgh. In both instances the Board has been able to get the organizations to withhold strike action until it has had an opportunity to thoroughly investigate and if possible mediate the dispute.

Veterans' Administration:

Pensions-----	\$136, 238, 000. 00
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(The total available for pensions for the fiscal year 1949 is \$2,029,647,465. The actual obligations through March 1949 were \$1,610,170,546, leaving a balance on Apr. 1, 1949, of \$419,476,919. It is estimated that the obligations from Apr. 1 through June 1949 will be \$555,714,919. The actual additional requirements for the fiscal year 1949 are therefore \$136,238,000. The committee recommends the approval of this sum, which was submitted in S. Doc. No. 75. To partially offset this appropriation, the President in S. Doc. No. 78 requests that the estimates for pensions for the fiscal year 1950 now under consideration in connection with the independent offices appropriation bill be reduced in the amount of \$110,002,000.

District of Columbia:

Fiscal service:

Assessor's Office-----	36, 800. 00
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This amount is necessary to provide personnel and other expenses required in order to carry out the provisions of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1949.

Compensation and retirement fund expenses:

District Government employees' compensation---	15, 000. 00
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Regulatory agencies:

Office of Administrator of Rent Control-----	26, 175. 00
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The District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949, contained an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Office of Administrator of Rent Control. This amount was appropriated to cover that part of the fiscal year 1949 during which the Rent Control Act was to be effective, namely, 9 months, ending with March 31, 1949. The amount recommended, \$26,175, is required in order to operate the office of the Administrator of Rent Control for the three remaining months of the fiscal year 1949.

Public schools:

Operation of buildings and grounds:

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$82,000 for this purpose to be derived from the appropriation "General supervision and instruction, public schools, District of Columbia, 1949." This amount is required to meet increased costs for fuel and electricity and additional use of electricity in various school buildings. The amount recommended represents a reduction of \$15,000 in the budget estimate of \$97,000.

District of Columbia—Continued

Health Department:

Capital outlay-----	\$110, 000. 00
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$110,000 to enable the Health Department to remodel the Gales School at Massachusetts Ave. and G St. NW., to provide facilities for clinical services. The owners of the property now used for this purpose have renewed their insistence for repossession of the premises.

The Commissioners have no adequate housing accommodations available elsewhere in this area for the clinical services, except by using the Gales School. To make that building suitable for the purpose requires repairs, alterations, and improvements estimated to cost \$110,000.

Public welfare:

Capital outlay, protective institutions-----	30, 550. 00
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The committee approves the estimate of \$30,550 for the renovation of the kitchen at the Home for Aged and Infirm.

Public works:

Capital outlay, Central Garage-----	7, 500. 00
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The committee recommends an increase of \$7,500 to provide an appropriation of \$75,000 for the new elevator for Central Garage in lieu of \$67,500 as proposed by the House and \$80,000 as submitted by the Budget.

The original budget estimate for the central garage elevator contemplated an outside metal construction, but it appears that this form of construction is not feasible, and masonry walls must be used for the elevator shaft, at a considerably increased cost over the metal-shell type of shaft.

Settlement of claims-----	9, 950. 00
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Total District of Columbia-----	<u>235, 975. 00</u>
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Agriculture, Department of:

Agricultural Research Administration:

Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----	150, 000. 00
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000 (the budget estimate) in lieu of \$150,000 as proposed by the House. The sum recommended by the Senate committee makes available funds to liquidate the contract authorization of \$300,000 made in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1949.

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Research facilities:

Foot-and-mouth-disease laboratory, plans and specifications-----	500, 000. 00
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Control of forest pests-----	500, 000. 00
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The committee recommends the approval of the budget estimate of \$1,000,000 in lieu of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Agriculture, Department of—Continued

The amount recommended by the committee will provide funds to enable the Department to combat six important infestations of insect pests that threaten destruction of forests in widely separated areas of the country. The individual projects differ greatly in magnitude, but each is essential to protect important forest resources of high value. The amount of funds required to carry out each project was very carefully estimated on the basis of factual information developed during the past summer and then critically reviewed on an administrative basis by all agencies concerned with each project. The amount for each project is the minimum needed to combat outbreaks that are now occurring and that should be suppressed to prevent further loss during the coming active season and also to prevent build-up of infestations which will be even more destructive. If not controlled the pests are certain to extend into noninfested areas. That portion of the appropriation for forest pest control for the Department of Agriculture allocated to control in the State of Oregon includes not to exceed \$100,000 to be used to reimburse the State of Oregon for insect control work near Eugene, Oreg., necessarily performed prior to passage of this appropriation. The Eugene project consists of about $\frac{3}{4}$ State and private lands intermingled with $\frac{1}{4}$ Federal lands. The State initiated a control job May 21 because the development of the insects would not permit further delay. The Federal Government should stand its just share of the expense of this project, which is essential to the protection of infested lands in all ownerships.

Forest roads and trails.....	\$142, 000. 00
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The committee recommends the approval of the budget estimate of \$142,000 for the purpose of reimbursing this appropriation for obligations incurred in opening and keeping transportation lanes open during the severe snow storms in the West, of January, February and March, 1949.

Forest Service:

National forest protection and management.....	250, 000. 00
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These funds are to be used to install the most urgently needed sanitary facilities in the recreation areas tributary to Salt Lake and Ogden, Utah. These installations will help control public use of the areas and prevent pollution of water and spread of forest fires.

Emergency construction and repair.....	495, 000. 00
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The committee approves the budget estimate of \$1,995,000 in lieu of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House. The appropriation of \$4,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948, has proven insufficient and it is indicated that \$1,995,000 is required to complete reconstruction and replacement of roads, trails, bridges, etc., damaged or destroyed by floods in the spring of 1948. The \$495,000 increase above the House amount will enable the Department to complete the repair and replacement of essential improvements on the national forests in the Pacific Northwest which otherwise could not be taken care of with the amount proposed by the House.

Total, Department of Agriculture.....	2, 037, 000. 00
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Department of Commerce:

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

Claims, Federal Airport Act-----

\$432, 384. 00

It is recommended by the Committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$432,384, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Bridgeport Municipal Airport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, \$286,279; Olney Airport, Olney, Texas, \$61,740; Smith-Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, \$84,365.

Section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended by Public Law 840, Eightieth Congress, provides that the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized on behalf of the United States to consider, ascertain, and determine the actual or estimated cost of the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damage to airports caused by Federal agencies. The certifications of the Administrator to Congress as to the amounts found due are to be deemed contractual obligations of the United States. The first group of claims in the amount of \$1,227,140 is included in the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1949. The Administrator has now adjusted a second group covering the three public airports named above and has submitted certifications for the amounts found due to the Congress. The amounts of these three certifications total \$432,384, and this estimate is submitted in that amount in order to make funds available for the rehabilitation and repair work covered by these certifications.

Interior Department:

Office of the Secretary:

Reimbursement of certain appropriations-----

2, 586, 000. 00

The committee approves the budget estimate of \$2,586,000 for expenditures made by certain bureaus of the Interior Department in connection with "Operation Snowbound" as submitted in S. Doc. 49.

Emergency flood protection and repair-----

275, 000. 00

The budget estimate of \$275,000 for emergency flood protection and repair is approved. This amount is required to cover expenditures for emergency flood protection and repair stemming from the heavy snowfall in the Western States this winter.

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Education of Indians-----

330, 000. 00

The committee approves the budget estimate of \$330,000 submitted in S. Doc. 70. This amount is required to meet the terms of the contracts executed between the States of Montana and Wisconsin and the Bureau of Indian Affairs providing for the education of Indian children in the public schools.

Bureau of Reclamation:

The committee recommends that the paragraph relating to payments to school districts be amended to read as follows:

Interior Department—Continued

The provision under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools;" is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby inserted: "payments to school districts in accordance with the act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835), *including payments on account of dependents of employees in field offices in project areas engaged in construction and related activities*;"

Operation and maintenance:

Klamath project, Oregon-California-----

\$46, 000. 00

Rehabilitation and betterments:

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following language in the bill:

REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until expended.

The major part of the funds appropriated for rehabilitation and betterment under the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, will be obligated before July 1, 1949, but extension of time for expenditure is required primarily to authorize use of available appropriations for administrative and inspection services. This phase of the program may not be accomplished within the fiscal year.

This condition has been somewhat aggravated by severe weather conditions which have occurred on specific projects to which rehabilitation and betterment funds have been allotted.

Through an extension of time, considerable saving will be realized by projects having a single-year program. It will permit them to spread the necessary work over short nonirrigation periods and to schedule the work with other programs.

Colorado River front work and levee system-----

75, 000. 00

This amount is required to prevent a complete shut-down of dredging operations and to permit 3-shift dredge operations compatible with standard practice for operation of larger dredges.

National Park Service:

River basin studies-----

7, 300. 00

This amount is necessary to meet increased pay costs as authorized by Public Law 900.

Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pa.:

Acquisition of additional land-----

10, 000. 00

Interior Department—Continued

Government in the Territories:

Territory of Alaska:

Insane of Alaska-----

\$40, 500. 00

Territory of Hawaii:

Expenses of the offices of the Governor and secretary-----

1, 625. 00

Government of the Virgin Islands:

Salaries of Governor and employees-----

970. 80

General provisions:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language increasing the limitation on the amount available for attendance at meetings be added to the bill:

The limitation in section 4 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees of the Bureau of Reclamation at meetings or conventions, is increased from "\$6,750" to "\$11,525".

Total, Interior Department-----

3, 372, 395. 80

Department of Justice:

Printing and binding-----

100, 000. 00

This additional amount is required because the volume of printed briefs and records necessary for litigation being conducted by the Department is larger than was anticipated, and because the cost of printing has risen since the original estimate was under consideration.

Lands Division:

Salaries and expenses-----

40. 00

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----

93. 37

Salaries and expenses of marshals, 1946-----

549. 15

Salaries and expenses of marshals, 1947-----

403. 80

Salaries and expenses of marshals, 1949-----

150, 000. 00

This additional amount is required because of increased travel expenses incurred by marshals and their deputies. The increased cost is attributable in part to the enactment of Public Law 673, approved June 19, 1948, which increased from 5 to 7 cents the mileage allowance paid these officers for the use on official business of their privately owned automobiles. The travel required of marshals and their deputies is dependent upon legal process to be served and prisoners to be transported, and the extent of financial requirements for this purpose was not fully foreseen when the budget for 1949 was in preparation.

Fees of witnesses-----

40, 000. 00

Federal Prison System:

Support of United States prisoners-----

100, 000. 00

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 in lieu of \$160,000 submitted by the Bureau of the Budget in S. Doc. 69. This additional amount is required to provide for a larger number of Federal prisoners maintained in non-Federal prisons than can be cared for by available appropriations.

Total, Department of Justice-----

391, 086. 32

National Military Establishment:

Department of the Army:

Finance Department:

Retired pay, Army:

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$3,500,000 for retired pay, Army, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation service, Army."

The additional amount recommended to be transferred is required due to the enactment of Public Law 810, 80th Cong., which advances the grade of certain retired personnel of the Army and Air Force to the highest temporary grade held satisfactorily during World War II, and provides retirement pay for certain personnel of the Reserve components of the Army and Air Force.

Corps of Engineers (civil functions):

Rivers and Harbors, maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works-----

\$263, 000. 00

Flood control, general-----

12, 575, 000. 00

These two preceding items of appropriations are for the purpose of reimbursing the Corps of Engineers for expenditures in connection with "Operation snowbound."

Trinity River project, Texas, flood control general-----

500, 000. 00

United States Soldiers' Home:

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$90,000 from Soldiers' Home Permanent Fund to complete the conversion of the electric system from direct current to alternating current and for the installation of 2 new modern circulating pumps.

Total, Department of the Army---

13, 338, 000. 00

Navy Department:

Bureau of Aeronautics:

Aviation, Navy:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be inserted permitting the transfer of \$105,000 from "Aviation, Navy" to the naval procurement fund:

*BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS**AVIATION, NAVY*

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer not to exceed \$105,000 from the appropriation for "Aviation, Navy", fiscal year 1949, to the Naval Procurement Fund to reimburse said fund for obligations incurred thereunder for work in connection with emergencies resulting from storms in the Western States.

Total, National Defense Establishment-----

13, 338, 000. 00

State Department:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada:

Study of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project--

\$30,000 00

The amount recommended will provide the United States share of the cost of a preliminary survey which the United States and Canada have requested the Commission to undertake relative to the effective utilization of the water power in the Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bay areas. Canada already has available \$30,000 to finance its portion of the work. Specifically, the Commission would use these funds for expenses in connection with reviewing existing engineering plans to determine whether they are adaptable to an international project and would determine the scope and estimated cost of engineering and other work which would be necessary preliminary to construction if it is decided to undertake the project. The Commission would then report its findings to the two Governments as a basis for deciding whether the project should be undertaken or rejected. In carrying out this survey the Commission will utilize on a reimbursable basis the engineering services of appropriate Government agencies. This proposal contemplates international cooperation as distinguished from the previous endeavor which was on a unilateral basis.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The appropriations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for the purchase in the name of the United States of America, for a consideration not in excess of \$1,500, of a tract of land within lot 4 and the southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 28, township 8 south, range 24 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, Yuma County, Arizona, containing seven and eighty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, needed for the east abutment of the Morelos Diversion Dam across the Colorado River, being constructed in accordance with article 12 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico, the acquisition of which land by the United States is required by the provisions of article 23 of said treaty.

In accordance with article 12 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, Mexico is required to construct a main diversion structure below the point where the northernmost part of the international land boundary line intersects the Colorado River. The east abutment of the dam will be in the United States in Yuma County, Ariz., and under the provisions of article 23 it has been determined that it is the obligation of the United States to acquire the tract of land at the expense of the United States. However, specific authority for such acquisition is necessary since understanding

State Department—Continued

(a) of the Senate resolution of ratification of April 18, 1945, prohibits the commitment of the United States to expenditures other than those specifically provided for in understanding (a).

The foregoing provision is necessary in order that the United States fulfill its obligations under the treaty with Mexico.

Treasury Department:

Coast Guard:

Acquisition of vessels and shore facilities:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph relative to the repair of the icebreaker *Eastwind* be added to the bill:

ACQUISITION OF VESSELS AND SHORE
FACILITIES

Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for conversion and repair of the icebreaker Eastwind.

The United States Coast Guard Cutter *Eastwind* was extensively damaged on January 19, 1949, in a collision at sea with the steamship *Gulfstream* owned by the Gulf Oil Co. The above limitation is based on a Navy Department estimate of the cost of repairs. Coast Guard appropriations currently available for ship repairs are not sufficient to absorb this and the incidental costs involved. Unobligated balance of funds appropriated in previous years for vessel construction are sufficient to handle the repairs. The recommended provision would clarify existing doubts as to the legal availability of these funds for such repairs.

Because of the extensive damage, it has been determined that repairs and certain alterations to this ship can be made at approximately the cost of restoration. These alterations would permit her to carry cargo and thus give logistics support to Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Weather Bureau outposts within the Arctic Circle. At present, conventional types of supply ships must be accompanied by icebreakers, but even so they are being jeopardized. Considerable damage has been sustained by these ships in the past, and severe damage or loss of the ship might result in failure to supply the outposts during the extremely short navigational season.

A survey by the Navy Department estimated the cost of repair as \$2,855,525.

The Navy Department has certified that the *Eastwind* is a facility necessary to the national defense, and the Secretary of the Navy has so informed the Secretary of the Treasury.

Total increase, title I..... \$181, 478, 541. 12

Increased pay costs:

Department of Commerce:

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$234, 000. 00
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The bill as passed the House made available for pay increases the sum of \$234,000 derived by transfer from the appropriation "Development of landing areas." The committee does not feel that this transfer should be made and has therefore provided a direct appropriation of this amount.

Interior Department:

Office of the Secretary-----	86, 000. 00
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The restoration of \$86,000 of the reduction made by the House in the budget estimate for this appropriation is necessary to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 900 for the fiscal year 1949.

Fish and Wildlife Service-----	50, 000. 00
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The bill as passed the House made available for increased pay costs the sum of \$50,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense)." It develops now that the balance of the Emergency Fund referred to has been carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury. It is therefore necessary to make a direct appropriation of \$50,000 to meet increased pay costs.

Labor Department:

Office of the Solicitor-----	18, 000. 00
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Total title II, increased pay costs-----	388, 000. 00
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Authorized claims and judgments-----	6, 806, 796. 31
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Total increase:

Title I. General appropriations-----	181, 478, 541. 12
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Title II. Increased pay costs-----	388, 000. 00
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Title III. Authorized claims and judgments--	6, 806, 796. 31
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Total increase-----	188, 673, 337. 43
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GENERAL PROVISIONS

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

SEC. 402. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available from and including March 1, 1949, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between March 1, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

District of Columbia:

Metropolitan Police:

Construction of police precinct station house.....	\$25, 000. 00
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This reduction is made possible by the
downward trend of construction costs.

Health Department:

Gallinger Hospital:

Construction of a crematorium.....	7, 500. 00
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This reduction is made possible by the
downward trend of construction costs.

Total, District of Columbia.....	32, 500. 00
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Federal Security Agency:

Children's Bureau:

Salaries and expenses:

Increased pay costs.....	25, 000. 00
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This reduction is made possible by
utilizing an unexpended balance of the
appropriation "Grants to States for emer-
gency maternity and infant care (na-
tional defense)."

Interior Department:

National Park Service:

National parks:

Increased pay costs.....	10, 000. 00
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This reduction is made possible by a
provision in the bill making \$10,000 avail-
able for the acquisition of land at the
Gettysburg National Cemetery. In the
consideration of the bill on the floor of the
House the sum of \$10,000 was added inad-
vertently to the amount for increased pay
costs to provide for the purchase of land
at Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Total decrease.....	67, 500. 00
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Total increase.....	\$188, 673, 337. 43
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Total decrease.....	67, 500. 00
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Net increase.....	188, 605, 837. 43
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	859, 675, 510. 27
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE AND AS RECOMMENDED TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THE SENATE BILL

[For fiscal year 1949 unless otherwise indicated]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives.....		\$12, 500. 00	\$25, 000. 00	+\$25, 000. 00	+\$12, 500. 00
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
93	Reporting hearings, 1947.....	\$100. 00	100. 00	100. 00		
93	Telegraph and telephones.....	168, 235. 00	168, 235. 00	168, 235. 00		
93	Stationery (revolving fund).....	300. 00	300. 00	300. 00		
147	Folding documents.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00		
	Total, House of Representatives.....	178, 635. 00	191, 135. 00	203, 635. 00	+\$25, 000. 00	+\$12, 500. 00
131	Capitol buildings.....	2, 390. 00	2, 390. 00	2, 390. 00		
93	Capitol power plant.....	137, 600. 00	137, 600. 00	137, 600. 00		
	Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	139, 990. 00	139, 990. 00	139, 990. 00		
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
93	Legislative reference service, salaries and expenses.....	39, 700. 00	39, 700. 00	39, 700. 00		
147	Printing catalog cards.....	74, 475. 00	74, 475. 00	74, 475. 00		
	Total, Library of Congress.....	114, 175. 00	114, 175. 00	114, 175. 00		
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
93	Working capital and congressional printing and binding.....	900, 000. 00	775, 000. 00	775, 000. 00	-\$125, 000. 00	
	Total, legislative branch.....	1, 332, 800. 00	1, 220, 300. 00	1, 232, 800. 00	-\$100, 000. 00	+\$12, 500. 00

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
S. 58	Relief of Palestine refugees.....	16,000,000.00		14,000,000.00	-2,000,000.00	+14,000,000.00
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION						
93	Salaries and expenses.....	110,000,000.00	110,000,000.00	110,000,000.00		
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK						
93	Administrative expense (increase in limitation).....	(83,500.00)	(64,000.00)	(64,000.00)	(-19,500.00)	
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY						
HOWARD UNIVERSITY						
143	Plans and specifications.....	194,460.00	194,460.00	194,460.00		
143	Construction of buildings.....	1 200,000.00	1 200,000.00	1 200,000.00		
	Total, Howard University.....	394,460.00	394,460.00	394,460.00		
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
93	Salaries and expenses.....	116,625.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	-6,625.00	
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION						
143	Payments to States.....	1,342,300.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	-642,300.00	
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE						
93	Salaries and expenses.....	658,000.00	308,000.00	570,300.00	-87,700.00	+262,300.00
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
143	Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.....	690,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	-190,000.00	
S. 53	Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00		+1,500,000.00
93	Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.....	26,800.00	14,300.00	14,300.00	-12,500.00	
	Total, Social Security Administration.....	2,216,800.00	514,300.00	2,014,300.00	-202,500.00	+1,500,000.00
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR						
93	Salaries and expenses Division of Service Operations.....	115,700.00	69,000.00	69,000.00	-46,700.00	
	Total, Federal Security Agency.....	4,843,885.00	2,095,760.00	3,858,060.00	-985,825.00	+1,762,300.00

¹ In addition, \$954,000 in contract authority.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts as passed by the House and as recommended to be appropriated by the Senate bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued						
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY						
	Office of Administrator, conservation of securities.....	\$68,000.00		\$8,000.00	—\$60,000.00	+ \$8,000.00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION						
S. 29	Federal Office Building, Nashville, Tenn.....	(2)				
93	Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Colum- bia and adjacent area.....	4,000,000.00	\$3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00	—400,000.00	
	Remodeling of White House.....	5,400,000.00		5,400,000.00		+5,400,000.00
126	Sites and planning outside the District of Columbia.....	150,000.00		150,000.00		+150,000.00
	Federal real estate inventory.....			42,000.00	+42,000.00	+42,000.00
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION						
93	Forest highways, Alaska.....	2,653,000.00			—2,653,000.00	
	Total, Federal Works Agency.....	12,203,000.00	3,600,000.00	9,192,000.00	—3,011,000.00	+5,592,000.00
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY						
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR						
64	Salaries.....	75,000.00			—75,000.00	
	Alaska Housing.....	15,000,000.00			—15,000,000.00	
	Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	15,075,000.00			—15,075,000.00	
HOUSING EXPEDITER						
45	Salaries and expenses.....	3,000,000.00		2,500,000.00	—500,000.00	+2,500,000.00
NATIONAL ARCHIVES						
93	Freedom Train.....	1,588,000.00			—1,588,000.00	

S.	62 93	NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION Salaries and expenses.....	3,000,000.00	-----	1,500,000.00	-1,500,000.00	+1,500,000.00
		NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
		NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD					
	93	Salaries and expenses.....	37,600.00	37,600.00	37,600.00	-----	-----
		ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS					
S.	38	Salaries and expenses.....	36,900.00	-----	36,900.00	-----	+36,900.00
		Total, National Mediation Board.....	74,500.00	37,600.00	74,500.00	-----	+36,900.00
	93	Railroad Retirement Board					
		Salaries.....	584,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	-84,000.00	-----
		SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
		NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
	93	Salaries and expenses.....	107,500.00	107,500.00	107,500.00	-----	-----
		VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
S.	75	Pensions.....	136,238,000.00	-----	136,238,000.00	-----	+136,238,000.00
		Total, Independent Offices.....	286,713,885.00	116,340,860.00	263,970,060.00	-22,743,825	+147,629,200.00
		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
		OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL					
	93	Claims.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	-----	-----
		FISCAL SERVICE					
S.	57	Assessor's Office.....	48,800.00	-----	36,800.00	-12,000.00	+36,800.00
		REGULATORY AGENCIES					
S.	57	Office of Administrator of Rent Control.....	26,175.00	-----	26,175.00	-----	+26,175.00
		COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES					
S.	57	District Government employees compensation.....	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00	-----	+15,000.00

² Contract authority of \$1,200,000, has been included in the bill.

³ In addition, \$6,406,000 in contract authority.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts as passed by the House and as recommended to be appropriated by the Senate bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Estimates	House bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued							
PUBLIC SCHOOLS							
S. 67	Operation of buildings and grounds.....	\$97,000.00		\$82,000.00	-\$97,000.00		+\$82,000.00
93	Capital outlay.....	75,000.00	\$75,000.00	50,000.00	-25,000.00		-25,000.00
HEALTH DEPARTMENT							
93	Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	271,850.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	-21,850.00		
93	Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	65,000.00	65,000.00	57,500.00	-7,500.00		-7,500.00
S. 57	Capital outlay, Health Department.....	110,000.00		110,000.00			+110,000.00
	Total, Health Department.....	446,850.00	315,000.00	417,500.00	-29,350.00		+102,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS							
93	Operating expenses.....	115,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	-30,000.00		
93	Capital outlay.....	45,000.00	17,950.00	17,950.00	-27,050.00		
	Total, Department of Corrections.....	160,000.00	102,950.00	102,950.00	-57,050.00		
PUBLIC WELFARE							
S. 57	Capital outlay, protective Institutions.....	30,550.00		30,550.00			+30,550.00
93	St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	816,000.00	816,000.00	816,000.00			
	Total, public welfare.....	846,550.00	816,000.00	846,550.00			+30,550.00
93	Capital outlay, central garage.....	80,000.00	67,500.00	75,000.00	-5,000.00		+7,500.00

S.	93	WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT							
		Operating expenses (payable from water fund)-----				130,700.00	130,700.00		
57 93		CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS							
		} Claims-----				19,381.65	19,431.65	+50.00	+9,950.00
93		Judgments-----				28,400.00	28,400.00		
93		Audited claims-----				9,356.75	9,356.75		
		Total, claims and judgments-----				57,138.40	57,188.40	+50.00	+9,950.00
		Total, District of Columbia-----				1,985,213.40	1,759,863.40	-225,350.00	+203,475.00
		DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
93		Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----				300,000.00	300,000.00		+150,000.00
93		Bureau of Animal Industry: Construction-----				45,000,000.00	500,000.00	-4,500,000.00	+500,000.00
		BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY							
93		Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation-----				192,900.00	192,900.00		
93		Forest Pest Control Act-----				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		+500,000.00
		Total, Bureau of Plant Industry-----				1,192,900.00	1,192,900.00		+500,000.00
		FOREST SERVICE							
		National Forest Protection and Management-----					250,000.00	+250,000.00	+250,000.00
93		Fighting forest fires-----				3,165,000.00	3,165,000.00		
49		Forest roads and trails-----				142,000.00	142,000.00		+142,000.00
93		Emergency reconstruction and repair-----				1,995,000.00	1,995,000.00		+495,000.00
		Total, Forest Service-----				5,302,000.00	5,552,000.00	+250,000.00	+887,000.00
		Total, Department of Agriculture-----				11,794,900.00	7,544,900.00	-4,250,000.00	+2,037,000.00

4 In addition, \$25,000,000 in contract authority.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts as passed by the House and as recommended to be appropriated by the Senate bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
S. 66	Civil Aeronautics Administration, claims, Federal Airport Act.....	\$432, 384. 00		\$432, 384. 00		+\$432, 384. 00
93	Coast and Geodetic Survey, salaries and expenses, departmental.....	325, 000. 00	\$257, 000. 00	257, 000. 00	-\$68, 000. 00	
93	Weather Bureau, salaries and expenses.....	1, 558, 000. 00	1, 450, 000. 00	1, 450, 000. 00	-108, 000. 00	
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	2, 315, 384. 00	1, 707, 000. 00	2, 139, 384. 00	-176, 000. 00	+\$432, 384. 00
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
S. 49	Reimbursement of certain appropriations.....	2, 586, 000. 00		2, 586, 000. 00		+2, 586, 000. 00
S. 49	Emergency flood protection and repair.....	275, 000. 00		275, 000. 00		+275, 000. 00
93	Office of the Secretary, salaries.....	104, 700. 00			-104, 700. 00	
93	Contingent expenses.....	2, 500. 00			-2, 500. 00	
	Total, Office of the Secretary.....	2, 908, 200. 00		2, 861, 000. 00	-107, 200. 00	+2, 861, 000. 00
93	Bureau of Land Management, fire fighting.....	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00		
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS						
S. 70	Education of Indians.....	330, 000. 00		330, 000. 00		+330, 000. 00
93	Suppressing forest and range fires.....	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00		
93	Irrigation.....	16, 685. 00	16, 685. 00	16, 685. 00		
93	Construction.....	830, 000. 00	830, 000. 00	830, 000. 00		
93	Payment to Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	549, 648. 00	549, 648. 00	549, 648. 00		

93	Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds).....	(7,552.00)	(7,552.00)			(7,552.00)	
93	Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds).....	(10,000.00)	(10,000.00)			(10,000.00)	
93	Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds).....	(15,000.00)	(15,000.00)			(15,000.00)	
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,776,333.00	1,446,333.00			1,776,333.00	+330,000.00
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION						
S. 46	Klamath project, Oregon-California, operation and maintenance (reclamation fund).....	46,000.00				46,000.00	+46,000.00
93	General fund construction (Columbia Basin project).....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00	
S. 46	Colorado River Front Work and Levee system.....	106,000.00				75,000.00	+75,000.00
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	1,152,000.00	- 1,000,000.00			1,121,000.00	+121,000.00
	BUREAU OF MINES						
93	Synthetic liquid fuels.....	5,135,000.00	5,135,000.00			5,135,000.00	
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
93	Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires.....	304,800.00	304,800.00			304,800.00	
93	National Capital Parks, salaries and expenses.....	70,000.00	70,000.00			70,000.00	
93	River-basin studies.....	200,000.00				7,300.00	+7,300.00
93	Gettysburg National Cemetery.....	10,000.00				10,000.00	+10,000.00
93	Statue of Gen. Jose Gervasio Artigas.....	23,000.00	23,000.00			23,000.00	
	Total, National Park Service.....	607,800.00	397,800.00			415,100.00	+17,300.00
93	Fish and Wildlife Service, salaries and expenses.....	173,200.00	173,200.00			173,200.00	
	GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES						
S. 70	Insane in Alaska.....	40,500.00				40,500.00	+40,500.00
S. 70	Territory of Hawaii.....	1,625.00				1,625.00	+1,625.00
S. 70	Government of the Virgin Islands.....	970.80				970.80	+970.80
	Total, Government in the Territories.....	43,095.80				43,095.80	+43,095.80
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	11,895,628.80	8,192,333.00			11,564,728.80	+3,372,395.80

‡ The original estimate of \$3,000,000 is revised since \$2,000,000 has been referred to Interior Subcommittee handling regular bill for 1950.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts as passed by the House and as recommended to be appropriated by the Senate bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
S. 69	Printing and binding.....	\$100,000.00	-----	\$100,000.00	-----	+\$100,000.00
93	Criminal Division.....	53,000.00	\$35,000.00	35,000.00	-\$18,000.00	-----
93	Claims Division.....	121,000.00	121,000.00	121,000.00	-----	-----
93	Lands Division.....	270,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	-20,000.00	-----
93	Lands Division, 1942.....	1,225.30	1,185.30	1,225.30	-----	+40.00
S. 69	Total, legal activities and general administration.....	545,225.30	407,185.30	507,225.30	-38,000.00	+100,040.00
MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD						
93	Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, 1945.....	36.73	36.73	36.73	-----	-----
S. 69	Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, 1946.....	93.37	-----	93.37	-----	+93.37
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.						
93	Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc., 1946.....	1,025.19	476.04	1,025.19	-----	+549.15
S. 69	Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc., 1947.....	996.00	592.20	996.00	-----	+403.80
S. 69	Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc., 1949.....	150,000.00	-----	150,000.00	-----	+150,000.00
S. 69	Fees of witnesses.....	40,000.00	-----	40,000.00	-----	+40,000.00
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
S. 69	Salaries and expenses, 1946.....	149,512.42	-----	-----	-----	-----
S. 69	Salaries and expenses, 1938.....	182,421.41	-----	-----	-----	-----
					-149,512.42	
					182,421.41	

SALARIES, FIELD SERVICE					
S.	69	Salaries, field service, 1940.....	123, 276.06		-123, 276.06
S.	69	Salaries, field service, 1939.....	204, 039.65		-204, 039.65
		Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	639, 249.54		-639, 249.54
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
S.	69	Support of United States prisoners.....	160, 000.00	100, 000.00	+100, 000.00
		Total, Department of Justice.....	1, 556, 626.13	799, 376.59	+391, 086.32
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
93		Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, salaries and expenses.....	52, 600.00	50, 000.00	-2, 600.00
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT					
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
142		General expenses.....	43, 000, 000.00	43, 000, 000.00	
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
MILITARY FUNCTIONS					
S.	72	Finance Department: Retired pay, Army.....	3, 500, 000.00	3, 500, 000.00	
		U. S. Military Academy			
93		Pay of Military Academy, cadets.....	6 124, 872.00	6 124, 872.00	
93		Maintenance and operation.....	6 410, 000.00	6 410, 000.00	
CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
S.	49	Rivers and Harbors, maintenance and improvement.....	263, 000.00	263, 000.00	+263, 000.00
S.	49	Flood control, general.....	12, 575, 000.00	12, 575, 000.00	+12, 575, 000.00
		Flood control, Trinity River, Tex.....		500, 000.00	+500, 000.00
S.	72	U. S. Soldiers' Home.....	90, 000.00	90, 000.00	
93		Panama Canal sanitation.....	600, 000.00	600, 000.00	
		Total, civil functions.....	13, 438, 000.00	13, 938, 000.00	+13, 338, 000.00

* By transfer from Transportation Service, Army.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts as passed by the House and as recommended to be appropriated by the Senate bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Estimates	House bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued						
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY						
93	Miscellaneous expenses.....	7 \$191,300.00	7 \$191,300.00	7 \$191,300.00			
93	Hydrographic Office.....	7 493,000.00	7 493,000.00	7 493,000.00			
93	Naval Academy.....	7 200,000.00	7 200,000.00	7 200,000.00			
	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS						
93	Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1948.....	23,500,000.00	23,500,000.00	23,500,000.00			
93	Maintenance.....	8 14,241,300.00	8 14,241,300.00	8 14,241,300.00			
93, 146	Transportation of things, 1948.....	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00			
	Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	44,500,000.00	44,500,000.00	44,500,000.00			
	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS						
93	Maintenance.....	7 350,000.00			-850,000.00		
93	Public works.....	9 3,791,000.00	9 3,500,000.00	9 3,500,000.00	-291,000.00		
	Total, Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	4,141,000.00	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	-641,000.00		
	BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS						
46	Aviation, Navy.....	105,000.00		105,000.00			+ \$105,000.00
	SHIPBUILDING						
93	Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Armor, armament, and ammunition.....	17,600,000.00	17,600,000.00	17,600,000.00			
	Total, Department of the Navy.....	62,100,000.00	62,100,000.00	62,100,000.00			
	Total, National Military Establishment.....	118,538,000.00	105,700,000.00	119,038,000.00	+500,000.00		+13,338,000.00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (Out of the postal revenues)							
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.							
SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES							
93	Office of Budget and Administrative Planning.....	7, 600.00	7, 600.00	7, 600.00	7, 600.00	7, 600.00	-----
93	Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.....	145, 000.00	145, 000.00	136, 800.00	136, 800.00	136, 800.00	-----
93	Bureau of Accounts.....	61, 600.00	61, 600.00	51, 500.00	51, 500.00	51, 500.00	-----
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT							
93	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	60, 400.00	60, 400.00	50, 000.00	50, 000.00	50, 000.00	-----
93	Printing and binding.....	366, 000.00	366, 000.00	325, 000.00	325, 000.00	325, 000.00	-----
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL							
93	Compensation to assistant postmasters.....	1, 638, 000.00	1, 638, 000.00	1, 638, 000.00	1, 638, 000.00	1, 638, 000.00	-----
93	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	105, 000, 000.00	105, 000, 000.00	105, 000, 000.00	105, 000, 000.00	105, 000, 000.00	-----
93	Unusual conditions.....	7, 500.00	7, 500.00	7, 500.00	7, 500.00	7, 500.00	-----
93	Carfare and bicycle allowance.....	325, 000.00	325, 000.00	325, 000.00	325, 000.00	325, 000.00	-----
93	City-delivery carriers.....	69, 000, 000.00	69, 000, 000.00	69, 000, 000.00	69, 000, 000.00	69, 000, 000.00	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL							
93	Star-route service.....	2, 589, 000.00	2, 589, 000.00	2, 500, 000.00	2, 500, 000.00	2, 500, 000.00	-----
93	Star-route and air-mail service, Alaska, 1948.....	718, 000.00	718, 000.00	10 718, 000.00	10 718, 000.00	10 718, 000.00	-----
93	Star-route and air-mail service, Alaska, 1947.....	269, 500.00	269, 500.00	10 269, 500.00	10 269, 500.00	10 269, 500.00	-----
93	Star-route and air-mail service, Alaska, 1946.....	303, 600.00	303, 600.00	303, 600.00	303, 600.00	303, 600.00	-----
93	Railway-mail service, salaries.....	18, 198, 000.00	18, 198, 000.00	18, 000, 000.00	18, 000, 000.00	18, 000, 000.00	-----
93	Railway-mail service, travel expenses.....	22, 400.00	22, 400.00	22, 400.00	22, 400.00	22, 400.00	-----
93	Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses.....	42, 000.00	42, 000.00	40, 000.00	40, 000.00	40, 000.00	-----

⁷ By transfer from "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949."

⁸ By transfer from "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel \$3,800,000; Transportation of things, \$5,000,000; Fuel, Navy, \$5,441,300."

⁹ By transfer from "Pay Marine Corps, 1949."

¹⁰ Transfer recommended in lieu of appropriation.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts as passed by the House and as recommended to be appropriated by the Senate bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—Continued						
93	Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses, 1948.....	\$3,000.00	10 \$3,000.00	10 \$3,000.00	—\$3,000.00	-----
93	Foreign-mail transportation, 1947.....	320,000.00	10 320,000.00	10 320,000.00	—320,000.00	-----
54	Domestic air-mail service.....	16,100,000.00	-----	-----	—16,100,000.00	-----
93	Foreign air-mail service.....	11 4,691,000.00	11 4,691,000.00	11 4,691,000.00	-----	-----
93	Foreign air-mail transportation, 1948.....	2,563,000.00	10 2,563,000.00	10 2,563,000.00	—2,563,000.00	-----
93	Foreign air-mail transportation, 1947.....	4,172,000.00	10 4,172,000.00	10 4,172,000.00	—4,172,000.00	-----
93	Foreign air-mail transportation, 1946.....	730,600.00	730,600.00	730,600.00	-----	-----
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL						
93	Stamps and stamped paper.....	773,000.00	773,000.00	773,000.00	-----	-----
93	Indemnities and domestic mails.....	372,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	—72,000.00	-----
OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL						
93	Rent, fuel, and utility services.....	617,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	—117,000.00	-----
93	Operating supplies, public buildings.....	1,100,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	—100,000.00	-----
93	Equipment, public buildings.....	335,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	—35,000.00	-----
Total, Post Office Department.....		230,530,200.00	205,702,000.00	205,702,000.00	—24,828,200.00	-----
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
FOREIGN SERVICE						
93	Salaries and expenses.....	12 1,545,000.00	12 1,500,000.00	12 1,500,000.00	—245,000.00	-----
93	Loan to United Nations.....	65,000,000.00	65,000,000.00	65,000,000.00	-----	-----
93	American sections, international commissions: Salaries and expenses.....	38,630.00	8,630.00	38,630.00	-----	+ \$30,000.00

S. 40	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.	126,000.00	126,000.00	126,000.00			
93	Philippine rehabilitation.	65,164,630.00	65,134,630.00	65,164,630.00			+30,000.00
	Total, Department of State.						
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT						
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS						
93	Division of Disbursement: Salaries and expenses.	1,564,700.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00		-64,700.00	
93	Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust funds).	(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)			
93	Contingent expenses, public moneys.	100,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00		-25,000.00	
93	Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.	3,370,000.00	2,750,000.00	2,750,000.00		-620,000.00	
93	Bureau of Internal Revenue: Salaries and expenses.	18,000,000.00	17,275,000.00	17,275,000.00		-725,000.00	
	BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY						
44	Salaries and expenses.	189,700.00	94,700.00	94,700.00		-95,000.00	
93	Strategic and critical materials.	13 40,000,000.00	13 40,000,000.00	13 40,000,000.00			
	COAST GUARD						
S. 39	Acquisition of vessels and shore facilities.	(15)					
	SECRET SERVICE DIVISION						
118	Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments.	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00			
	Total, Treasury Department.	63,225,900.00	61,696,200.00	61,696,200.00		-1,529,700.00	
	Total, Title I.	811,105,767.33	573,215,901.67	754,061,942.79		-56,443,824.54	+181,446,041.12
149)	TITLE II						
S. 51)	Increased pay costs as authorized by Public Law 900, 80th Cong.	92,612,888.00	92,454,888.00	92,807,888.00		+195,000.00	+353,000.00
145)	TITLE III						
S. 52)	Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments.	12,205,679.48	5,398,883.17	12,205,679.48			+6,806,796.31
S. 71)	Grand total.	915,924,334.81	671,069,672.84	859,675,510.27		-56,248,824.54	+188,605,837.43

- 10 Transfer recommended in lieu of appropriation.
 11 In addition, \$8,750,000 derived by transfer from "Foreign Mail Transportation."
 12 By transfer from "Living and quarters allowance, Foreign Service, 1949."
 13 In addition, \$270,000,000 in contract authority
 14 Authority granted to purchase land at cost of \$1,500 from current appropriation.
 15 Authority granted to use \$3,000,000 of funds available for conversion and repair of icebreaker *Eastwind*.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 424

H. R. 4046

[Report No. 432]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 23), 1949

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

7 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 *For payment to Eileen Mercado-Parra Coffey, widow*

1 of Robert L. Coffey, Junior, late a Representative from
2 the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

3 For payment to Ruth E. McC. Somers, widow of
4 Andrew L. Somers, late a Representative from the State
5 of New York, \$12,500.

6 CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

7 Reporting Hearings

8 For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",
9 fiscal year 1947, \$100.

10 Telegraph and Telephones

11 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-
12 phone", \$168,235.

13 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

14 For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving
15 fund)", \$300, to remain available until expended.

16 Folding Documents

17 For an additional amount for "Folding documents",
18 \$10,000.

19 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

20 CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS

21 For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings",
22 \$2,390.

23 For an additional amount for "Capitol Power Plant",
24 \$137,600.

25 The limitation of \$1,500 placed on expenses for travel

1 *on official business under the Architect of the Capitol*
 2 *contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act,*
 3 *1949, is hereby increased to \$2,800.*

4 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

5 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

6 Salaries and Expenses

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 8 \$39,700, and the limitation under this head in the Legis-
 9 lative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, on preparation and
 10 reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills,
 11 is increased from "\$25,000" to "\$32,000".

12 PRINTING AND BINDING

13 Printing Catalogue Cards

14 For an additional amount for "Printing catalogue cards",
 15 \$74,475.

16 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

17 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

18 AND BINDING

19 For an additional amount for "Working capital and
 20 congressional printing and binding", \$775,000.

21 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

22 RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

23 *To enable the President to carry out the provisions of*
 24 *the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25),*
 25 *authorizing a special contribution by the United States to*

1 *the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees, \$14,-*
 2 *000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950, of which*
 3 *\$8,000,000 shall be used to repay, without interest, the Re-*
 4 *construction Finance Corporation for advances made pur-*
 5 *suant to section 1 of said Public Law.*

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

7 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

8 For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Com-
 9 mission", \$110,000,000.

10 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

11 The amount made available under this head in the Gov-
 12 ernment Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for admin-
 13 istrative expenses of the bank, is increased from "\$800,000"
 14 to "\$864,000".

15 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

16 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

17 Plans and Specifications

18 For an additional amount for "Plans and Specifications",
 19 for men's dormitory units, a law school building, admin-
 20 istration building, biology building, and greenhouse,
 21 \$194,460, to remain available until expended.

22 Construction of Buildings

23 For an additional amount for "Construction of build-
 24 ings", for alterations to and installations in the existing
 25 power plant, \$200,000, to remain available until expended;

1 and in addition to the appropriations and contract authority
 2 heretofore provided under this head for construction of an
 3 engineering building and women's dormitory units, the Pub-
 4 lic Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into con-
 5 tracts for such construction in an amount not to exceed
 6 \$954,000; and the limits of cost set forth under this head
 7 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, are in-
 8 creased from "\$1,788,000" to "\$2,120,000" for the engi-
 9 neering building and from "\$1,378,000" to "\$2,000,000"
 10 for the women's dormitory units: *Provided*, That the revised
 11 limitations on contract authority and total costs established
 12 herein may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
 13 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in con-
 14 struction costs generally dating from January 1, 1949, as
 15 determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

16 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

17 Salaries and Expenses

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 19 \$110,000.

20 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

21 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and

22 Puerto Rico)

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 24 cluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)", \$700,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
~~\$208,000~~ \$570,300: *Provided*, That appropriations under
 said head shall be available for expenses necessary for carry-
 ing out the functions of the Surgeon General under the
 Water Pollution Control Act, approved June 30, 1948
 (Public Law 845), and for payment of claims for private
 property lost, destroyed, captured, abandoned, or damaged
 in the military service of the United States, as authorized
 by law (31 U. S. C. 222c, h; 42 U. S. C. 213).

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen

For an additional amount for "Reconversion Unemploy-
 ment Benefits for Seamen", \$500,000.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD

WELFARE

*For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
 maternal and child welfare" for services for crippled chil-
 dren as authorized in Public Law 42, approved April 15,
 1949, \$1,500,000.*

Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 Office of the Commissioner", \$14,300.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Service Operations

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations", \$69,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Conservation of Securities

Conservation of securities: For expenses necessary for the conservation of the Federal Government's interest in bonds and other obligations in the custody of the Federal Works Administrator, issued for the construction of Public Works Administration projects, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; \$8,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and Adjacent Area

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", \$3,600,000.

1 *Sites and Planning, Certain Public Buildings Outside the*
2 *District of Columbia*

3 *For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites*
4 *for public buildings, as authorized by the Acts of March*
5 *25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457), \$150,000,*
6 *to remain available until June 30, 1950.*

7 *Federal Office Building, Nashville, Tennessee*

8 *In addition to the appropriation provided for under*
9 *this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946,*
10 *the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to enter into*
11 *contracts for the purposes of said appropriation in an amount*
12 *not exceeding \$1,200,000.*

13 *Renovation and Modernization, Executive Mansion*

14 *For all expenses necessary for and incident to the reno-*
15 *vation, repair, and modernization (without change of present*
16 *architectural appearance of the exterior of the Mansion or*
17 *the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion,*
18 *including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and*
19 *the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without*
20 *regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-*
21 *service and classification laws, \$5,400,000, to remain avail-*
22 *able until expended: Provided, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee*
23 *general construction contract entered into in pursuance of*
24 *this authority shall be awarded on competitive bid-*
25 *ding among responsible general contractors upon the*

1 amount of the fixed fee to accrue from the performance of
 2 such contract: Provided further, That with the exception of
 3 the subcontract to be made by the general contractor for the
 4 underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and
 5 appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
 6 contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor
 7 shall be fixed price contracts awarded on competitive bids
 8 received from responsible subcontractors.

9 *Federal Real Estate Inventory*

10 Salaries, equipment, and other expenses necessary to
 11 bring up to date the information contained in the inventory
 12 of Federal real estate heretofore compiled, \$42,000, to re-
 13 main available until expended.

14 *HOUSING EXPEDITER*

15 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 17 Office of the Housing Expediter", \$2,500,000; and appro-
 18 priations under this head for the fiscal year 1949 shall be
 19 available for the purchase of newspapers (not to exceed
 20 \$1,600) and for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
 21 for replacement only.

22 *NATIONAL ARCHIVES*

23 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

24 The appropriation under this head in the Independent

1 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for a
2 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
3 150).

4 NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

5 For expenses necessary for the National Capital
6 Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a
7 program, for the commemoration of the one hundred and
8 fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the
9 Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as author-
10 ized by the Act of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and
11 any laws enacted to carry out plans proposed pursuant to
12 said Act, including personal services and rent in the District
13 of Columbia; travel expenses of employees; travel, hotel, and
14 other necessary expenses of the Commissioners; printing,
15 binding, and other related work to be done by contract or
16 otherwise at establishments other than the Government Print-
17 ing Office; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construc-
19 tion or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized
20 by law; \$1,500,000, or so much thereof as is matched prior
21 to January 1, 1950, by funds contributed from private
22 sources: Provided, That private sources shall be reimbursed
23 for funds contributed under the same conditions and to the
24 same extent as the Federal Government: Provided further,

1 *That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the*
2 *Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other*
3 *funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are*
4 *hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropri-*
5 *ation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as*
6 *one fund which shall remain available during the existence of*
7 *the Commission.*

8 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

9 ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

10 *For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emer-*
11 *gency boards", \$36,900.*

12 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

13 Salaries and Expenses

14 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
15 *\$37,600; and the limitation under this head in the National*
16 *Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount*
17 *available for compensation and expenses of referees, is*
18 *increased from "\$70,000" to "\$95,600"; and the limitation*
19 *under said head on the amount available for other personal*
20 *services is increased from "\$178,000" to "\$190,000".*

21 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

22 SALARIES

23 *For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$107,500.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Pensions", \$136,238,-
000, to remain available until expended.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the Act approved February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500), \$2,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Assessor's office", \$36,800.

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

For an additional amount for "District government employees' compensation", \$15,000.

1 *REGULATORY AGENCIES*

2 *OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL*

3 *For an additional amount for "Office of Administrator*
 4 *of Rent Control", \$26,175.*

5 *PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

6 *OPERATING EXPENSES—OPERATION OF BUILDINGS AND*
 7 *GROUNDS AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT*

8 *For an additional amount for "Operation of buildings*
 9 *and grounds and maintenance of equipment", \$82,000, to*
 10 *be derived by transfer from the appropriation "General*
 11 *supervision and instruction, Public Schools, District of*
 12 *Columbia, 1949".*

13 *CAPITAL OUTLAY*

14 *Not to exceed \$17,600 of the unexpended balance of the*
 15 *appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addi-*
 16 *tion to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the Dis-*
 17 *trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is*
 18 *reappropriated and made available as an additional amount*
 19 *for completing construction of a new elementary school*
 20 *building, including assembly hall, gymnasium, recreation*
 21 *facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Eleventh*
 22 *and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Cranch and*
 23 *Tyler Schools.*

24 *Not to exceed \$60,525 of the unexpended balance of*
 25 *the appropriation of \$305,000 for the construction of an*

1 addition to the Young Elementary School, contained in the
 2 District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949,
 3 is reappropriated and made available as an additional
 4 amount for completing construction of an addition to the
 5 Taft Junior High School, including ten classrooms, two
 6 gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined floor in the
 7 auditorium, necessary improvements and alterations of the
 8 present building, and treatment of grounds.

9 METROPOLITAN POLICE

10 CAPITAL OUTLAY

11 For an additional amount for the construction of a police
 12 precinct station house, including equipment, in square 5083,
 13 ~~\$75,000~~ \$50,000.

14 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

15 CAPITAL OUTLAY, HEALTH DEPARTMENT

16 *For repairs, alterations, and improvements to the Gales*
 17 *School, to make it suitable for enlarged clinical services,*
 18 *including necessary equipment, to remain available until*
 19 *June 30, 1950, \$110,000.*

20 OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

21 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
 22 Gallinger Municipal Hospital", \$250,000.

23 CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

24 For the construction of a new crematorium, ~~\$65,000~~
 25 \$57,500.

1 For the purposes of the Hospital Survey and Construc-
2 tion Act, title to reservation 13 in the District of Columbia
3 shall be considered as vested solely in the District of
4 Columbia.

5 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

6 OPERATING EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
8 \$85,000.

9 CAPITAL OUTLAY

10 For the purchase of a Diesel locomotive and for repairs
11 to roadbed, \$17,950; and the Transportation Corps, Depart-
12 ment of the Army, is hereby authorized to transfer to the
13 District of Columbia one Diesel locomotive at a cost of
14 not to exceed \$6,950.

15 PUBLIC WELFARE

16 CAPITAL OUTLAY, PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

17 Not to exceed \$14,000 of the unexpended balance of the
18 appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addi-
19 tion to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is
21 reappropriated and made available as an additional amount
22 for the construction and equipment of the laundry building
23 at the District Training School.

24 *For renovation of kitchen at Home for Aged and In-*

1 *firm, including equipment, to remain available until June*
 2 *30, 1950, \$30,550.*

3 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

4 For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hos-
 5 pital", \$816,000.

6 PUBLIC WORKS

7 CAPITAL OUTLAY, CENTRAL GARAGE

8 For the construction of a freight elevator, including
 9 necessary improvements and alterations of the present build-
 10 ing, ~~\$67,500~~ \$75,000, to continue available until June 30,
 11 1950.

12 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

13 OPERATING EXPENSES

14 (Payable From Water Fund)

15 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
 16 \$130,700.

17 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

18 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
 19 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
 20 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
 21 ~~\$9,481.65~~ \$19,431.65.

22 JUDGMENTS

23 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
 24 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document

1 Numbered 93, Eighty-first Congress, together with such
2 further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not
3 exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as
4 provided by law, from the date the same became due until
5 the date of payment, \$28,400.

6 AUDITED CLAIMS

7 For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the
8 accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the
9 appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been
10 exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provi-
11 sions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S.
12 C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and
13 prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document 93,
14 Eighty-first Congress, \$9,356.75.

15 GENERAL PROVISION

16 Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury and
17 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949, appro-
18 priations for the District of Columbia shall be available for
19 purchase of new or used typewriters at prices which do not
20 exceed prices established under the provisions of the Treas-
21 ury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949.

22 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

23 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
24 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be

1 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
2 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
3 1949.

4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

6 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

7 For an additional amount for "Research on agricultural
8 problems of Alaska", ~~\$150,000~~ \$300,000 for payment of
9 obligations incurred pursuant to authority provided under
10 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
11 Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for the construction of
12 buildings and facilities and the acquisition and installation
13 of equipment, including architectural and other costs pre-
14 viously incurred in connection therewith.

15 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

16 *Research Facilities*

17 *Research facilities: For preparation of plans and speci-*
18 *fications of laboratory buildings and related facilities for*
19 *scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal*
20 *diseases in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April*
21 *24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available*
22 *until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture,*
23 *when the request for appropriations for building said labora-*
24 *tories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said*
25 *request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations*

1 *Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed*
2 *information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as*
3 *well as the location of the site proposed to be selected.*

4 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
5 ENGINEERING

6 Salaries and Expenses

7 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For an additional amount
8 for "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation", \$192,900, of which
9 \$100,000 is for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to
10 authority provided under this head in the Department of
11 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts
12 for an irrigation station at Brawley, California, including
13 architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection
14 therewith.

15 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

16 Forest Pest Control Act: For an additional amount for
17 "Forest Pest Control Act", ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000, to remain
18 available until September 30, 1949.

19 FOREST SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 *National forest protection and management: For an*
22 *additional amount for "national forest protection and*
23 *management", \$250,000, to remain available until June*
24 *30, 1950.*

1 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
2 "Fighting forest fires", \$3,165,000.

3 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

4 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and
5 trails", \$142,000, to remain available until expended;
6 and the amount made available under this head in the
7 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949,
8 for forest development roads and trails, is increased from
9 "\$9,750,000" to "\$9,892,000".

10 EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

11 For the reconstruction or replacement of roads, trails,
12 bridges, telephone lines, and other facilities and improve-
13 ments under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, damaged
14 or destroyed by floods, ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,995,000, to remain
15 available until June 30, 1950.

16 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

18 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

19 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal
20 Airport Act", \$432,384, to remain available until June
21 30, 1953, as follows: Bridgeport Municipal Airport,
22 Bridgeport, Connecticut, \$286,279; Olney Airport,
23 Olney, Texas, \$61,740; Smith-Reynolds Airport, Wins-
24 ton-Salem, North Carolina, \$84,365.

1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEPARTMENTAL

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, de-
4 partmental", \$257,000, and the limitation upon the amount
5 which may be expended for personal services is hereby
6 increased from "\$3,100,000" to "\$3,300,000".

7 WEATHER BUREAU

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$1,450,000.

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

14 *To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse*
15 *applicable appropriations for costs of personnel, supplies,*
16 *and facilities, diverted for work in connection with emer-*
17 *gencies resulting from storms in the Western States, includ-*
18 *ing emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such*
19 *storms, and for cooperation with Federal and non-Federal*
20 *agencies for assistance by use of personnel, supplies, and*
21 *facilities, \$2,586,000.*

22 EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION AND REPAIR

23 *To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse*
24 *applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies,*

1 *and facilities diverted for the repair and construction of*
 2 *flood protective works; and for the repairs, reconstruction,*
 3 *rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or*
 4 *other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed*
 5 *by floods, \$275,000, to remain available until June 30,*
 6 *1950.*

7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

8 FIRE FIGHTING

9 For an additional amount for "Fire fighting", \$40,000.

10 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11 EDUCATION OF INDIANS

12 *For an additional amount for "Education of Indians",*
 13 *\$330,000.*

14 SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES

15 For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and
 16 range fires", \$50,000.

17 IRRIGATION

18 For an additional amount for "Irrigation", \$16,685, of
 19 which \$9,424 shall be reimbursable in accordance with
 20 existing law.

21 CONSTRUCTION, AND SO FORTH, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

22 For an additional amount for "Construction, and so
 23 forth, buildings and utilities", \$830,000, as follows:

24 Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of
 25 Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement

1 of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen,
 2 Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act
 3 of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 332), \$750,000.

4 Red Lake, Minnesota: School facilities, \$80,000.

5 PAYMENT TO CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI
 6 TRIBES, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA

7 For payment to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai
 8 Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, pursuant to
 9 the Act of May 25, 1948 (Public Law 554), \$549,648, of
 10 which \$464,570.56 shall be reimbursable in accordance with
 11 law.

12 SUPPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON (TRIBAL FUNDS)

13 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
 14 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, for expenses of an attorney
 15 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed
 16 under a new contract approved July 1, 1948, by the
 17 Secretary of the Interior, is increased from "\$4,500" to
 18 "\$10,000".

19 SUPPORT OF MENOMINEE AGENCY AND PAY OF TRIBAL
 20 OFFICERS, WISCONSIN (TRIBAL FUNDS)

21 For an additional amount for "Support of Menominee
 22 agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds)",
 23 \$7,352, and the limitation under this head in the Interior
 24 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount avail-
 25 able for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or

1 firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
 2 approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is increased from
 3 “\$5,500” to \$7,700”.

4 EXPENSES OF TRIBAL COUNCILS OR COMMITTEES THEREOF
 5 (TRIBAL FUNDS)

6 For an additional amount for “Expenses of tribal councils
 7 or committees thereof (tribal funds)”, \$10,000.

8 SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES (TRIBAL FUNDS)

9 For an additional amount for “Suppressing forest and
 10 range fires (tribal funds)”, \$15,000.

11 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 The provision under this head in the Interior Depart-
 14 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads “payments (not
 15 to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where
 16 construction is in progress) to school districts as reimburse-
 17 ment, while projects are actually under construction, for
 18 the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of
 19 Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects:
 20 *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall
 21 be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for
 22 each such dependent attending such schools;” is hereby re-
 23 pealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby
 24 inserted: “payments to school districts in accordance with
 25 the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835), including

1 *payments on account of dependents of employees in field*
 2 *offices in project areas engaged in construction and related*
 3 *activities;”.*

4 RECLAMATION FUND

5 General Investigations

6 Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior De-
 7 partment Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available
 8 until June 30, 1950.

9 Construction

10 Minidoka project, Idaho

11 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
 12 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for
 13 surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the
 14 North Side pumping division, is increased from “\$147,500”
 15 to “\$197,500”.

16 *Operation and Maintenance*

17 *For an additional amount for “Klamath project, Oregon-*
 18 *California”, \$46,000.*

19 *Rehabilitation and Betterment*

20 *Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior*
 21 *Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available*
 22 *until expended.*

23 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

24 For an additional amount for “Columbia Basin project,

1 Washington", \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 2 pended.

3 *COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM*

4 *For an additional amount for "Colorado River front*
 5 *work and levee system", \$75,000, to remain available until*
 6 *expended.*

7 *COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND*

8 Colorado River Development Fund (Expenditure Account)

9 Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior
 10 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain avail-
 11 able until June 30, 1950.

12 *BUREAU OF MINES*

13 *SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS*

14 For an additional amount for "Synthetic liquid fuels",
 15 \$5,135,000, to remain available until expended, of which
 16 \$4,400,000 is for the payment of obligations incurred pur-
 17 suant to authority granted under this head in the Interior
 18 Department Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That
 19 power produced in the operation of the power plant of the
 20 Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the
 21 Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but
 22 the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of
 23 such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of
 24 such sales: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
 25 appropriation for the production of excess power shall not

1 be deemed a charge to the total appropriations authorized by
 2 the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended (30 U. S. C.
 3 321-325).

4 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

5 For an additional amount for "National Park Service"
 6 for emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires,
 7 \$304,800, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 10 National Capital Parks", \$70,000.

11 RIVER BASIN STUDIES

12 *For an additional amount for investigations and studies*
 13 *of recreational resources and archeological remains in river*
 14 *basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin),*
 15 *\$7,300.*

16 GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA

17 *For the acquisition of approximately five acres of land*
 18 *in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania,*
 19 *as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accord-*
 20 *ance with the provisions of the Act approved June 19, 1948*
 21 *(Public Law 704), \$10,000, to remain available until*
 22 *expended.*

23 STATUE OF GENERAL JOSE GERVASIO ARTIGAS

24 For expenses incident to the acceptance, erection, and
 25 dedication of a bronze statue of General Jose Gervasio

1 Artigas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June
 2 26, 1948 (Public Law 788), including personal services in
 3 the District of Columbia and printing and binding, \$23,000,
 4 to remain available until expended.

5 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
 8 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, \$173,200.

9 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

10 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

11 *Insane of Alaska*

12 For an additional amount for "*Insane of Alaska*",
 13 \$40,500.

14 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

15 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for salaries
 16 of the Governor and employees, \$970.80.

17 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

18 For an additional amount for expenses of the offices
 19 of the Governor and the Secretary, \$1,625.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 The limitation in section 4 of the Interior Department
 22 Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for

1 *expenses of attendance of officers and employees of the*
 2 *Bureau of Reclamation at meetings or conventions, is in-*
 3 *creased from "\$6,750" to "\$11,525."*

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6 For additional amounts for personal services in the Dis-
 7 trict of Columbia, as follows:

8 For the Criminal Division, \$35,000.

9 For the Claims Division, \$121,000.

10 PRINTING AND BINDING

11 *For an additional amount for "Printing and binding",*
 12 *\$100,000.*

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LANDS DIVISION

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 15 Lands Division", \$250,000.

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries
 17 and expenses, Lands Division", ~~\$1,185.30~~ \$1,225.30.

18 MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD

19 *For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries*
 20 *and expenses, field", fiscal year 1946, \$93.37.*

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Mis-
 22 cellaneous salaries and expenses, field", \$36.73.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", ~~\$476.04~~ \$1,025.19.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", ~~\$592.20~~ \$996.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$150,000.

FEEES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses", \$40,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States Prisoners", \$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF VETERANS'

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", \$50,000.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

General expenses: For an additional amount for "General expenses", \$43,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

2 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

3 RETIRED PAY, ARMY

4 For an additional amount for “Retired pay, Army”,
 5 \$3,500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
 6 priation “Transportation Service, Army”.

7 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

8 Engineer Service, Army

9 Engineer service: The first proviso under this head in
 10 the Military Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby
 11 amended to read: “*Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,422,000
 12 of this appropriation shall be available for construction of
 13 buildings, utilities, and facilities, subject to the terms and
 14 conditions set forth in the last six provisos of section 3 of the
 15 Act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), but without re-
 16 gard to section 10 of this Act”.

17 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

18 Pay of Military Academy

19 Cadets

20 For an additional amount for “Cadets”, \$124,872, to
 21 be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Transporta-
 22 tion Service, Army, 1949”.

23 Maintenance and Operation, United States Military Academy

24 For an additional amount for “Maintenance and opera-
 25 tion, United States Military Academy”, \$410,000, to be

1 derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation
2 Service, Army, 1949".

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5 RIVERS AND HARBORS

6 MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING RIVER

7 AND HARBOR WORKS

8 *For an additional amount for "Maintenance and im-*
9 *provement of existing river and harbor works", \$263,000,*
10 *to remain available until expended.*

11 FLOOD CONTROL

12 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

13 *For an additional amount for "Flood control, general",*
14 *\$12,575,000, to remain available until expended.*

15 *Flood control, Trinity River, Texas: For prosecuting*
16 *work of navigation, flood control, and allied purposes, Trinity*
17 *River, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the Rivers*
18 *and Harbors Act, approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law 14,*
19 *Seventy-ninth Congress); \$500,000, to remain available until*
20 *expended.*

21 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

22 *For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers'*
23 *Home", to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,*
24 *\$90,000, to remain available until expended; and the limita-*
25 *tion under this head in the Civil Functions Appropriation*

1 *Act, 1949, on the amount available for modernization of*
 2 *existing utilities, is increased from “\$446,579” to*
 3 *“\$536,579”.*

4 THE PANAMA CANAL

5 Sanitation

6 For an additional amount for “Sanitation”, \$600,000, to
 7 remain available until expended.

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

9 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

10 Office of the Secretary

11 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
 12 “Miscellaneous expenses”, \$191,300, to be derived by trans-
 13 fer from the appropriation “Pay and subsistence of naval
 14 personnel, 1949”: *Provided*, That the amount made avail-
 15 able under this head in the Department of the Navy Appro-
 16 priation Act, 1949, for payment of claims, is reduced from
 17 “\$2,250,000” to “\$1,150,000” and the difference of
 18 \$1,100,000 shall be available for other purposes provided
 19 for under said head.

20 Hydrographic Office

21 For an additional amount for “Hydrographic Office”,
 22 \$469,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 23 “Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949”.

Bureau of Naval Personnel

NAVAL ACADEMY

For an additional amount for "Naval Academy", \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

Pay and subsistence of naval personnel: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$23,500,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For an additional amount for "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", \$14,241,300, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the naval service for the fiscal year 1949, as follows:

"Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$3,800,000;

"Transportation of things", \$5,000,000;

"Fuel, Navy", \$5,441,300.

Transportation of things: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Transportation of things", \$21,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for "Public works" (appropriated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,

1 1948), for repair and restoration of facilities at the Naval
 2 Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, \$3,500,000,
 3 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 4 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1949".

5 *BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS*

6 *AVIATION, NAVY*

7 *The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to*
 8 *transfer not to exceed \$105,000 from the appropriation for*
 9 *"Aviation, Navy", fiscal year 1949, to the Naval Procure-*
 10 *ment Fund to reimburse said fund for obligations incurred*
 11 *thereunder for work in connection with emergencies result-*
 12 *ing from storms in the Western States.*

13 *SHIPBUILDING*

14 Increase and replacement of naval vessels: For an
 15 additional amount for "Armor, armament, and ammunition",
 16 \$17,600,000.

17 *POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT*

18 *(Out of the postal revenues)*

19 *POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF*
 20 *COLUMBIA*

21 *SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES*

22 *Office of Budget and Administrative Planning*

23 For an additional amount for "Office of Budget and Ad-
 24 ministrative Planning", \$7,600.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 For an additional amount for "Office of the Third Assist-
3 ant Postmaster General", \$136,800.

4 Bureau of Accounts

5 For an additional amount for "Bureau of Accounts",
6 \$51,500.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses

9 For an additional amount for "Contingent and miscel-
10 laneous expenses", \$50,000, and the limitation under this
11 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
12 1949, on the amount available for travel expenses of the
13 Purchasing Agent and of the Solicitor and personnel con-
14 nected with his office, is increased from "\$2,100" to
15 "\$3,980".

16 Printing and Binding

17 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding",
18 \$325,000.

19 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Compensation to Assistant Postmasters

22 For an additional amount for "Compensation to assistant
23 postmasters", \$1,638,000.

1 Clerks, First- and Second-Class Post Offices

2 For an additional amount for "Clerks, first- and second-
3 class post offices", \$105,000,000.

4 Unusual Conditions

5 For an additional amount for "Unusual conditions",
6 \$7,500.

7 Carfare and Bicycle Allowance

8 For an additional amount for "Carfare and bicycle al-
9 lowance", \$325,000.

10 City Delivery Carriers

11 For an additional amount for "City delivery carriers",
12 \$69,000,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Star Route Service

15 For an additional amount for "Star route service",
16 \$2,500,000.

17 Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Star
19 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$718,000, to be derived
20 by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,
21 1948".

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Star
23 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$269,500, to be derived
24 by transfer from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

1 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Star
2 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$303,600.

3 Railway Mail Service, Salaries

4 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
5 salaries", \$18,000,000.

6 Railway Mail Service, Travel Expenses

7 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
8 travel expenses", \$22,400.

9 Railway Mail Service, Miscellaneous Expenses

10 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
11 miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Railway
13 mail service, miscellaneous expenses", \$3,000, to be derived
14 by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,
15 1948".

16 Foreign Mail Transportation

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
18 mail transportation", \$320,000, to be derived by transfer
19 from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

20 Foreign Air Mail Service

21 For an additional amount for "Foreign air mail service",
22 \$4,691,000; and in addition, \$8,750,000 to be derived by
23 transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation".

24 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign

1 air mail transportation", \$2,563,000, to be derived by trans-
 2 fer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948".

3 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
 4 air mail transportation", \$4,172,000, to be derived by trans-
 5 fer from: "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1947",
 6 \$2,672,000; "City delivery carriers, 1947", \$1,000,000;
 7 "Rural delivery service, 1947", \$500,000.

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign
 9 air mail transportation", \$730,600.

10 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Stamps and Stamped Paper

12 For an additional amount for "Stamps and stamped
 13 paper", \$773,000, and the limitation under this head in the
 14 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the
 15 amount available for compensation to employees and other
 16 necessary expenses of the United States Stamped Envelope
 17 Agency, is increased from "\$30,000" to "\$33,000".

18 Indemnities, Domestic Mail

19 For an additional amount for "Indemnities, domestic
 20 mail", \$300,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Rent, Fuel, and Utility Services

23 For an additional amount for "Rent, fuel, and utility
 24 services", \$500,000.

1 Operating Supplies, Public Buildings

2 For an additional amount for "Operating supplies, pub-
3 lic buildings", \$1,000,000.

4 Equipment, Public Buildings

5 For an additional amount for "Equipment, public
6 buildings", \$300,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 FOREIGN SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
11 Foreign Service", \$1,300,000, to be derived by transfer from
12 the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign
13 Service, 1949".

14 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL

16 ORGANIZATIONS

17 Limitations under this head in the Department of State
18 Appropriation Act, 1949, as amended and supplemented,
19 are amended as follows: International Civil Aviation Organ-
20 ization, decreased from "\$4,430,500" to "\$4,328,504";
21 Inter-American Coffee Board, decreased from "\$8,000" to
22 "\$4,203"; Bureau of the International Telecommunications
23 Union, Radio Section, increased from "\$6,100" to
24 "\$58,393"; and United Nations, increased from "\$15,146,-
25 032" to "\$15,199,532".

1 LOAN TO UNITED NATIONS

2 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August
3 11, 1948 (Public Law 903), authorizing a loan to the
4 United Nations, \$65,000,000, to remain available until
5 June 30, 1955.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN SECTIONS,

7 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
9 American sections, international commissions", ~~\$8,630~~
10 ~~\$38,630~~; and limitations under this head in the Department
11 of State Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows:
12 International Joint Commission, United States and Canada,
13 from "\$37,560" to ~~\$44,210~~ "\$74,210", of which latter
14 amount \$30,000 shall remain available until expended for the
15 Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine; and Interna-
16 tional Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
17 Alaska, from "\$58,853" to "\$60,833".

18 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

19 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

20 *The appropriations under this head in the Department*
21 *of State Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for*
22 *the purchase in the name of the United States of America,*
23 *for a consideration not in excess of \$1,500, of a tract of*
24 *land within lot 4 and the southwest quarter southeast quarter*
25 *of section 28, township 8 south, range 24 west, Gila and*

1 *Salt River meridian, Yuma County, Arizona, containing*
 2 *seven and eighty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less,*
 3 *needed for the east abutment of the Morelos Diversion Dam*
 4 *across the Colorado River, being constructed in accordance*
 5 *with article 12 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, between*
 6 *the United States and Mexico, the acquisition of which land*
 7 *by the United States is required by the provisions of article*
 8 *23 of said treaty.*

9 PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

10 For an additional amount for "Philippine rehabilita-
 11 tion", \$126,000, for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308,
 12 309, 310, and 311 of title III of the Philippine Rehabilita-
 13 tion Act of 1946.

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 FISCAL SERVICE

16 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

17 Salaries and Expenses, Division of Disbursement

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
 19 for the Division of Disbursement, \$1,500,000.

20 Payment of Unclaimed Moneys

21 For an additional amount for "Payment of unclaimed
 22 moneys", \$60,000, payable from the funds held by the

1 United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed
2 moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

3 Contingent Expenses, Public Moneys

4 For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses,
5 public moneys", \$75,000.

6 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$2,750,000; and the limitation under this head in the Sup-
10 plemental Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949,
11 on the amount available for personal services in the District
12 of Columbia, is increased from "\$826,000" to "\$914,000".

13 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$17,275,000; and limitations under this head in the Treasury
17 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as
18 follows: Personal services, from "\$174,000,000" to "\$190,-
19 144,690"; personal services at the seat of government, from
20 "\$16,530,000" to "\$18,080,046"; objects of expenditure
21 other than personal services, from "\$19,584,000" to "\$20,-
22 714,310"; and printing and binding, from "\$2,576,500" to
23 "\$2,910,500".

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$94,700.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical materials", \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$270,000,000.

COAST GUARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$200,000 of the unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available during the fiscal years 1949 and 1950 for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General of the United States to be due for the fiscal year 1948 and prior years, for which funds are not otherwise available, under the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Ockenfels versus The United States (107 Ct. Cls. 150) ; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, is increased from "\$1,000,000" to "\$1,200,000".

1 *ACQUISITION OF VESSELS AND SHORE FACILITIES*

2 *Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance*
 3 *of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall*
 4 *be available for conversion and repair of the icebreaker*
 5 *Eastwind.*

6 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

7 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Reim-
 8 bursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to
 9 White House police and Secret Service forces", \$1,500.

10 TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

11 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 12 year 1949, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the
 13 act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable
 14 increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law,
 15 as follows:

16 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

17 Senate:

18 "Salaries, officers and employees", \$471,945;

19 Contingent expenses of the Senate:

20 "Senate policy committees", \$2,640 for each
 21 committee; in all, \$5,280;

22 Joint Committee on Economic Report",
 23 \$2,640;

1 “Joint Committee on Atomic Energy”, \$4,950;

2 “Joint Committee on Printing”, \$1,320;

3 “Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Co-
4 operation”, \$5,280;

5 “Vice President’s automobile”, \$330;

6 “Automobile for the President pro tempore”,
7 \$165;

8 “Automobiles for majority and minority
9 leaders”, \$660;

10 “Reporting Senate proceedings”, \$4,290;

11 “Inquiries and investigations”, \$24,750;

12 “Miscellaneous items”, \$3,630;

13 House of Representatives:

14 “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates”, \$500,000;

15 Contingent expenses of the House:

16 “Furniture”, \$7,000;

17 “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-
18 tion”, \$7,500;

19 “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
20 \$2,500;

21 “Folding documents”, \$15,000;

22 “Revision of laws”, \$330;

23 “Speaker’s automobile”, \$330;

24 Office of the Legislative Counsel: “Salaries and ex-
25 penses”, \$8,950, of which \$4,950 shall be disbursed by

1 the Secretary of the Senate and \$4,000 by the Clerk of the
2 House of Representatives;

3 Architect of the Capitol:

4 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries",
5 \$7,000;

6 Capitol Buildings and Grounds:

7 "Capitol Buildings", \$48,000;

8 "Capitol Grounds", \$20,000;

9 "Legislative garage", \$3,180;

10 "Senate Office Building", \$68,300;

11 "House Office Buildings", \$97,000;

12 Library Buildings and Grounds: "Salaries",
13 \$20,000;

14 Botanic Garden: "Salaries", \$17,000;

15 Library of Congress:

16 "Salaries, Library proper", \$231,000;

17 Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$67,300;

18 Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and
19 expenses", \$48,500;

20 Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$1,800;

22 Union catalogues: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,200;

23 "Books for adult blind", \$5,400;

24 Library Buildings: "Salaries", \$76,800;

1 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent
2 of Documents: "Salaries", \$109,155;

3 THE JUDICIARY

4 United States Supreme Court:

5 "Salaries", \$35,000;

6 "Structural and mechanical care of the building
7 and grounds", \$15,000;

8 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and
9 expenses", \$5,000;

10 United States Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$15,000;

12 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$8,200;

13 Miscellaneous items of expense:

14 "Salaries of judges", \$25,000;

15 "Salaries of clerks of courts", \$312,600;

16 "Probation system, United States Courts", \$158,000;

17 "Miscellaneous salaries", \$49,000, and \$72,000 to
18 be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous expenses
19 (other than salaries)";

20 Administrative Office of the United States Courts:

21 "Salaries and expenses", \$15,600;

22 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

23 Executive Mansion and Grounds: "Care, maintenance,
24 and so forth", \$13,500;

1 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses".
2 \$166,500;

3 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$10,300;

5 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

6 Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$820,000;

8 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and
9 expenses", \$367,000;

10 Federal Power Commission:

11 "Salaries and expenses", \$210,000;

12 "Flood-control surveys", \$18,000;

13 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$173,000;

15 General Accounting Office: "Salaries", \$1,950,000, and
16 \$110,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous
17 expenses";

18 Interstate Commerce Commission:

19 "General expenses", \$374,000;

20 "Railroad safety", \$34,000;

21 "Locomotive inspection", \$33,000;

22 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries
23 and expenses", \$747,000;

24 National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$105,800;

1 National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$3,700;

3 Panama Railroad Company: "Administrative expenses"
4 (increase of \$60,600 in the limitation upon the amount of
5 the corporate funds which may be used for administrative
6 expenses) ;

7 Railroad Retirement Board: "Miscellaneous expenses
8 (other than salaries) ", \$45,950;

9 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative
10 expenses" (increase of \$1,430,000 in the limitation upon the
11 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for
12 administrative expenses) ;

13 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and
14 expenses", \$295,000;

15 Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, Smith-
16 sonian Institution", \$169,000;

17 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$68,300;

18 The Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
19 penses", \$15,350;

20 United States Maritime Commission: "Salaries and ex-
21 penses" (increase of \$479,000 in the limitation upon the
22 amount for administrative expenses) ;

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses", \$107,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and expenses", \$10,000;

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$288,400;

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

"Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)", \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from "Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico";

"Salaries and expenses", \$31,000;

Public Health Service:

"Venereal diseases", \$140,000;

"Tuberculosis", \$100,000;

"Communicable diseases", \$450,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

1 “Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital
2 construction”, \$47,000;

3 “Hospitals and medical care”, \$1,970,000 to be
4 derived by transfer, as follows: From (1) “Working
5 capital fund”, Bureau of Employment Security, in the
6 amount of \$1,000,000; (2) “Grants to States for emer-
7 gency maternity and infant care (national defense)”
8 in the amount of \$700,000; (3) “Migration of work-
9 ers, War Manpower Commission”, in the amount of
10 \$225,000; (4) “Commissioned officers, pay and so
11 forth”, in the amount of \$20,000; and (5) “Employee
12 health service programs”, in the amount of \$25,000;

13 “Mental health activities” operation (exclusive of
14 research and training) of the Public Health Service hos-
15 pitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Kentucky),
16 \$100,000;

17 “Foreign quarantine service”, \$185,000;

18 “National Institute of Health, operating expenses”,
19 \$370,000;

20 “Training for nurses”, \$22,500 to be derived by
21 transfer from “Further development of vocational
22 education”;

23 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”;
24 \$141,000;

1 Social Security Administration:

2 "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Employment
3 Security, \$162,000;

4 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and
5 Survivors Insurance", \$28,400, and an increase of
6 \$3,694,780 in the limitation upon the amount to be
7 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insur-
8 ance trust fund;

9 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assist-
10 ance", \$55,000;

11 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
12 ~~\$61,200~~ \$36,200 and \$25,000 to be derived by transfer
13 from the appropriation "*Grants to States for emergency*
14 *maternity and infant care (national defense)*";

15 "Salaries and expenses, Conference on Children
16 and Youth", \$1,300;

17 Office of the Administrator;

18 "Salaries, Office of the Administrator", \$108,000;

19 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", \$9,400;

20 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

21 Office of the Administrator:

22 "Salaries and expenses", \$9,000;

23 "Public Works Administration liquidation" (in-
24 crease of \$1,290 in the limitation upon the amount
25 which may be used for administrative expenses);

1 Public Buildings Administration:

2 "General administrative expenses", \$100,000;

3 "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
4 outside the District of Columbia", \$1,200,000;

5 Bureau of Community Facilities:

6 "Liquidation of public works advance planning"
7 (increase of \$38,069 in authorization to expend un-
8 obligated balances for administrative expenses) ;

9 "War public works (community facilities) liquida-
10 tion" (increase of \$17,987 in authorization to expend
11 unobligated balances) ;

12 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

13 Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses,
14 Office of the Administrator", \$30,000 to be derived by
15 transfer from "National defense housing, Office of the Ad-
16 ministrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency";

17 Public Housing Administration: "Public Housing Ad-
18 ministration" (increase of \$117,000 in the limitation upon
19 funds available for the administrative expenses of the United
20 States Housing Act program, and increase of \$595,000
21 in the limitation upon the total amount of the corporate or
22 other funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

23 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

24 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$118,000;

1 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$137,000;

3 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,250;

4 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and ex-
5 penses", \$56,750;

6 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

7 "Economic investigations", \$118,500;

8 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$166,500;

9 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
10 expenses", \$37,000;

11 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
12 extension work", \$44,000;

13 Agricultural Research Administration:

14 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$23,600;

16 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
17 \$50,000;

18 "Research on strategic and critical agricultural ma-
19 terials", \$12,700;

20 Office of Experiment Stations:

21 "Administration of grants and coordination of
22 research with States", \$10,000;

23 "Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico",
24 \$16,000;

1 Bureau of Animal Industry:

2 "Animal husbandry", \$76,000;

3 "Diseases of animals", \$58,000;

4 "Inspection and quarantine", \$83,000;

5 "Meat inspection", \$1,055,000;

6 "Virus Serum Toxin Act", \$28,000;

7 "Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and
8 serum" (increase of \$4,038 in the amount made
9 available from the appropriation made by section
10 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7
11 U. S. C. 612) ;

12 Bureau of Dairy Industry: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$70,000;

14 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural
15 Engineering:

16 "Field crops", \$136,600.

17 "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops",
18 \$148,100;

19 "Forest diseases", \$20,900;

20 "Agricultural engineering", \$35,500;

21 "National Arboretum", \$10,000;

22 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

23 "Insect investigations", \$168,000;

24 "Insect and plant-disease control", \$152,000;

25 "Foreign plant quarantine", \$80,000;

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

“Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations”, \$16,000;

“Regional research laboratories”, \$286,900;

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$45,000;

Control of forest pests: “Gypsy and brown-tail moths”, \$15,000;

Forest Service:

“General administrative expenses”, \$37,500;

“National forest protection and management”, \$1,510,600;

“Forest and range management investigations”, \$149,300;

“Forest products”, \$55,000;

“Forest resources investigations”, \$47,600;

Soil Conservation Service:

“Soil conservation research”, \$104,500;

“Soil conservation operations”, \$1,170,240, and \$2,119,000 to be derived by transfer from “Supply and distribution of farm labor” and \$135,760 to be derived by transfer from “Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration”;

“Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land”, \$64,000;

1 Production and Marketing Administration:

2 “Conservation and use of agricultural land re-
3 sources” (increase of \$434,100 in the amount to be
4 transferred to “Administrative expenses, section 392,
5 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938”);

6 Sugar Act: “Administration of Sugar Act” (in-
7 crease of \$69,600 in the amount available for other than
8 payments to sugar producers);

9 “Exportation and domestic consumption of agri-
10 cultural commodities” (increase of \$161,200 in the
11 amount made available by law for administrative
12 expenses);

13 Marketing services:

14 “Market news service”, \$120,300;

15 “Market inspection of farm products”, \$36,500;

16 “Marketing farm products”, \$69,200;

17 “Tobacco Acts”, \$71,700;

18 “Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and
19 Futures Act”, \$81,700;

20 “Marketing regulatory acts”, \$190,400;

21 Commodity Exchange Authority: “Commodity Ex-
22 change Act”, \$35,000;

23 Farmers’ Home Administration: “Salaries and ex-
24 penses”, \$1,430,000;

1 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$281,000;

3 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating
4 expenses", \$167,700;

5 "Federal intermediate credit banks" (increase of
6 \$85,000 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds
7 of the banks which may be used for administrative
8 expenses) ;

9 "Production credit corporations" (increase of \$58,000
10 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds of the corpo-
11 rations which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

12 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

13 Office of the Secretary:

14 "Salaries and expenses", \$30,000;

15 "Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Com-
16 merce", \$12,000;

17 Bureau of the Census:

18 "Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship cer-
19 tification", \$10,000;

20 "Current census statistics", \$390,000;

21 "General administration, Bureau of the Census",
22 \$35,000;

23 "Census of manufactures", \$166,000;

1 Civil Aeronautics Administration:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$4,541,000, and \$234,000
3 to be derived by transfer from "Development of civil
4 landing areas \$4,775,000";

5 "Technical development", \$50,000;

6 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
7 Airport", \$55,000;

8 "Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport
9 Act" (increase of \$197,000 in the amount for plan-
10 ning, research, and administrative expenses, to be
11 charged against funds heretofore appropriated under
12 this head for projects in Alaska) ;

13 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Civil Aeronautics Board,
14 salaries and expenses", \$187,000;

15 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: "Depart-
16 mental salaries and expenses", \$125,000;

17 Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$440,000, and
18 \$150,000 to be derived by transfer from "Printing and
19 binding", Patent Office;

20 National Bureau of Standards:

21 "Operation and administration", \$25,000 to be
22 derived by transfer from "Pay, commissioned officers",
23 Coast and Geodetic Survey;

24 "Research and testing", \$218,000;

25 "Radio propagation and standards", \$50,000;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries, Office of the Secretary", \$86,000;

"Salaries, Office of Solicitor", \$16,600 to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division";

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions", \$10,500;

"Commission of Fine Arts", \$645;

Bureau of Land Management:

"Salaries and expenses", \$76,500;

"Management, protection, and disposal of public lands", \$190,000;

"Revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon", \$21,500;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$50,500;

"Salaries and expenses, district offices", \$10,725;

"Salaries and expenses, reservation administration", \$202,800;

"Maintaining law and order among Indians", \$16,000;

"Alaska native service", \$282,000;

1 “Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies”,

2 \$6,900;

3 “Maintenance of buildings and utilities”, \$10,650;

4 “Education of Indians”, \$696,000;

5 “Conservation of health”, \$494,800;

6 “Management, Indian forest and range resources”,

7 \$79,800;

8 “Agriculture and stock raising”, \$56,100;

9 “Development of Indian arts and crafts”, \$1,500;

10 “Administration of Indian tribal affairs” (from tribal

11 funds, \$20,000) ;

12 “Support of the Osage Agency” (from tribal funds,

13 \$17,200) ;

14 “Support of Indian schools” (from tribal funds,

15 \$13,202) ;

16 Bureau of Reclamation:

17 Reclamation fund, special fund: Operation and

18 maintenance:

19 “Parker Dam power project”, \$16,700 from

20 power and other revenues;

21 “Yuma project, Arizona-California”, \$10,000;

22 “Central Valley project, California”, \$4,884,

23 and \$42,536 from power revenues;

24 “Boise project, Idaho”, \$10,000;

1 “Minidoka project, Idaho”, \$686, and \$6,654
2 from power revenues;

3 “Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas”,
4 \$5,200 from power revenues;

5 “Deschutes project, Oregon”, \$6,025;

6 “Klamath project, Oregon-California”, \$11,-
7 550;

8 “Owyhee project, Oregon”, \$15,100;

9 “Columbia Basin project, Washington”, \$110,-
10 000 from power revenues;

11 “Yakima project, Washington”, \$14,500, and
12 \$1,100 from power revenues;

13 “Riverton project, Wyoming”, \$4,269, and
14 \$321 from power revenues;

15 “Shoshone project, Wyoming”, \$3,252, and
16 \$548 from power revenues;

17 Colorado River Dam fund: “Boulder Canyon proj-
18 ect”, \$50,000;

19 Geological Survey:

20 “Salaries and expenses”, \$19,650;

21 “Topographic surveys”, \$290,000;

22 “Geologic surveys”, \$145,000;

23 “Mineral resources of Alaska”, \$18,750;

24 “Gaging streams”, \$180,000;

1 "Mineral leasing", \$44,000;

2 "Printing and binding, and so forth" (preparation
3 of illustrations), \$2,600;

4 Bureau of Mines:

5 "Salaries and expenses", \$5,150;

6 "Testing fuel", \$15,800;

7 "Mineral mining investigations", \$18,000;

8 "Oil and gas investigations", \$39,000;

9 "Mining experiment stations", \$30,000;

10 "Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsyl-
11 vania", \$13,100;

12 "Economics of mineral industries", \$61,400;

13 "Helium utilization and research", \$5,000;

14 National Park Service:

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$49,000;

16 "Regional offices", \$42,500;

17 "National parks", ~~\$287,000~~ \$277,000;

18 "National monument, historical, and military areas",
19 \$105,000;

20 "Recreational areas", \$18,000;

21 "Travel Division", \$2,700;

22 "Recreational demonstration areas", \$645;

23 Fish and Wildlife Service:

24 "General administrative expenses", \$17,000;

25 "Propagation of food fishes", \$132,300;

“Operation and maintenance of fish screens”,
\$2,000;

“Investigations respecting food fishes”, \$50,000 to
be derived by transfer from “Emergency fund, Terri-
tories and island possessions (national defense)”;

“Commercial fisheries”, \$25,000;

“Fishery market news service”, \$9,500;

“Alaska fisheries”, \$39,500;

“Wildlife resources and management investiga-
tions”, \$21,000;

“Control of predatory animals and injurious ro-
dents”, \$71,000;

“Protection of migratory birds”, \$14,000;

“Enforcement of Alaska game law”, \$11,000;

“River basin studies”, \$9,700;

Government in the Territories:

Territory of Alaska: “Salaries and expenses, Gov-
ernor and Secretary”, \$2,650;

Territory of Hawaii: “Salaries and expenses, Gov-
ernor and Secretary”, \$965;

Government of the Virgin Islands:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$12,375;

“Salaries and expenses, agricultural station”,
\$2,800;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

“Offices of Attorney General, and so forth”, \$53,000;

“Administrative Division”, \$131,000;

“Tax Division”, \$35,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Customs Division”, \$10,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division”,
\$160,000;

“Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field”,
\$20,000;

“Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
forth”, \$375,000;

“Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth”,
\$326,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and expenses,
detection and prosecution of crimes”, \$3,015,800;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and
expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”,
\$2,300,000;

Federal Prison System:

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, \$29,-
000;

“Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional in-
stitutions”, \$1,150,000;

“Medical and hospital service”, \$88,000;

1 “Support of United States prisoners”, \$14,000;
 2 Office of Alien Property (increase of \$200,000 in the
 3 limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which
 4 may be used for administrative expenses) ;

5 “Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated” (increase of
 6 \$10,000 in the limitation upon the amount which may be
 7 used for administrative expenses) ;

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 Office of the Secretary:

10 “Salaries and expenses”, \$75,700;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor”,
 12 ~~\$46,100~~ \$64,100;

13 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Stand-
 14 ards”, \$20,000;

15 Bureau of Apprenticeship: “Salaries and expenses”,
 16 \$155,000;

17 Bureau of Labor Statistics: “Salaries and expenses”,
 18 \$324,000;

19 Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$15,300;

20 Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries and expenses”,
 21 \$361,000;

22 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

23 Department of the Army:

24 Military functions:

25 General Staff Corps: “National War College”,

\$25,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

Army Field Forces: "Command and General Staff College", \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

Civil functions:

United States Soldiers' Home: "Trust account" (increase of \$121,099 in the limitation upon the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund) ;

"Government and relief in occupied areas" (increase of \$3,470,571 in the limitation upon the amount for administrative expenses) ;

Department of the Navy:

There are hereby transferred from "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", sums as follows:

To:

Office of the Secretary:

"Research, Navy", \$676,000;

"Naval Observatory", \$24,400;

Bureau of Naval Personnel: "General expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel", \$91,100;

Navy Department: Salaries:

"Bureau of Naval Personnel", \$547,400;

“Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,

\$434,000;

There are hereby transferred from “Pay, Marine Corps”, sums as follows:

To:

Marine Corps: Pay of civil force, Marine Corps:

“Offices of the Commandant, and so forth”,

\$138,600;

“Supply Department, United States Marine Corps”, \$124,600;

Navy Department: Salaries:

“Office of the Secretary of the Navy”,

\$356,000;

“Office of Naval Research”, \$88,000;

“Office of Naval Records and Library”,

\$8,000;

“Office of Judge Advocate General”,

\$30,400;

“Office of Chief of Naval Operations”,

\$127,500;

“Board of Inspection and Survey”, \$3,500;

“Office of Chief of Naval Communica-
tions”, \$58,100;

"Office of Naval Intelligence", \$83,800;

“Bureau of Ships”, \$560,300;

“Bureau of Ordnance”, \$233,400;

“Bureau of Medicine and Surgery”, \$119,-
600;

“Bureau of Yards and Docks”, \$171,800;

“Bureau of Aeronautics”, \$276,700;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

Post Office Department, Washington, District of Co-
lumbia:

Office of the Postmaster General, “Salaries”.

\$34,200;

Salaries in bureaus and offices:

“Office of the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral”, \$110,000;

“Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster
General”, \$101,000;

“Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral”, \$49,000;

“Office of the Solicitor”, \$19,900;

“Office of the Chief Inspector”, \$33,500;

“Office of the Purchasing Agent”, \$8,700;

Field Service, Post Office Department:

Office of the Chief Inspector:

“Salaries of inspectors”, \$363,700;

1 “Clerks”, \$157,900;

2 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

3 “Compensation to postmasters”, \$15,681,000;

4 “Clerks, third-class post offices”, \$7,290,000;

5 “Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class
6 post offices”, \$372,000;

7 “Village delivery service”, \$72,000;

8 “Rural delivery service”, \$14,609,000;

9 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

10 “Miscellaneous supplies and equipment”,
11 \$33,300;

12 “Equipment shops”, \$230,500;

13 “Pneumatic tube service”, \$48,900;

14 “Operating force, public buildings”, \$8,500,000;

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 Department Service: “Salaries and expenses, Depart-
17 ment of State”, \$1,602,000;

18 International activities:

19 International Boundary and Water Commission,
20 United States and Mexico: “Salaries and expenses”,
21 \$34,428, and \$43,572 to be derived by transfer from
22 “United States participation in international organiza-
23 tions”;

24 “Cooperation with the American Republics”

1 \$80,900 to be derived by transfer from "United States
2 participation in international organizations";

3 "The Institute of Inter-American Affairs" (increase of
4 \$31,500 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate
5 funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 Office of the Secretary:

8 "Salaries", \$26,400;

9 "Health service programs, Treasury Department",
10 \$5,150;

11 Division of Tax Research: "Salaries", \$7,400;

12 Office of General Counsel: "Salaries", \$17,600;

13 Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries", \$35,190;

14 Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings: "Sal-
15 aries", \$87,500;

16 Fiscal Service:

17 Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$65,000;

19 Bureau of the Public Debt:

20 "Administering the public debt", \$1,516,000;

21 "Distinctive paper for United States currency",
22 \$7,700;

23 Office of the Treasurer of the United States: "Sal-
24 aries and expenses", \$100,000;

25 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$92,270;

1 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: "Salaries and ex-
2 penses", \$1,295,000;

3 Secret Service Division:

4 "Salaries and expenses, Secret Service", \$109,050;

5 "Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
6 ings", \$59,450;

7 Bureau of Federal Supply: "Net renegotiation rebates",
8 \$6,400;

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 Courts:

11 "Probation system", \$5,023;

12 "Office of Register of Wills", \$11,449;

13 "Commission on Mental Health", \$950;

14 "National Capital parks", \$100,830;

15 "National Capital Park and Planning Commission",
16 \$495;

17 "National Zoological Park", \$36,248.

18 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

19 The sums appropriated in this Title for the District of
20 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
21 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
22 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

23 SEC. 202. The restrictions contained within appropria-
24 tions or affecting appropriations or other funds, available
25 during the fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which

1 may be expended for personal services or for other pur-
2 poses involving personal services, or amounts which may
3 be transferred between appropriations or authorizations,
4 are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased
5 pay costs authorized by the Act of July 3, 1948 (Public
6 Law 900), and comparable increases granted by admin-
7 istrative action pursuant to law.

8 TITLE III—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
9 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

10 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
11 determined by departments and agencies in accord with
12 law, audited claims certified to be due by the General
13 Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the
14 United States by United States district courts and the United
15 States Court of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Documents*
16 *Numbered 52 and 71, and House Document Numbered*
17 *145, Eighty-first Congress, ~~\$5,398,883.17~~ \$12,205,679.48,*
18 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay inter-
19 est (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain
20 of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or pro-
21 vided by law) and such additional sums due to increases
22 in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in
23 foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appro-
24 priated for shall be paid until it shall have become final
25 and conclusive against the United States by failure of the

1 parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That,
2 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
3 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
4 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date
5 of approval of this Act.

6 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any cor-
9 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
10 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
11 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
12 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
13 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
14 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
15 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
16 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
17 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
18 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
19 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
20 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-
21 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
22 Government of the United States, or that such person does
23 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
24 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
25 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any

1 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
2 the United States or who is a member of an organization
3 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
4 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
5 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
8 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
9 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
10 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
11 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
12 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
13 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

14 *SEC. 402. The appropriations and authority with*
15 *respect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part*
16 *for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available from and includ-*
17 *ing March 1, 1949, for the purposes respectively provided*
18 *in such appropriations and authority. All obligations in-*
19 *curred during the period between March 1, 1949, and the*
20 *date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such*
21 *appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and con-*
22 *firmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.*

- 1 SEC. ~~402~~ 403. This Act may be cited as the "Second
2 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives April 8, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4046

[Report No. 432]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 23), 1949

Reported with amendments

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Yes, Mr. President. Objection was made to the bill on my behalf when I was absent. I now ask unanimous consent to withdraw the objection. There is no additional objection to the bill. I also ask unanimous consent that the bill may now be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent that the Senate consider House bill 1878, Calendar 237. Is there objection?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have no personal objection to the bill at all. But I have read the colloquy which occurred yesterday between the Senator from South Carolina and the majority leader, and it seems to me that if we begin to go back to consider bills which are on the calendar prior to the point at which the call of the calendar was begun today we may do injustice to some Members of the Senate. I respectfully state that I believe it would be much wiser not to take up any bill, no matter how seemingly unobjectionable it may be, before the point at which the call of the calendar was begun today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kansas is that the Senate consider the bill now. Does the Senator from Massachusetts object?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not believe we are violating the spirit of the agreement we entered into yesterday if we comply with the request of the Senator from Kansas, because the Senator from Kansas was the Senator on whose behalf objection was made when the bill was reached on the previous call of the calendar. His objection was the only objection to the bill. I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts in what he said respecting a wholesale return to consideration of bills on the calendar. I believe we should have a quorum call before anything like that is done, and even then it might not be in order. But with respect to this particular bill, I believe the Senate can consider it without violating the spirit of the agreement entered into yesterday.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does the Senator from Kansas know of any objector to the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. No; I do not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Kansas objected to the bill when it was reached on the previous call of the calendar, but since that time has informed himself on the subject, and desires to withdraw his objection.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. The bill is for the relief of Ben Luke Pond, Shao Hung Pond, and David Yat Wei Pond. On a previous call of the calendar, when the bill was reached, as I previously stated, I was absent from the Senate, but an objection was interposed on my behalf. On objection the bill was passed over. It was my desire then to satisfy myself as to the merits of the claim. I have done so, and have no objection to the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas withdraw his

unanimous-consent request for consideration of the bill at this time?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. No; I would not want to withdraw my request, unless there is objection to the bill on the floor of the Senate today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1878) for the relief of Ben Luke Pond, Shao Hung Pond, and David Yat Wei Pond was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TEMPORARY DEFERMENT OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK ON CERTAIN MINING CLAIMS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, House bill 3754, Calendar 396, is in the same situation as the bill just acted upon. At the last call of the calendar the bill was objected to by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. He has advised me that he withdraws his objection, and is willing that the bill be considered. It is important that it should be acted upon, because another bill, now in conference between the Senate and the House, deals with the same subject matter, and it is important that this bill be acted upon at this time so that it may receive consideration between the House and the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator ask unanimous consent that House bill 3754, Calendar 396, be considered at this time?

Mr. MURRAY. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MURRAY. I may say that the bill has the unanimous support of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and I do not think there is any legitimate objection to it. The bill is supported by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], who prepared the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3754) providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was in section 1, on page 1, line 9, after the word "claims", to insert "on any homestead entry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, on page 2, line 12, after the word "exist", to insert "Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not be in force during periods in which a general suspension of the required annual assessment work is in effect."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 2, to insert:

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of any act of Congress to the contrary, any person who hereafter prospects for, mines, or removes any minerals from any land included

in a stock raising or other homestead entry or patent, and who had been liable under such an existing act only for damages caused thereby to the crops or improvements of the entryman or patentee, shall also be liable for any damage that may be caused to the value of the land for grazing by such prospecting for, mining, or removal of minerals. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair any vested right in existence on the effective date of this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, and enlarging the liability for damages caused to stock raising and other homesteads by mining activities."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana desire to have conferees appointed on this bill?

Mr. MURRAY. No. I merely ask that the bill be passed. It will go back to the House. It is a House bill which has been amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And now passed by the Senate.

Mr. MURRAY. And now passed by the Senate.

Mr. MURRAY subsequently said: Mr. President, after the call of the calendar the Senate took up and passed with amendments House bill 3754, providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States. I now find it will be necessary to have a conference with the House. Therefore, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. LONG in the chair) appointed Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MILLIKIN, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

WATER-FACILITY LOANS

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 3181, Calendar No. 379. When the bill was reached on the call of the calendar the other day the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] did not quite understand it. I have since talked with him and he has no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, has the Senator from Minnesota withdrawn his objection?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have withdrawn my objection.

Mr. LUCAS. And that was the only objection made?

Mr. THYE. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3181) to provide for more effective conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DURHAM, Mr. SASSCER, Mr. HAVENNER, Mr. ARENDS, and Mr. ELSTON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Chair will name the conferees on the part of the Senate later in the session today. Subsequently, the Presiding Officer (Mr. LONG in the chair) appointed Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hayden	McFarland
Anderson	Hickenlooper	McGrath
Brewster	Hill	McKellar
Bricker	Hoey	Malone
Bridges	Holland	Martin
Byrd	Humphrey	Maybank
Cain	Ives	Millikin
Cordon	Jenner	Murray
Donnell	Johnson, Tex.	Myers
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	Neely
Eaton	Kefauver	O'Connor
Ferguson	Kem	Pepper
Flanders	Kilgore	Robertson
Frear	Knowland	Russell
Fulbright	Long	Saltonstall
Gillette	Lucas	Schoeppel
Green	McCarthy	Smith, Maine
Gurney	McClellan	Stennis

Taylor	Thye	Wiley
Thomas, Okla.	Tobey	Williams
Thomas, Utah	Tydings	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LONG in the chair). A quorum is present.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Legislative branch—House of Representatives," on page 1, after line 8, to insert:

For payment to Eileen Mercado-Parra Coffey, widow of Robert L. Coffey, Jr., late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Building and Grounds," on page 2, after line 24, to insert:

The limitation of \$1,500 placed on expenses for travel on official business under the Architect of the Capitol contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby increased to \$2,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 20, to insert:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), authorizing a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees, \$14,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950, of which \$8,000,000 shall be used to repay, without interest, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for advances made pursuant to section 1 of said public law.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I desire to direct some remarks to that portion of the deficiency bill pertaining to the relief of Palestine refugees, wherein the sum of \$14,000,000 has been provided, by Senate amendment to the bill H. R. 4046. I understand the original House provision was in the amount of \$16,000,000, instead of the \$14,000,000, which has now been recommended by the Senate committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will explain to him that the House did not allow any appropriation at all. It came to us as

a special estimate, after the House had acted. The House did not act on it at all.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it not true that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, however, did have some discussion of this question and recommended the original authorization of \$16,000,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. A law was passed providing such an authorization, but no estimate was passed upon by the House. The estimate came to the Senate, and the Senate allowed, by way of amendment, the amount that has been stated.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to make a few remarks in reference to an amendment I desire to offer. I offer the amendment at this time, in line 1, page 4, to strike out the "\$14,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$16,000,000." I wish to address myself to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, in line 1, it is proposed to strike out "\$14,000,000", and insert "\$16,000,000."

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Government of the United States and other governments have made at least tentative commitments to assist in the relief and rehabilitation of some 800,000 citizens of the Arabian countries who have been displaced because of the international situation which has occurred in connection with the creation of the State of Israel. As we all know, there was a recommendation and authorization of \$16,000,000 adopted by the Congress, and now the task is to appropriate the money to fulfill the authorization. It is my considered judgment that we have now an opportunity fully to support the efforts being made by the United Nations for the relief of a very unhappy and tragic situation in the Near East. Here is an opportunity to deal with a very delicate situation in the Near East which has often been referred to as one of the kegs of dynamite or powder kegs in the international situation. Furthermore, as a government we have made certain promises to other members of the United Nations and I think it is very important that we fulfill those promises.

There has been established a special commission of the United Nations, known as the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees. This United Nations organization has set as an objective a fund of some \$32,000,000, of which the United States was to be asked for \$16,000,000. I think it should be noted that approximately \$13,000,000 of the \$16,000,000 which other countries are committed to has already been subscribed, or is in the process of being subscribed. I realize that \$14,000,000 is a very generous contribution on the part of our Government, but those who have testified in reference to the tragic situation in the Near East and the large number of displaced persons in that area, tell us that the over-all budget of \$32,000,000, which was established by the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees Organization, was a basic minimum.

I point out, for example, that there are in Europe only about 800,000 displaced

persons, for whom we appropriate something like \$70,000,000. Here we have an equal number of people, and we are being asked for the sum of \$16,000,000. In talking with one of the representatives of an organization working in this field, a representative of the American Friends Service, to which has been assigned a particular area designated for relief activities, he pointed out that these refugees, instead of being given the 2,100 or 2,200 calories per day which they should have as a basic minimum, are getting by on 1,500 calories a day. He likewise pointed out that the administrative costs of this activity are the lowest administrative costs of any international organization in the field of relief.

More than that, I should like to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that the head of this United Nations Commission is Mr. Stanton Griffiths, former Ambassador to Egypt, who is very familiar with the political, social, and economic problems of the Near East. The United States had as much to do with the establishment of the independent state of Israel as had any other nation. Our representatives in the United Nations were very vitally interested in it, as I was, as a citizen. But let us not forget that because of the establishment of that independent state literally hundreds of thousands of Arabs have been displaced. They are literally living on the desert. They have been dying by the hundreds. Our Government, through the great international instrument of the United Nations, has pledged that we shall do our part. I think it would be a very serious mistake if we failed to fulfill the full extent of our obligation. I realize that the obligation is not one made by the Congress when the original pledges were made. I think it would have been wise, could it have been possible for the representatives in the United Nations and our State Department representatives to have consulted with the Congress. But the agreement was made in November 1948, when the Congress was not in session. It was imperative that the agreement be made.

I ask the favorable consideration by the Senate of the amendment I have offered, which is to increase the appropriation from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Not differing with the statements made by the Senator from Minnesota, I merely wish to call his attention to the fact that the estimated requirements as set forth in the acting mediator's report dated October 18, 1948, are summarized as follows: He lists food, clothing, blankets, and sleeping mats. Since that time there has been a large decline in the price of textiles, clothing, wheat, corn, and other products. The report we received was made in October. Since then I think the Senator will agree with me, regardless of how he may feel otherwise about it, that commodity prices have declined.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think that is a very pertinent observation. I pointed

out in discussing the matter of the appropriation with representatives of organizations working in the field of Palestinian relief the factor of reduced costs of foods, textiles, and other products. Those representatives pointed out to me, however, that the total budget of \$32,000,000 which the United Nations Organization was requesting was a basic minimum budget, and they were of the opinion that they would run into a deficit rather than having a sufficient amount of money with which to accomplish their task.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to join the Senator from Minnesota in his request to increase the appropriation \$2,000,000. I do that on the basis of information I have personally received regarding the plight of the people of Palestine. I have received the information from persons who have first-hand knowledge of the situation and in whom I have implicit confidence; in fact, I have known them for many years. So far as I can learn, the Arab refugees in Palestine may perhaps qualify for the doubtful designation of being the most unhappy people on the face of the earth; if anything can be done to resettle them under happier circumstances, I think it would be only a humane effort on the part of the United States to do all within its power to bring about that desirable objective.

I do not advocate increasing appropriations, as a rule, but from the knowledge which I have of the situation, which was given to me by persons in whom I have complete confidence, I think we would be entirely warranted in spending a little more in this instance and perhaps taking off a certain amount somewhere else.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to make a statement with reference to this particular appropriation. The testimony before the committee showed that other nations were not meeting their proportionate share of the gift or gratuity, or whatever it may be called. The United States has been exceedingly liberal. What could be more liberal than paying half the fund? The committee thought the United States had been far more liberal in the present situation, perhaps, than it should have been. Surely, when we have paid half the fund, when we call upon our own citizens in various parts of the Nation to have their appropriations reduced, we may in this small way take something off the amount contributed to foreign nations.

That was the view of the committee. The committee heard the testimony. It knew the other nations were not meeting their proportion of the contribution. Other nations were to contribute the same amount which the United States alone has contributed. We have made this recommendation. The Senate can do as it likes.

Of course, Mr. President, I feel the greatest sorrow for anyone who is in trouble, anyone who has no money. To have no money is a great misfortune. But it seems to me that we should act with reason. We should look after the people of our own country to some extent. I think the Nation has been very generous to this cause, and I hope the Senate will stand by the committee's recommendation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to make one further comment. I know how much hard work has gone into the consideration of the appropriation bill, and it is perhaps a little unbecoming on our part to come in at this late date and offer an amendment. The \$16,000,000 we are requesting is 50 percent of the \$32,000,000 of the total budget. The \$32,000,000 was based on 500,000 refugees. At this time, instead of 500,000 refugees, there is a basic minimum of 800,000 now in camps and being taken care of. Perhaps the figure more nearly approximates 900,000 persons. So the actual amount of money we are discussing is a very limited sum for an ever-increasing problem.

With reference to the comments of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, I have a recent tabulation which has been confirmed by the State Department, setting forth the foreign contributions. I find that as of March 5, 1949, approximately \$6,517,465 of foreign contributions, exclusive of \$4,000,000 contributed by Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and exclusive of approximately \$1,600,000 now being considered by the French Parliament. This totals approximately \$13,000,000 of the total of \$16,000,000 which represents the share of other nations to the total budget; to which reference has been made.

Mr. President, the United States of America is in the Near East. It has pipe lines there. It has vital political economic interests there. The Standard Oil Co., the Texaco Co., and practically every other oil company are there. We have been in the Near East in power politics. When we wanted to defend the Near East, so far as Greek and Turkish aid was concerned, we did not ask for any contributions from any other nation. We said we wanted to prevent the onrush of communism on the Mediterranean—and we acted.

In the recent elections in Israel 7 percent of the total vote was cast by Communists. Of that 7 percent it is now estimated that 5 percent of the Communist vote was cast by Arabs. The Arabs, by their faith, culture, and temperament, are not easily taken into the Communist orbit. I think this appropriation offers a great opportunity, Mr. President, to do positive, constructive work for peace and freedom in an area of the world which is on fire, with all the cross-currents of pressure politics.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Do I correctly understand from the able Senator that of the \$16,000,000 promised through the United

Nations by the other countries besides the United States, thirteen and a half million have already been raised?

Mr. HUMPHREY. There will be that much when the French Parliament completes its consideration of the proposal before the Parliament of \$1,600,000.

Mr. PEPPER. If the United States Congress were to reduce below the \$16,000,000 we promised the figure of our contribution, would it not be probable that the French would diminish their share, and perhaps other nations would wish to diminish their shares, so that the total amount for the aid of these desperate people would be far less than was originally promised and contemplated?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am deeply concerned about that possibility. It would have a very serious effect upon the situation if it should come to pass.

Mr. PEPPER. Is it not a fact that the item we are now discussing is an appropriation to the President of the United States, and not to these refugees?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Is the Senator aware of the language of Public Law 25, which this item is to fulfill? It reads as follows:

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$16,000,000 as a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the purposes set forth in the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of November 19, 1948, providing for the relief of Palestine refugees.

If the appropriation be to the President, is it not reasonable to expect that the President will probably call upon the other countries to discharge their full duty, as agreed upon, before actually discharging the full duty of the United States by the payment of the whole contribution? In other words, could not the President say to the other countries, "We are going to live up to our part of this agreement, but we think all of us should"? Would it not be an added leverage to the President if we were to appropriate to him the \$16,000,000 which we promised as our part?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It surely would.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to read to the Senator the proof that came before the Committee on Appropriations. I read from the hearing at page 541:

Senator GURNEY. From what other countries was that supposed to come?

Mr. WARREN. Quite a long list of them, Senator: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Russia, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti Honduras, Hungary, and Ireland.

Ireland has just contributed within the last few days.

Senator GURNEY. Do you want to complete the list there?

Mr. WARREN. These are the governments which have been requested to supply that \$6,000,000 deficit.

Senator GURNEY. The United Nations has told them about their part?

Mr. WARREN. This is the list of governments which have been appealed to a third time but have not yet responded.

Mind you, Mr. President, our Government is putting up \$14,000,000. All the other governments have put up about \$6,000,000. They have been appealed to the third time, and have not responded. Yet we are asked to put in all of our share at the beginning, and let it be spent.

This was the next question:

Senator GURNEY. They took no official action like your Congress did?

Mr. WARREN. No. Some of them are considering it. Others have not replied, and the United Nations, in order to step up the procedure of reply, recently decided to send a representative who is well known in Latin-American countries, on tour of the Latin-American countries to discuss the contribution directly with them at their foreign offices.

Under those circumstances, Mr. President, the committee felt that it was exceedingly generous, and I appeal to Senators if they do not think we have been exceedingly generous in providing \$14,000,000 for the purpose indicated, when most other countries have not put up any; Ireland being one of the few that is shown to have put up any. Perhaps there may have been some others, I do not know, but a very small amount has been contributed by others.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota whether he does not feel that this is both more and less than a question of generosity. In the first place, is it not a question of justice? It is a question of justice, it seems to me, because our Government, our administration, was primarily responsible for the policy which set up the nation of Israel and which dispossessed these Arabs of their homes and their lands. We have a responsibility there which goes beyond generosity.

I ask if it is not less than a question of generosity in that it is a mighty good bargain. We have been obsessed in this country with the idea that the only way we could contribute to the peace of the world was by spending billions upon billions of dollars for armaments, and that there was no other way whatsoever in which we could do it. That is an obsession from which we must get away, by the payment of a few paltry millions to assist in the establishment of peace in one of the troubled spots of the world.

So I say, Mr. President, that this is both more and less than generosity. It is more because it is justice, and it is on a lower plane in that it is a mighty good bargain for the United States of America.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield further?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to subscribe very warmly to everything that has been so well said by the Senator from Vermont. I should like to ask if one other factor is not involved, which has already been emphasized by the Senator from Minnesota, namely, have we not made a promise, have we not entered into an agreement, that we would contribute \$16,000,000? When that is our part of this promise, is there any reason why we should fail in the discharge of our duty because some other nation does not carry its part of the load?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I must say that I concur in the sentiments which have been expressed by the distinguished Senator from Vermont and the distinguished Senator from Florida.

I should like to make one other observation for the purpose of clarification, and so that we may all understand what has happened. I repeat, the original estimate of \$32,000,000 was based upon the calculation of 500,000 refugees as of last October, but today there are over 800,000 refugees. I submit that we have spent far more than the present request for \$16,000,000, which we are now discussing for aid to Greece, in order to help an independent and a free government; we have expended millions of dollars for military defense in Turkey; we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in feeding the displaced persons in Europe. It seems to me that in the Near East—the Arabic world area—we have a real opportunity to fulfill our obligations under the United Nations and through the agency of the United Nations to build good will, save lives and create conditions of peace.

I do not wish to take more time of the Senate. If we must economize in terms of what is needed for programs of international relief, I suggest that we can find a place in the national defense budget, out of the fourteen and a half billion dollars, where we could take \$2,000,000, and by directing it to a troubled area where food, clothing and shelter are needed, perhaps we could do more for the security and peace of the world than by constantly expanding the armament program.

I repeat, there is no more troubled area in the world than the Near East, and it is in that area that we can do our work of humanitarian service under the United Nations.

Mr. President, this country is often criticized for unilateral action. Here is an opportunity to join with other nations. I have before me, and I submit to be included in the RECORD, a list of the financial contributions of other nations. Merely because Afghanistan and Ethiopia do not come through with their contributions is no reason why the United States of America, which had more to do with the establishment of an independent Israel than any other nation in the world, should not come through with its commitments to take care of the people who have been displaced because of the difficulties which have arisen in the Near East.

Mr. President, I ask that the list to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Estimated value of cash and commodity donations to UNRPR to Mar. 5, 1949

[In United States dollars]

[NOTE.—This list does not include the value of donations pledged to the mediator prior to the existence of UNRPR. The total value of donations actually delivered against these pledges to the mediator is slightly in excess of \$3,000,000, of which approximately half come from governments and half from private agencies and oil companies]

Source	Donations			Balance to be forwarded
	Total	Cash	Commodity	
Grand total.....	6,517,465	4,185,854	2,331,611	3,723,104
Governments.....	6,083,238	4,081,346	2,001,872	3,622,298
Australia.....	132,000		132,000	132,000
Bahrain.....	30,230	30,230		30,230
Belgium.....	432,000		432,000	432,000
Canada.....	739,200		739,200	660,000
Denmark.....	130,000		130,000	130,000
Egypt.....	165,083	165,083		
France.....	157,233	157,233		110,063
India.....	69,770	69,770		69,770
New Zealand.....	95,362		95,362	95,362
Norway.....	60,484		60,484	60,484
Pakistan.....	30,230	30,230		30,230
Saudi Arabia.....	66,000		66,000	
Sweden.....	270,052		270,052	210,452
Switzerland.....	23,226		23,226	23,226
Turkey.....	53,548		53,548	
United Kingdom.....	3,628,800	3,628,800		1,638,481
Other sources.....	434,247	104,508	329,739	100,806
AFSC.....	26,293	979	25,314	
Bharans Women's Club.....	2,000	2,000		
IRO.....	119,900		119,900	
Euwait Oil Co.....	100,806	100,806		100,806
Mr. Lee.....	103	103		
Sudan Red Cross.....	620	620		
UNICEF.....	184,525		184,525	

Arab countries directly about \$4,000,000.

French Parliament—bill in now for about \$1,500,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the discussion engaged in by various Senators on this particular item and in general I concur with the objective they seek. Let me first point out that I am one of those who believe firmly in this sort of endeavor. But let me also point out that the basis of action by the committee on this particular subject was the fact that we had advanced some \$8,000,000, through the RFC. The United States has actually contributed now in cash \$8,000,000. The other countries have contributed in cash, or the equivalent of goods to the amount of some \$6,000,000 plus. In other words, we have contributed to date substantially more than 50 percent of the money that has been contributed.

The idea of the committee was not in any way to fail in our commitment, but was first to supply the money necessary to repay the RFC and to give \$6,000,000 more toward our contribution, feeling that in the meantime other countries would be coming along with their contributions. We are now ahead of our share of the contributions. We could still keep ahead. Eventually, if it were warranted, we could make up the \$2,000,000 in a subsequent bill. There was no idea of killing the item, so far as I was concerned at least.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I think we are not so far apart in our ideas on the matter. But there may be a difference between us as to what would be the best way to carry out our part. My thought was, as I expressed it a moment ago, that we

could count upon the President to exercise some discretion in the matter, and if we made our full \$16,000,000 available to the President, he would naturally be expected, especially in view of the debate here and the tentative action of the committee, to press our view upon the other countries. But we ought to show, at least by the gesture of the Congress of putting the fund into the hands of the President that we, the Congress, are prepared to carry out our full part in this understanding and undertaking.

I wonder if the Senator from New Hampshire would not consider that we would establish adequate safeguards when putting these funds into the hands of the President, by calling his attention to the debate here and that the committee expects and the Congress expects that the President will inform the other agreeing countries that we are prepared to carry our full share provided they are willing to do the same. I wonder if the Senator would not think we might approach the question in that way and give the President that leverage, as it were, to call upon the other countries to do their full duty also.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say that in the committee I saw no evidence from anyone, either the witnesses who appeared or on the part of any member of the committee, of opposition to the proposal. They were all in favor of it. It was merely a question of how the matter should be handled.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Was the testimony given before the committee about 2 months ago or 2 or 3 months ago?

Mr. McKELLAR. It was given in the last few days.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Were the assessments made on the basis of the October report?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. If I may answer, they were made as of April 22, 1949.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As of April 22. I surely do not want my remarks to be interpreted as meaning that the committee had not been very generous; in fact, I think the committee has been very generous.

Mr. McKELLAR. It seems to me the committee has been very generous. I think if we go along in the way the committee has suggested, it will prove better in the long run for all concerned, including those who will receive these gifts, for our country, and for everyone else. The Senator from New Hampshire is correct in his statement that there was no opposition to this item in the committee. It was simply a question of the best way to work the matter out. It was believed by the committee that, in the interest of our country and the interest of other countries, the best way to do was as the committee recommended. I hope the Senate will uphold the action of the committee.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from New Hampshire have both made it very clear that it was the desire of the committee to see to it that the fund is appropriated for, and that our obligation in the matter is discharged. I wonder if we could not accomplish what we all have in mind—I am thinking out loud, now, and I would not want to propose it without the concurrence of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], who has been making such a fine presentation of this matter—if an amendment were added at the end of the item to this effect:

Provided, however, That the full amount of this appropriation shall not be disbursed by the President unless other countries agreeing to participate in this contribution shall also provide their agreed share of the fund.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire whether there should not be in this thing elements of responsibility and self-interest on our part that would apply if no other nation under the sun gave a dollar to this fund? That is my point of view.

Mr. BRIDGES. In answer I would say Yes. The point I make, however, is a little different from the point made by the distinguished Senator who has just spoken. I have seen so many of these international organizations and projects started, in connection with which we pay a large share of the expense, possibly rightly, as the Senator from Vermont says, and possibly not, that I now want to have this fund set up in such a manner that we can encourage the greatest participation possible. Perhaps we have not done it, but that was the idea, at least, back of the committee's

action. If there is some other satisfactory way in which to work out the matter, I say, so far as I am concerned, let us try to work it out. The purpose of the committee was to encourage united action on the part of the nations who would participate, and we thought we were doing a generous thing by providing 50 percent as our part of the contribution.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire whether he can devise any way, based on the suggestion made by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], which would give some assurance of our completely meeting the purposes set forth in the joint resolution passed last March, while at the same time leaving some measure of encouragement or something stronger for the other nations to live up to their responsibilities. I cannot see the wisdom of our taking any course which does not lead ultimately toward a sense of the development of friendliness among these particular people in this particular area.

I stated, perhaps it was before the Senator from New Hampshire came on the floor, that we seem to be obsessed with the idea that peace can be obtained only by spending billions of dollars on armaments. On the contrary, it seems to me that there are great opportunities for establishing the conditions for peace by spending millions of dollars instead of billions of dollars in other ways. To my mind there is a tremendous measure of self-interest involved in this matter. I sympathize with the idea of so handling it as to bring about the maximum amount of support from other nations, if we can devise some way to do it, but I should not want that to be done at the expense of our not receiving from this effort the contribution toward peace which seems to me to be involved in it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I do not know how the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Tennessee may feel about the matter, but, in view of the colloquy which has taken place on the floor between the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], if there could be prepared an amendment whereby we made available the full amount, but phrased the provision in such a way that the full amount would be available depending on other nations cooperating, so far as I personally am concerned I think that might be a reasonable way to handle the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator suggest an amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. If we could pass over the committee amendment for the time being, perhaps an appropriate amendment could be drafted.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to do so. I hope the Senator will submit a proper amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendment on page 3, beginning in line 21, will be temporarily passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices—Public Health Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 6, line 4, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$308,000" and to insert "\$570,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 15, to insert:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare" for services for crippled children as authorized in Public Law 42, approved April 15, 1949, \$1,500,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency," on page 7, after line 5, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
CONSERVATION OF SECURITIES

Conservation of securities: For expenses necessary for the conservation of the Federal Government's interest in bonds and other obligations in the custody of the Federal Works Administrator, issued for the construction of Public Works Administration projects, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; \$8,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Buildings Administration," at the top of page 8, to insert:

SITES AND PLANNING, CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS
OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites for public buildings, as authorized by the acts of March 25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457), \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 6, to insert:

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, NASHVILLE, TENN.

In addition to the appropriation provided for under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of said appropriation in an amount not exceeding \$1,200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 12, to insert:

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE
MANSION

For all expenses necessary for and incident to the renovation, repair, and modernization (without change of present architectural appearance of the exterior of the Mansion or the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion, including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws, \$5,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee general construction contract entered into in pursuance of this authority shall be awarded on competitive bidding among responsible general contractors upon the amount of the fixed fee to accrue from

the performance of such contract: *Provided further*, That with the exception of the subcontract to be made by the general contractor for the underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor shall be fixed price contracts awarded on competitive bids received from responsible subcontractors.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 8, to insert:

FEDERAL REAL ESTATE INVENTORY

Salaries, equipment, and other expenses necessary to bring up to date the information contained in the inventory of Federal real estate heretofore compiled, \$42,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 13, to insert:

HOUSING EXPEDITER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the House Expediter," \$2,500,000; and appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available for the purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$1,600) and for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 3, to insert:

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program, for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and any laws enacted to carry out plans proposed pursuant to said act, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of employees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized by law; \$1,500,000; or so much thereof as is matched prior to January 1, 1950, by funds contributed from private sources: *Provided*, That private sources shall be reimbursed for funds contributed under the same conditions and to the same extent as the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10 it is proposed to strike out all after the word "law" and the semicolon in line 20, down to and including the word "Gov-

ernment" in line 24, and to insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$3,000,000."

On page 10, line 24, it is proposed to strike out the word "further."

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, this is an amendment to a committee amendment. I assume that it is in order to discuss the amendment to the committee amendment at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOBY in the chair). It is.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, the subject matter under consideration is the sesquicentennial celebration for the District of Columbia. The issue before the Senate is whether or not we wish adequately to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Capital in Washington as the seat of the Federal Government.

In the Eightieth Congress a commission was authorized to be established, consisting of representatives of the public, appointed by the President, and representatives of the Congress, appointed by the Presiding Officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The commission was authorized to proceed with the formulation of plans for the sesquicentennial celebration in commemoration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia. It had a small appropriation of \$15,000. With that amount of money it has done a magnificent job, in my opinion.

It has been determined to endeavor to conduct during the sesquicentennial year, and probably the year following, an exposition in the Nation's Capital to be known as Freedom Fair. It is purely a patriotic endeavor to proclaim to our own citizens and to the world at large the value of the great freedoms which we enjoy as American citizens.

There stands on the easel on the floor of the Senate a rough draft of the plan as made by the commission. It will be noted that the main theme of the plan consists of three very large and quite substantial structures, built in the form of the letters USA. To the rear of the buildings is to be erected a permanent amphitheater, and to the right can be seen another building, dedicated to our neighbors of the American Continent.

There have been various estimates as to how much it would cost to do this job. The final estimate, the most accurate estimate that can be achieved, is that to do the job correctly will require financing in advance of \$3,000,000. There is nowhere to turn for this money except to the Congress of the United States. All through our history preceding Congresses have willingly appropriated large sums of money for the purpose of holding expositions in various parts of the United States and, indeed, throughout the world. On several occasions we have appropriated the money of American taxpayers for expositions outside the borders of the United States. When the great world fair was being held in New York Congress appropriated in excess of the \$3,000,000 which is the amount now asked for our own birthday celebration.

No part of the money heretofore appropriated for such purposes was ever

returned to the Treasury of the United States. It is felt by the very competent business management which hopes to conduct Freedom Fair that it will prove a profitable enterprise for the Treasury of the United States. Indeed, while we are asking for \$3,000,000 as a business loan, so to speak, to finance the erection of the buildings, prior to the time when we can hope to receive income from rentals, concessions, and admissions, there will be returned to the Treasury, through various forms of taxation on admissions, almost 50 percent of the amount which is being asked for in this appropriation.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which considered the matter voted unanimously in favor of a \$3,000,000 appropriation for Freedom Fair. When that report went to the full Committee on Appropriations, in its wisdom it reduced the amount to \$1,500,000. It also added a proviso that the \$1,500,000 would become available to the Sesquicentennial Commission only as a corresponding amount would be secured by solicitation among the merchants who do business in the National Capital. I think the committee has admitted that the figure \$3,000,000 is a correct and a necessary figure, because it has protected the spending of its own contribution of \$1,500,000 to the extent that we are able to obtain matching funds.

Mr. President, I point out that this is not an undertaking of the people of the District of Columbia. This is the Freedom Fair, commemorating the sesquicentennial of the seat of the Government of the United States, and not of the people of the District of Columbia. The merchants of this city should not be called upon to finance a fair of this kind, which is meant to bring honor and glory to the whole United States. Of course, the Fair is to be held in the city of Washington, because it is to commemorate the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol and the establishment of the National Capital here 150 years ago.

The Congress of the United States did not say to the merchants of New York City, "We will give you three or four million dollars of Federal funds only on condition that you raise three or four million dollars from your own merchants." No; we did not do that. We do not seem to do these things when we are considering appropriations, until it comes to the District of Columbia; and then the Congress is glad to pass off a part of its burden to the already overburdened taxpayers who are trying to carry the load of this beautiful city, against the attitude of Congresses of the past, which have been unwilling to bear their fair proportion of the expense of maintaining this beautiful and historic place. So, Mr. President, we have no right to say to the people of the District of Columbia, "You can have a Freedom Fair in which all of us can glory, you can have in Washington a Freedom Fair in which we can hope to proclaim to the whole world the great benefits of our democracy and our Constitution—you can have it if you are willing to pay for it."

That proposition must be rejected for many reasons, not the least of which is

its unfairness. It must be rejected because it is not a practical solution to the problem. There is not even time to consider the organization of such a program here in the District of Columbia. If the Fair is to be held within the sesquicentennial year, there are hardly 8 months remaining in which all the construction must be done and all the contracts made with the great industries all over the United States to participate in the exposition, in order that we may show to the world what has been accomplished scientifically, educationally, spiritually, morally, and in every other way under the freedoms we enjoy in the United States of America.

Mr. President, the issue seems to me to be simply this: Do we want to have a Freedom Fair, or do we not?

I have no interest in seeing a side-show run in Washington in the sesquicentennial year of the founding of the Nation's capital. I, for one, want no part of any exposition or any celebration which would be unworthy of our people and unworthy of all the blessings we have enjoyed. In my opinion, nothing less than the sum here being asked will enable us to have a commemoration worthy of our great traditions.

Mr. President, in the consideration of this matter, I hope we can cast aside all extraneous considerations which some persons may entertain, and may get down to the basis of what we are trying to do. Through this medium we are trying to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the great Capital of this great Republic, so as to have something which we can show to everyone around the world, and be able to say to them, "Come to Washington and see what we have accomplished and what great blessings are ours as a people."

Mr. President, what is the significance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the great Capital of our great Republic? It marks us as the oldest continuing constituted Government on the face of the earth—continuing for 150 years. In that length of time every other government on the face of the earth has been organized or reorganized or revolutionized, but not the United States of America.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McGRATH. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Rhode Island how long it has been since the Government of Switzerland has been reorganized.

Mr. McGRATH. Yes, I stand corrected; I should have said that the Government of the United States is the oldest continuing constituted Government in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes. I apologize for the interruption, which really is not pertinent to the subject of the discussion, but I did wish to have the RECORD stand correct.

Mr. McGRATH. It is pertinent, for the sake of having the statement correct as to the historical facts. Of course the Government of Switzerland is the oldest

continuing, constituted government; but in the 150 years since our Government was organized, every other government in the Western Hemisphere has undergone some sort of change of a basic nature.

So, Mr. President, inasmuch as we here in the United States have founded instruments of government which have enabled us to survive when other governments have perished, which have enabled us to become the richest and strongest and, I may say, the proudest Nation in the world, which have enabled us to be the succor of those who are in need, it seems to me it is well worth while to proclaim it to the world, and I believe that the \$3,000,000 being asked for that purpose is little enough indeed, in order to permit us to do the job in a way commensurate with the great glory of the occasion.

Mr. President, I have made my appeal. I wish to say to Senators that we should decide this issue on the basis either of having this fair or not having it. Certainly we should not have it unless it will be something that will bring credit to the Government of the United States and to the Congress which sponsors it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does the Senator from Rhode Island feel that there would be a possibility of reaching a compromise over this issue, as between those who would like an outright appropriation of \$3,000,000 and those who are willing to limit the appropriation to \$1,500,000, if we could frame an amendment which would strike out the limitation in the committee bill—the limitation being that the District of Columbia cannot have available to it the \$1,500,000 from the Federal Government until it has raised by subscription another \$1,500,000—and then leave to those in charge of the celebration the task of getting their \$1,500,000 from the sale of concessions, admissions, and so forth?

Mr. McGRATH. I point out to the Senator from Virginia that the \$3,000,000 being requested for this purpose is only the amount of money that a prudent banker would require before entering upon a business venture of this type, the total capital investment of which will run between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

Of course, it is expected that revenue will be obtained. Revenue will be obtained from rental concessions, public admissions, and in other ways. It is expected that in excess of 10,000,000 persons will visit this exposition at least once, and many of them twice, and some of them dozens of times. There are millions of people living close to the Capital City who will visit the exposition many times. So the additional revenue anticipated will come in that way.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I may say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I was not present when the testimony was given before the committee or when the committee acted on this particular item; but it was not my understanding that \$10,000,000 would be required to finance this undertaking. That was not my understanding of the testimony.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In furtherance of what the Senator from Virginia has said, let me say to the Senator from Rhode Island that on the subject of concessions and rentals, and in connection with the figures submitted by Mr. Carter T. Barron, appearing at page 466 of the printed hearings, held before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate, in connection with its consideration of the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1949, the industry buildings are represented as bringing in revenue of \$1,900,000 and as costing \$1,094,000—or, in other words, as bringing in a net income of practically \$900,000. Concessions are estimated to bring in an income of approximately \$250,000, and royalties for programs and other concessions are estimated to bring in an additional \$400,000.

Following the suggestion of the Senator from Virginia, let me ask whether there would be a way of getting together on this matter, with the Government putting up \$1,500,000, and making the amendment read or be phrased in such a way as to call for a certain amount of money to be paid in advance from the revenues that are expected to accrue?

Mr. McGRATH. I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I know of no practical way in which that could be done. The largest part of the revenue will come from admissions. It is estimated that there will be more than 10,000,000 admissions to the fair. At an admission price of 50 cents apiece, that is \$5,000,000, which is practically 50 percent of the anticipated revenue. Nobody is going to pay his rent in advance. He will make a commitment to rent space in the buildings when the buildings are completed. But we cannot go to the General Electric Co., we cannot go to the General Motors Co., we cannot go to any of the other great enterprises in the United States and say, "Give us money in advance in order to permit us to build buildings and pay for them and then you will have space in them when they are completed." People simply do not do business that way.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I may say to the Senator from Rhode Island that if his argument is correct, the \$3,000,000 will not be sufficient. The buildings are estimated to cost \$4,954,025, and the revenue from the buildings is estimated at \$4,529,950. The royalties and admissions are only supposed to bring in \$4,000,000.

Mr. McGRATH. I assure the Senator the figures have been gone over very carefully by very competent bankers in this community. The most competent bankers in the community, I may say, are serving as members of the commission, and are proud to do so. They have gone over the figures; they have whittled them down, and they have come up with this proposal as being a sound one. There probably can be some small amount of money advanced. For ex-

ample, some of the State governments have already indicated their eagerness to take part in the celebration. Some of them have already made appropriations for that purpose. Those appropriations probably can be made available to the Sesquicentennial Committee prior to the time of the completion of the buildings. That is only a small part of the total amount.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I may say I have been advised that Mr. Boykin, when he appeared before the committee, stated in an off-the-record discussion that certain of the industries were willing to pay half of their estimated fees before construction of the buildings started.

Mr. McGRATH. Some of them may be willing to do that. I am not in a position to know whether that is so or not. I simply know the ordinary way in which corporations of this kind do business. They may be willing to put up 25 percent or 50 percent, anticipating that the project will be completed and that they will have an opportunity to participate, but I am quite sure that none of them would be willing to put up substantially the whole amount of the concession rental in advance. I do not think they should be asked to do that. I think this is a Freedom Fair of the Government of the United States. We should put up the capital with which to run it, feeling at least that there is a very reasonable expectation of its being repaid, not only in full, but probably with a very substantial profit.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator may have already put the figures in the RECORD, I am not certain; but it is true, is it not, that the Congress has made appropriations for similar great fairs throughout the country?

Mr. McGRATH. At least 18, 20, or 24 times in our history it has done so.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Within recent years, it is true, is it not, that the Congress made an appropriation for the Golden Gate Exposition and the New York World's Fair?

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The same is true perhaps with reference to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago.

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct; and to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It has also been done with respect to other great fairs that have been held through the years, has it not?

Mr. McGRATH. There was a very special appropriation in connection with the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Government of Iceland, an appropriation entirely outside our own country.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wonder whether the Senator would place in the RECORD, if he has not already done so, a list, if he has it available, of the various fairs and expositions to which the Federal Government has contributed.

Mr. McGRATH. I should be glad to put it in the RECORD, but I believe I did so at the time the authorization for a

continuation of the Commission was being considered. If it is not in the RECORD, I am sure that it is in the hearings before the committee, because I testified on that point myself.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. All that was brought out before the committee. At page 484 of the hearings on the second deficiency appropriation bill for 1949, the Senator from Rhode Island placed in the RECORD figures of appropriations that have been made in the past for celebrations, as follows:

The George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, for which Congress made an appropriation of \$1,796,000.

I do not happen to have the dates of these here, but we can get the dates and put them in the record later.

There was the Yorktown sesquicentennial celebration, for which Congress made an appropriation of \$475,000.

The Chicago World's Fair, for which Congress made an appropriation of \$1,375,000.

For the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg there was a congressional appropriation of \$900,000.

For the George Washington Bicentennial Commission there was an appropriation of \$1,360,710.

For the United States Constitutional Centennial Commission there was an appropriation of \$485,000.

For the Texas Centennial Celebration, Congress appropriated \$3,000,000.

For the New York World's Fair, which is the last large fair that was run in the country, Congress appropriated \$3,275,000.

For the Golden Gate Exposition, Congress appropriated \$1,700,000.

For the Arkansas Centennial Celebration, Congress appropriated \$75,000.

For celebrating the one-thousandth anniversary of the Government of Iceland there was a congressional appropriation of \$75,000.

Those are the appropriations which were brought to the attention of the committee. The committee had them all before it. The committee thought it was exceedingly generous, Mr. Boykin and Mr. Barron both made splendid witnesses. They both testified fully, frankly, and apparently carefully. I think Mr. Boykin among other things said that the amount requested was large, but that they thought they had better make the request in that amount. We cannot blame him for that. He was looking out for the Commission. The committee tried to be fair and correct. It gave this celebration a much larger sum than any of the others, except two, I believe, one of which was the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco, the other, the New York World's Fair. I think those are the only two. Of course we wanted to be entirely fair to Washington. The Commission itself has power to charge fees. They think they will get back as much as \$10,000,000. I hope they will. But the amount recommended by the committee is certainly very generous, it seems to me.

Mr. McGRATH. I thank the Senator for the figures he has given. I remind him, however, that those were outright grants, with no recapture clause whatever so far as the Federal Government was concerned. They were simply hand-outs of money for the carrying on of the particular fairs. This is a project which is our own, which we are to run for ourselves. If we make a success of it, we profit by it; we leave a permanent memorial in the national capital, useful to the citizens here for a long time to come, which is a consideration of great value in itself.

Mr. President, we have been willing to appropriate money to send the Freedom Train all over the United States. Someone made this argument to me: "Any citizen who wants to do so can come to Washington, visit the Congressional Library and the Archives Building and see all the historic documents found there; he can go into all the glorious buildings that stand as a monument to our achievements; he can see everything in the Capital City; so we do not need to have a Freedom Fair." That is very true, yet Mr. President, these historic documents have remained here in public view during the years that have passed in our history; they are for anybody to see; but 2 years ago, we saw fit to take all the documents and put them together into one compact place, into a train, to be sent around the United States. The train went to many cities and towns but when it had stayed its allotted time and had to pull out, there were still hundreds of thousands of people who had been unable to get into the train to see the exhibits.

What happened when it came to Washington? To this great city, where all these documents have been kept for many years, the train came twice, I believe, and there was such a drove of persons lining the platform that perhaps not more than 50 percent of them were able to gain admittance. That indicates how great is the interest of our people in their heritage, if we can only dramatize it by bringing together the historic documents working great moments in our history so they can be seen at once. Some of us can walk down Pennsylvania Avenue or Constitution Avenue, look up at a building, and glory in the achievements which made it possible. But many persons are not able to comprehend all this greatness unless they see it put together in one fine portrayal in a building marked "United States of America."

To do this kind of a job, Mr. President, we are asking only for a loan from the Treasury of the United States of \$3,000,000, every dime of which, I am sure, will be repaid. Why not let the experts, who were appointed for the purpose, be the judges of what is necessary. We can give our estimates and say "The Commission has said it will cost \$2,000,000. Maybe we can do it for \$1,500,000." I do not think that is the proper way to approach a historic event of this kind. We introduced testimony showing that, according to one of the magazines which reports such events, the British Gov-

ernment, within the past few months, set aside a sum equivalent to \$50,000,000 in American money to hold a great British exposition. What has Britain got in these days that would warrant the expenditure of \$50,000,000? Those dollars are probably our dollars. We are complaining and finding fault with spending \$3,000,000 of our own money to proclaim even greater documents to the world than are possessed by Great Britain.

Let us keep our equilibrium as we consider the seriousness and the importance of this undertaking. I say in all sincerity, Mr. President, that I would rather see no sesquicentennial celebration at all than to have one that will not do credit to the Congress, the Nation, and its great institutions. I hope Senators will see their way clear to go along with the request I am now making on behalf of the Sesquicentennial Commission, and adopt my amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] asked me if I would respond briefly to the Senator from Rhode Island, as I have gathered the facts together in connection with the appropriation. The Senator from Rhode Island and I do not very often differ, and I do not think we differ fundamentally on the subject now under consideration.

I am frank to say that some members of the committee did not want to appropriate any money for the sesquicentennial celebration, and other members wanted to appropriate \$3,000,000 for that purpose. So we compromised on \$1,500,000, with the suggestion that the balance of the money be raised by private subscription. That was done on the theory that if there were not any private interest in the affair among the industrialists, hotel men, and other enterprises in the District of Columbia, the Government should not appropriate the money.

I believe the amendment of the committee could be further amended, possibly by including public with private sources, so that States and industries and corporations could pay for their buildings in advance.

Mr. RABAUT and Mr. BOYKIN testified before the House Committee on Appropriations on March 31, 1949. Their testimony begins on page 426 of the hearings of that committee. They set forth a justification which totaled \$1,500,000.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point pages 466 and 467 of the hearings.

There being no objection, the pages were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Statements of Carter T. Barron, executive vice chairman; and Edward Boykin, director, National Capital Sesquicentennial, Washington, D. C.

Freedom Fair Budget Analysis

The CHAIRMAN. The break-down of Freedom Fair budget analysis, showing your anticipated expenditures and revenue, shall be inserted in the record at this point.

Freedom Fair budget analysis, buildings and grounds

Building	Square feet	Square feet net ¹	Estimated cost	Estimated revenue ²
Hall of States.....	198,400	138,880	\$1,984,000	-----
Includes—				
States and Territories.....	92,857	65,000		
Congress.....	20,000	14,000		
Theater.....	14,400	10,080		\$252,000
District.....	14,400	10,080		252,000
Voice of America.....	15,000	10,500		
Federal agencies.....	41,743	29,220		
Industry.....	109,440	76,608	1,094,400	1,915,200
Concessions.....	10,000	7,000	100,000	250,000
Amphitheater (Rock Creek Park).....			200,000	325,000
Entrance unit.....			100,000	
Landscaping.....			250,000	
Air conditioning.....			250,000	
Recreation Building (10 percent royalty on \$10,000 per day) restaurants.....				217,000
Miscellaneous building costs.....			300,000	
Fountain in Tidal Basin.....			35,000	
Pan American.....				200,000
Children's center.....				25,000
Organizations.....	15,000	10,500	150,000	
Federal agencies (10 only).....	35,625	25,000	178,125	
Labor and industry.....	62,500	43,750	312,500	1,093,750
Total.....			4,954,025	4,529,950

¹ 70 percent of building space is considered useful and salable.² Rentals figured at \$25,000 per square foot.

Corollary activities

	Cost
Architectural art exhibit based on the plan, founding, development and future of the city of Washington as the National Capital.....	\$48,000
Loan art exhibit of American historical paintings; to be the most comprehensive exhibit of scenes from American history ever undertaken. Loan art exhibit of portraits of great figures in history of Nation and the National Capital.....	50,000
Printing and binding, including historical booklets for distribution to schools, colleges, universities, libraries, and other educational institutions, dealing with the history of the National Capital, its founders, its vital role in the history of the Nation and the world, and the Congress that has made the laws of the United States for 150 years.....	100,000
Production (including writing, casting and costuming) of historical symphonic drama based on history of the National Capital with George Washington as leading character.....	100,000
Production of motion picture based on history, founding, and establishment as the seat of government of National Capital, for use in schools and educational institutions.....	50,000
Total.....	348,000

Operating expenses and revenues

	Cost	Revenue
Admissions, at 40 cents net (10,000,000 estimated attendance).....		\$4,000,000
Royalties from programs and other concessions.....		400,000
Departmental and congressional exhibits.....	\$1,875,000	
Pay roll, maintenance, utilities.....	500,000	
Promotion, advertising, publicity, entertainment.....	750,000	
Fees, commissions, sales expenses.....	500,000	
Subtotal.....	3,625,000	4,400,000
Corollary activities.....	348,000	
Buildings and grounds.....	4,954,025	4,529,950
Grand total.....	8,927,025	8,929,950

This analysis based on working capital supplied immediately through an appropriation of \$3,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. BOYKIN, in testifying before the Senate committee on this subject, stated, on page 473 of the hearings:

Our original request was for \$3,000,000. The Budget Bureau at that time cut it to \$1,500,000, and when we appeared before the House committee we had naturally trimmed our sails accordingly, and you will find in the report of our hearing before the Deficiency Committee of the House a whole explanation of what we would have done or wanted to do with the \$1,500,000.

The sum of \$1,400,000 was for the erection of an outdoor amphitheater seating 5,000 persons.

When the same gentleman came before the Senate committee with a request for \$3,000,000, a new estimate and a new approval had come, in the meantime, from the Bureau of the Budget in that amount. A statement was submitted showing the estimated cost of buildings as being \$4,954,000, and operating expenses of \$2,738,600, or a total cost of approximately \$7,692,225.

I pointed out to the Senator from Rhode Island, in a question which I asked him, that it seemed to me the appropriation of \$3,000,000 will not be adequate; for if the Sesquicentennial Commission follows the methods suggested by the Senator from Rhode Island, and the Government constructs all the buildings, there will be an ultimate cost to the Government of approximately \$4,954,000, with the hope of getting back the expenses of running the exposition from admissions, concessions, advertisements, and exhibits, and from various industrial firms which will contribute for their buildings.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I invite the Senate's attention to page 482 of the hearings, from which I read as follows:

Senator FERGUSON. That is what I had in mind. You anticipate paying back part of the \$3,000,000 to the Treasury?

Mr. BOYKIN. We will pay all of it and perhaps more. One or two of these items are high, I purposely made them high, and even with the high items we will still pay them back.

As a member of the committee, I feel that when one comes before the committee and says he purposely made estimates high, it is the duty of the committee to proceed along reasonable lines. That is what we did. As a member of the committee, I feel that I am a trustee for the American taxpayers, to some extent, at least, I hope to a great extent. I felt that when one who wanted an appropriation said he had purposely made the estimates high, if we cut them somewhat and provided in the bill that they should raise the money—as I remember, he says they will make something like \$10,000,000 out of the enterprise—it seemed to me we were doing the fair and just thing. I do not think there was a member of the committee who wanted to do anything else.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the junior Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I heard the Senator say something about local participation. I had understood that about \$7,000,000, in addition to the \$3,000,000 asked for in this appropriation, would be put up by other participants.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The so-called balance sheet submitted shows a total building expense of \$4,954,000—and I am reading from page 466 of the hearings—of which industry and others will put up \$4,529,000, if they get all the revenues.

While the Senator from Tennessee was not in the Chamber, the Senator from Rhode Island stated the Government was going to put up the buildings and that, when the buildings were up, they hoped to get back rent, returns from concessions, and so on. I think I state his position correctly.

My statement in reply to that was that, if he is right in his assumption, that the \$3,000,000 will not be sufficient unless they get some advance money anyway. What the committee has suggested as a compromise between the \$3,000,000 appropriation and nothing was that they get half of it in advance from private sources.

I believe that suggestion can be amended to be made clearer, so that concession and other payments can be made in advance by the exhibitors. Unless that is done, the Government will have to put up another \$2,000,000 at least, probably nearer \$3,000,000, before it will begin to get back anything.

I have a record here of all the expositions from 1853 down to date and the amount the Government has contributed. In recent years, at least, none of the expositions has been self-supporting.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I notice on page 484 of the hearings that Congress appropri-

ated three and a quarter million dollars for the New York World's Fair.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. And \$3,000,000 for the Texas Centennial Celebration. It seems to me that coming at this particular time, when we are trying to create good will, and have a celebration here which will be an inspiration and something which people all over the world will know about, we might at least do as much as we did on these two previous occasions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The cost of the exposition in New York was \$155,000,000, of which the Government put up \$3,000,000. The cost of the exposition in Chicago was about \$40,000,000, of which the Government, I think, put up a little over \$2,000,000. In each of those instances the money was to pay for an exhibit which the Government itself provided. Here the proposition is to have the Government put up all the monetary outlay, all the original expense, with the hope of getting some of it back.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I notice on page 457 that the total cost is estimated at \$8,927,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. We all know that, in addition to that sum, there will be many incidental costs which private industry and local people will have to bear.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The same Commission, as appears on page 427 of the House hearings, which I have before me, when the Budget Bureau recommended only a million and a half, cut their cloth accordingly and submitted an estimate of a million and a half. So that they have actually submitted two budget estimates to the Congress, one of a million and a half and one anticipating a \$3,000,000 expenditure.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator is absolutely correct. The testimony before the subcommittee was to the effect that the first budget estimate was \$1,500,000 and a supplemental budget estimate was \$3,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. A million and a half additional.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes; and the committee, not knowing exactly how much it would take, undertook to insert a provision that the Government would put up a million and a half and private sources could match that with another million and a half. We were pretty well convinced, I think, that it would unduly handicap the Commission to try to raise a million and a half before the exposition got started.

Let me ask how this approach, in the way of a compromise of the problem, would appeal to my colleague from Massachusetts, namely, a substitute for the pending amendment. I believe the pending amendment is to increase the million and a half to three million dollars. Is that the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. As a substitute for that amendment, I propose to strike out "\$1,500,000" on line 20, page 10, and insert "\$2,000,000", and then in lines 20, 21, and 22 to strike out the words "or so much thereof as is matched prior to January 1, 1950, by funds contributed from private sources." That would give the Commission \$2,000,000 in the clear, with the provision that it must be repaid if the funds were available. As a matter of fact, I understand that whatever profit the Commission makes automatically comes back to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then, it will give them a sum of \$500,000 more than was originally thought necessary. If that should not be all they needed, they could undoubtedly raise something by way of an advance from the big industries which will undoubtedly want space for their exhibits at the celebration. What would the Senator from Massachusetts think of that compromise, if it should be agreeable to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am only one member of the committee; the chairman of the committee is present, and I would turn to him for authority before I accepted any compromise. I ask the Senator from Rhode Island if the figure of \$2,000,000 were accepted, would he give us any assurance, as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, that there would not be requests for further contributions from the Government?

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I think I can give assurance that it is not the intention of the Commission to return to the Congress for any additional appropriations. I think the Commission would do the best it possibly could with \$2,000,000. I think if Congress allowed the Commission \$2,000,000 without the strings attached to it which are in the pending bill, it would be an indication to industry throughout the United States that the Congress was behind the celebration, that it wanted to see it succeed, that it had the blessing of Congress, and I believe the industries would be much more willing to participate and put up their money in advance. I think the very debate we have had here today will be of great encouragement in causing them to participate.

It may be the Commission would have to curtail some of the things it had planned. I do not think it would be necessary to curtail in the matter of buildings. I think it would have to curtail in some of the allocations which have been made for advertising and publicity. I myself feel that this is something which will almost sell itself to the American people. If the Senate will grant \$2,000,000 without strings attached to it, I think we can make a success of the sesquicentennial celebration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think the position of the Senator from Rhode Island is very fair and just. I shall be very happy to accept his amend-

ment, and take it to conference and do the best I can with it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then, Mr. President, with the permission of the Senator from Massachusetts—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I offer as a substitute for the amendment offered to the committee amendment, the words which I have previously read, which are:

On page 10, line 20, strike out the figure "\$1,500,000" and insert the figure "\$2,000,000." Strike out the following language in lines 20, 21, and 22: "or so much thereon as is matched prior to January 1, 1950, by funds contributed from private sources."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator should also strike out the next three lines down to the words "Provided further," in line 24.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is correct. And in the next three lines strike out the words:

Provided, That private sources shall be reimbursed for funds contributed under the same conditions and to the same extent as the Federal Government.

The Senator from Massachusetts suggests that those words be stricken.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And also on page 11, line 1, before the word "That" insert the word "Provided."

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. McGRATH. For clarity, and so we will not get the bill gummed up, so to speak, I will say that I checked my amendment with the Parliamentarian before offering it, so I know the language in the amendment accomplishes what we want. The only thing we are trying to achieve now is to reduce the amount from \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000. So if the Senator from Virginia would be willing to take the language of my amendment, substituting the figure "\$2,000,000" for "\$3,000,000," that would do the job.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, I think so.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I understand the senior Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the committee, is willing to accept that modification. Therefore I accept it also. I may say to the Senator from Rhode Island that so far as I am concerned, and I believe I speak for every member on this side of the aisle, we want a sesquicentennial exposition, but we want to keep it within bounds.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I withdraw my substitute and concur in the modification offered by the Senator from Rhode Island to his original amendment, which is to strike out the figure "\$1,500,000" and insert the figure "\$2,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island has modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have the clerk read the amendment which has been offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, as modified, so we will know exactly what we are doing. It is true that the chairman of the commit-

tee [Mr. McKELLAR] has accepted the amendment, and it is also true that the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has done so. Yet there are other members of the committee who gave the matter serious consideration. We are all desirous of having this celebration. It is simply a question of the procedure and how best to take action in view of the condition of the budget.

I want to say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I sat on the committee at the time the justification was made, and I am quite satisfied that the committee was very generous in the amount it approved, in view of the testimony that was offered by those who presented the matter to the Senate committee. When we compare the evidence given before the House committee with that given before the Senate committee, we will find there is not very much, to use a slang expression, the Senate might hang its hat on in order to justify the proposed action. I should like to know what the language of the amendment now is, whether any conditions are taken out, and what the amount of the appropriation would be.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment as modified.

The CHIEF CLERK. The committee amendment, as proposed to be amended, would read beginning on page 10, line 17, after the semicolon: "services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized by law; \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head," and so forth.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand then, what the Senator is proposing to do is to make an outright appropriation of \$2,000,000.

Mr. McGRATH. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no condition placed upon it in any way whatsoever. So that all the language relative to the reimbursement of funds is out, and we are making an appropriation of \$2,000,000. I took particular note of the statement made by the chairman of the committee that if this is done there will be no further demand made by anyone for further funds in connection with this fair.

Mr. McGRATH. It will be our intention to reduce our plans, to cut our cloth to meet what the Senate has given us. With respect to the repayment, of course all profit made on the fair will come back to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. But I mean the language respecting matching—

Mr. McGRATH. There will be no matching of money.

Mr. WHERRY. That language is all out. There will be no further contribution asked. The profits which are made will be turned into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of adding my approval to the compromise which has just been made by the Appropriations Committee and

the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia is something that every Senator and every other American should subscribe to. Mr. President, this will be a great non-partisan commemoration. This is truly an American adventure. The proposal for the commemoration was begun by a Republican Congress in 1947, and is now being carried out by a Democratic Congress.

At this time in the world, when liberty in certain countries is suppressed, at this time when justice is difficult to find in one country after another, at an hour when there is no such thing as equality before the law in many nations, surely we here in one of the last strongholds of freedom and liberty and independence can well afford to spend \$2,000,000 to aid in making this sesquicentennial celebration an event which will inspire and encourage liberty-loving people throughout the world.

I want to compliment the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and other members of the committee in going along with the proposal which has been made for the appropriation of \$2,000,000. I sincerely hope that in conference the conferees on the part of the Senate will be able to convince the conferees on the part of the House of the great value to the future of the country that lies in a successful commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, did I understand that the amount of \$3,000,000 has been asked?

Mr. LUCAS. No; \$2,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], as modified, to the committee amendment on page 10.

The amendment as modified, to the committee amendment, was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, an hour or more ago we were discussing the item in House bill 4046, on page 4, pertaining to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees Fund, and I offered an amendment to the committee amendment. At this time I should like to withdraw my amendment and to offer in lieu thereof an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. After the numerals "\$14,000,000", in lines 1 and 2, on page 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

And an additional \$2,000,000 to the President for the same purposes as prescribed in the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), upon the President finding that the other nations party to such United Nations agreement have met their obligations to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I believe that this is within the spirit of

the discussion on the floor of the Senate about an hour ago. I have discussed this amendment with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee—

Mr. McKELLAR. We will take it to conference and do the best we can.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Tennessee has assured me that he will take it to conference for the purpose of discussion and consideration.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As a minority member of the committee, I should like to ask a question. Do I correctly understand that the additional \$2,000,000, which increases the United States' share to \$16,000,000, becomes available only when every other nation which is not now up to its quota subscribes the full amount of its allotment?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The additional \$2,000,000 becomes available when the President finds that the other nations which are parties to the United Nations Commission on Relief for Palestine Refugees have fulfilled their obligations.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And only after they have fulfilled their obligations?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, so far as the \$2,000,000 is concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] to the committee amendment on page 4, line 1.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Mediation Board," on page 11, after line 8, to insert:

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards," \$36,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 4, to insert:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Pensions," \$136,238,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia," on page 12, after line 16, to insert:

FISCAL SERVICE

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Assessor's office," \$36,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 20, to insert:

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

For an additional amount for "District government employees' compensation," \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 13, to insert:

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control," \$26,175.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public schools," on page 13, after line 5, to insert:

OPERATING EXPENSES—OPERATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment," \$82,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "General supervision and instruction, Public Schools, District of Columbia, 1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Metropolitan Police—Capital outlay," on page 14, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Health Department," on page 14, after line 14, to insert:

CAPITAL OUTLAY, HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For repairs, alterations, and improvements to the Gales School, to make it suitable for enlarged clinical services, including necessary equipment, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$110,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital," on page 14, line 24, after the word "crematorium", to strike out "\$65,000" and insert "\$57,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public welfare—Capital outlay, protective institutions," on page 15, after line 23, to insert:

For renovation of kitchen at Home for Aged and Infirm, including equipment, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$30,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public works—Capital outlay, central garage," on page 16, line 10, after the word "building", to strike out "\$67,500" and insert "\$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Settlement of claims and suits," on page 16, line 21, after "(46 Stat. 500)", to strike out "\$9,481.65" and insert "\$19,431.65."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Administration—Research on agricultural problems of Alaska," on page 18, line 8, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 14, to insert:

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

RESEARCH FACILITIES

Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory buildings and related facilities for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases in accordance with the pro-

visions of the act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, when the request for appropriations for building said laboratories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as well as the location of the site proposed to be selected.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Control of forest pests," on page 19, line 17, after the word "act", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 19, after line 20, to insert:

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for "national forest protection and management," \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 2, to insert:

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails," \$142,000, to remain available until expended; and the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, for forest development roads and trails, is increased from "\$9,750,000" to "\$9,892,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Emergency reconstruction and repair," on page 20, line 14, after the word "floods", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,995,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce," on page 20, after line 16, to insert:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$432,384, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Bridgeport Municipal Airport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, \$286,279; Olney Airport, Olney, Texas, \$61,740; Smith-Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, \$84,365.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 21, after line 11, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for costs of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for work in connection with emergencies resulting from storms in the Western States, including emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such storms, and for cooperation with Federal and non-Federal agencies for assistance by use of personnel, supplies, and facilities, \$2,586,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 21, to insert:

EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION AND REPAIR

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the

cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities diverted for the repair and construction of flood-protective works; and for the repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$275,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 22, after line 10, to insert:

EDUCATION OF INDIANS

For an additional amount for "Education of Indians," \$330,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation—Administrative provisions," on page 24, line 25, after "(Public Law 835)," to insert "including payments on account of dependents of employees in field offices in project areas engaged in construction and related activities;".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Reclamation fund," on page 25, after line 15, to insert:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Klamath project, Oregon-California," \$46,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 18, to insert:

REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General fund, construction," on page 26, after line 2, to insert:

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

For an additional amount for "Colorado River front work and levee system," \$75,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Park Service," on page 27, after line 10, to insert:

RIVER BASIN STUDIES

For an additional amount for investigations and studies of recreational resources and archeological remains in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), \$7,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 15, to insert:

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA

For the acquisition of approximately 5 acres of land in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved June 19, 1948 (Public Law 704), \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 8, to insert:

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska

For an additional amount for "Insane of Alaska," \$40,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 13, to insert:

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for salaries of the Governor and employees, \$970.80.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I inquire where in the bill is the appropriation for hoof-and-mouth disease investigations?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senate adopted it a little while ago.

Mr. LANGER. In my State it was felt that the amount was too small.

Mr. McKELLAR. That item is on page 18.

Mr. LANGER. Can the chairman of the committee advise us whether or not a considerable number of hearings were held on the subject of hoof-and-mouth disease?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; there have been numerous hearings.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator from Tennessee feel that the appropriation carried in the bill is sufficient?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will look at page 18, he will find that the item reads as follows:

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
RESEARCH FACILITIES

Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory buildings and related facilities for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, when the request for appropriations for building said laboratories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as well as the location of the site proposed to be selected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Tennessee a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Just a moment. I will say to the Senator that we had no evidence as to what it would cost. What seemed to be a large amount for plans and specifications was allowed, because of the importance of the subject and the very deadly character of the disease so far as hoofed animals are concerned. Until we get plans and specifications it is impossible to appropriate money for the construction of buildings.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I might assist the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee by a further statement. I was chairman of the subcommittee on foot-and-mouth disease of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. We feel that the sum contained in the deficiency appropriation bill is sufficient until such time as we have some agreement as to where the research laboratory is to be located.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question at that point?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that last fall members of the subcommittee—I think including the Senator from Minnesota—made an investigation.

Mr. THYE. It was a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. While I was with the subcommittee a part of the time, yet I was not with them when they visited the State of Washington, which I regretted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I regret that the Senator could not be there; but I wonder if the Senator could inform me as to how many sites were investigated by the subcommittee.

Mr. THYE. I could not give the Senator specific information because this was a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. However, I know that they visited three sites. While some of the sites met with the approval of those who were searching for the proper site yet objections were raised to the location of the research laboratory in certain parts of the United States. If someone will give us the location and agree not to object we can go forward with the plan.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The reason I ask the question is that I understand that during these discussions with respect to two of the most prominently mentioned sites, one being near Puget Sound and the other being in Rhode Island, in addition to a third possible site, members of the committee were impressed with the thought that in all three cases the people of the particular areas were not too anxious to have the research laboratory established in their community.

I realize that some fears might be aroused. I understand that some persons from Massachusetts and Rhode Island have protested against the possible location of the laboratory in their States or elsewhere in New England. They are opposed to the location of the laboratory in New England, as I understand.

However, I wish to assure the Senate—and, incidentally, I may point out that I had no opportunity to appear before the committee in connection with this matter—

Mr. McKELLAR. We would have been glad to have the Senator appear.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate that. Nevertheless, the matter came up without notice, so far as I was concerned.

However, the record is filled with recommendations that the foot-and-mouth-disease laboratory be located in the State of Washington. Such recommendations come not only from me but also by letter of endorsement from the Cattlemen's Association of my State, the State Grange, and several other interested organizations and groups.

So, Mr. President, if in the wisdom of the Department of Agriculture it is decided that Puget Sound would be the proper area for the location of this great research laboratory relative to the diseases of animals, particularly the hoof-and-mouth disease, the people of my community will have no objection at all to the location of the laboratory there. We would welcome it, and we would be glad to cooperate with the Federal Government in the establishment of the laboratory on one of the great islands in Puget Sound.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to say to the senior Senator from Washington that we are very happy to have his statement to the effect that the

cattlemen and business people of this State, and all others concerned, would welcome the location of the research laboratory in that area. That is the first good news I have heard in this connection. In almost all other cases, objection has been raised by various persons to the location of the research laboratory in their area.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the statement I have just made is based, not on hearsay or general information, but on personal conferences. While I was home last fall, I took the opportunity to have personal conferences with the cattlemen and with the representatives of the Grange and representatives of other groups in my State. In that connection, I conferred with representatives of five or six important groups. After a full discussion of the matter—and I point out that the Record contains many letters on the subject—it was agreed that we shall be glad to cooperate with the Federal Government in this matter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I shall be glad to yield, but first I should yield to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who has been seeking the floor.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should merely like to point out the point of view of New England, after hearing the Senator from Washington state the point of view of his State, if the Senator from New Mexico will permit me to make a brief statement at this point.

Mr. ANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say to the Senator from Minnesota that the Committee on Appropriations has inserted a provision that Congress must be informed of the site selected, before the money is appropriated. As one member of the committee, I feel that is important, because, quite to the contrary of the view of the people of Washington, I am confident that the people of Massachusetts—I speak only for them—hope the laboratory will not be situated in New England.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this is one of the rare cases in which a Government project is not wanted in some areas.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I appreciate the Senator's courtesy in yielding to me.

I commend the attitude of the people of Washington. I do not know what I should do about the attitude of the New England States, except to assure the Senator from Massachusetts that there is absolutely no danger that a laboratory of this nature will be established in New England, although I may say that one of the greatest authorities on virus diseases in animals has recommended that the laboratory be located in New York City. In that connection I should like to point out that in England such research work has been located for 25 years in the center of the industry there, and there has not been a single case of the transmission of such a disease.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Mexico, the former Secretary of Agriculture, will make it

possible for those of us in New England to make substantial profits from the raising of beef cattle, I assume that the attitude of the people in New England in regard to this matter will be somewhat different.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to say to the able Senator from Massachusetts, relative to the statement he has made, that so long as the people of New England obtain such high prices for fluid milk, they should never change to the raising of beef cattle.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to thank the Senator from New Mexico, the former Secretary of Agriculture, for his remarks. However, I hope they will not have the effect of getting Massachusetts back into the running.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President if the Senator from Minnesota will yield further to me, I wish to say that I think this matter is most important. When the foot-and-mouth disease campaign seems to be getting along very well, no one is favorable to the establishment in the United States of a laboratory to engage in research into that disease. However when the outcome of the battle against the disease seems to be uncertain, the livestock associations and agencies almost fall over themselves in their attempts to have such an institute or laboratory established in the United States.

Certainly this matter can be properly handled only by going ahead with it bravely. I commend the committee for endeavoring to see to it that sufficient money for that purpose is provided at the present time.

I am glad the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, who for a long time has done fine work in the effort to combat foot-and-mouth disease, subscribes to that statement.

I hope the Appropriations Committee's proposal to have it pass upon the site selected before the money is appropriated, is not intended as a means of blocking the establishment of the laboratory. I know there is great interest in it. It would be far better to permit the Government to go ahead with the battle to wipe out foot-and-mouth disease; and so I hope Senators will not oppose the waging of that battle when the disease is limited to Mexico, rather than to wait until a time when it might become widespread in various other areas, perhaps including parts of the United States.

So I hope the Senator from Minnesota will not give up in his efforts in this connection.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I assure the Senator from New Mexico that I will not give up. I shall continue in the effort to have such a laboratory established in the United States. I think we must pursue that effort to the utmost of our ability, because it is absolutely essential that we proceed with research in that field, in view of the fact that we are confronted with the foot-and-mouth disease just across our southern border in Mexico. So I shall continue my endeavors for the establish-

ment of an excellent laboratory for research in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Inasmuch as I am the Senator who started the argument about the foot-and-mouth disease, I simply wish to say that we in North Dakota believe the laboratory should be located somewhere near the center of the United States. I may add that North Dakota is in the very center of the country. The city of Rugby is in the exact center of the continent.

It would seem that the proposed experiments should be conducted in both hot weather and cold weather. In North Dakota, such experiments can be conducted either in very cold weather or, as the Senator from Minnesota knows, in very hot weather.

So it seems to me that, instead of having the laboratory located on an island on the coast of Washington, it should be located somewhere near the center of the continent. For instance, there are various islands in the Mississippi River where such experiments could be conducted. I believe the location of the laboratory should be such as to enable the experiments to be conducted in both hot and cold climates.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD letters from various associations in the State of Washington regarding this matter, as well as my own testimony which was submitted in writing to the Appropriations Committee.

There being no objection, the statement and letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR MAGNUSON'S STATEMENT ON PROPOSED
HOOF-AND-MOUTH DISEASE LABORATORY BEFORE
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Public Law 496, passed by the Eightieth Congress in April 1948, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a laboratory for the specific purpose of conducting research looking toward development of methods to eradicate hoof-and-mouth disease.

During the summer recess a special committee, with Senator Young, of North Dakota as chairman, went on an inspection trip to determine the seriousness of the outbreak in Mexico and to gather information in regard to prospective sites where a laboratory might be located. The committee came to the State of Washington in November to inspect possible offshore sites in that area.

The Department has requested an appropriation of \$5,000,000 with which to implement the authorization contained in Public Law 496. This sum represents the initial installment on the proposed structure and related facilities, estimated to cost approximately \$30,000,000. I sincerely hope your committee will approve the \$5,000,000 request and will permit the Department to proceed expeditiously toward completion of this laboratory.

Hoof-and-mouth disease is perhaps the most infectious animal disease known. It attacks all cloven hoof mammals. In the last 50 years, there have been six outbreaks in the United States. Serums to immunize animals against the disease have been developed. The effectiveness of such serums is limited to a period of 4 to 6 months. I am told that some animals have been known to contract

the disease even after they have been inoculated with the serum. To fully insure the great livestock industry of this country against future ravages of the disease, better serum must be developed. Ultimately we hope serums can be improved to the point where they will give lifetime immunization.

In 1914-15 we had our most serious outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease. Twenty-two States were involved, including my own State of Washington. The only effective means of combating the disease at that time was by slaughtering the infected animals. The last outbreak in this country occurred in California in 1929. It is believed that the virus was transmitted through a ship's garbage fed to hogs. The outbreak was rather quickly controlled—again by slaughtering the infected animals.

In 1947 an outbreak of the disease occurred in Mexico. The livestock industry of this country immediately insisted that the Federal Government embark upon a program of cooperation with Mexico to eradicate the disease. During the last 2 years, we have spent approximately \$55,000,000 in Mexico. The Mexican Government is spending a proportionate amount. In this latest importation of the disease, it has again been demonstrated that improved serums are needed. Slaughtering infected animals is an expensive process. This method of control, in addition to the initial cost, has long-range impact on the livestock industry.

In 1948 those segments of the livestock industry whose animals are subject to infection, produced an income of over \$15,000,000,000. I repeat we have spent in the last 2 years more than \$55,000,000 in an effort to control the outbreak in Mexico. The \$5,000,000 request now before you and the ultimate cost of the laboratory, \$30,000,000, should be looked upon as insurance for this great industry. The ultimate cost of a laboratory is approximately half of what we have spent in the last 2 years on the Mexican program.

Despite the intensive efforts we are making in Mexico, we have no assurance the disease will not be imported to the United States. Commercial operations between the two countries are such that infected materials could easily be transported. Should the disease break out in this country, it may well be the cost to the industry and Government will exceed by many times over the price of doing something now about improved methods of control.

Public Law 496 specifically states that the laboratory site should be on an island with deep ocean transportation between it and the mainland. Other considerations are that there must be a continuous reliable supply of water available, the site should be close to a market where healthy animals can be obtained, the climate should be mild enough to permit year-around operations, and it should be close to a population center sufficiently large to provide adequate housing and school facilities.

Many people in the State of Washington believe we have island sites which meet these criteria. Since the initial stages of this proposal, I have been in contact with the Department and interested people in the State of Washington, hoping to bring the laboratory to an offshore site in my State. In March the Washington State Legislature passed a resolution for the establishment of the laboratory there, the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce has emphasized the suitability of various sites in Puget Sound, the Washington State Cattlemen's Association, through its president, has indicated their desire to have a laboratory and indicated their willingness to have installation on an island off the Washington State shores. The director of the State department of agriculture likewise expressed his endorsement of the proposal, as has the Washington State Dairy-

men's Association. I am hopeful your committee will approve the \$5,000,000 the Department has requested. I will do my best to convince the Department that we have the ideal site offshore in the State of Washington.

TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Tacoma, Wash., April 15, 1949.
Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I know that you are aware of the plans of the Department of Agriculture for the establishment of a research laboratory to study the hoof-and-mouth disease, to be located on an island approximately 600 acres in size, navigable on all sides, and with a water supply of 1,000,000 gallons daily.

Our State development committee became interested in this project earlier this year and initiated studies as to available locations in the vicinity of Tacoma. Before we could complete our studies and forward suggestions to our congressional delegation an article appeared in the newspapers stating that Senator CAIN was suggesting Ketron Island as a site for this laboratory. However, this island does not fulfill the requirements, and we believe that other sites should be considered by the Department.

When the matter was discussed in a recent meeting of our board of directors it was agreed that our preference would be McNeil Island, since it is already owned by the Federal Government, and, if acceptable to Agriculture, the laboratory could be established there with a minimum of inconvenience to the people of this area. If, however, there are reasons why McNeil Island would not be approved, we believe the Department should then inspect Anderson Island, Fox Island, and Harstine Island.

We do not want to lose this important installation to some other section of the country simply because no one had directed the attention of the Agriculture Department to sites other than Ketron Island. Therefore, I would respectfully request that you urge the proper officials in the Department of Agriculture to examine these other possible locations for the laboratory. With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

M. S. ERDAHL, *President.*

WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
January 5, 1949.
Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: After our meeting in Yakima with you regarding the proposed foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory, I called a meeting of the Washington Cattlemen's Association executive committee.

I presented the proposal as you had submitted it to us and our executive committee went on record as being unanimously in favor of the establishment of this laboratory in our State.

From the standpoint of this laboratory being used for other animal diseases than foot and mouth, our executive committee are more than anxious to assist you in any way possible in your endeavor to get approval to establish this laboratory here in our State.

On December 21 we had a tri-State meeting which is composed of the executive committees of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, the Idaho Cattlemen's Association and our association. At this meeting, I brought up the matter of this research laboratory being located here in the State and all committeemen attending this meeting were in favor of backing you up in an effort to secure the establishment here on the coast.

Please keep me advised in regard to the above and if there is any way at all that I can be of help to you, I will be more than glad to do so.

With best wishes for a successful Eighty-first Congress and with warmest personal regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

WALT SCHROCK,
President.

WALKING T RANCH,
Ellensburg, Wash., January 28, 1949.
Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 19, 1949. We are all very happy that you have taken such a constructive position in reference to the foot-and-mouth laboratory off our northern coast.

When Goodwin Chase first told me what was in the wind I got in touch with the office of the American National Live Stock Association, of which I was vice president. I asked them if our national association had taken any position against the establishment of such a laboratory in the continental United States—of course the laboratory to be properly safeguarded.

Their answer was that our association had never opposed the establishment of such a laboratory.

Personally, I am all in favor of it. There is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that this disease is a very serious menace to our industry and, it would seem to me that we can best work for a control or cure where we have the largest amount of medical knowledge available. That, of course, would be in the United States.

There is also another advantage of having the laboratory here. It could work on other animal diseases as well. I know of no better place for it than on the isolated island of the Washington coast which you recommend.

May I offer just one word of caution. Very definitely we, in our State, do not want this laboratory in our State if it would mean that our neighboring States would place a retaliatory quarantine on cattle from Washington.

I think it would be very wise to have an official approval of our plans for our State from the other Western States; and, an agreement that our cattle would not be kept from movement into these other areas.

I imagine that you have in mind giving our State Division of Dairy and Livestock full information as to plans and procedure and safeguards so that they in turn may approve them.

I will be glad to give you any information which I have available on request.

Kindest regards,

ALAN ROGERS.

Quotation from a letter from Mr. Robert Prior, manager, Washington State Dairy Products Commission, dated March 28, 1949:

"First it had the approval of the State Cattlemen's Association at their executive committee meeting. The State Dairymen's Association of Washington also put their stamp of approval on it at their annual meeting at Chehalis on January 25. The United Dairymen's Association gave it their approval at their membership meeting on March 10. The Washington State Dairy Products Commission, which is the advertising and publicity organization for all of the dairy producers in Washington, passed a resolution on March 12 favoring the location on one of the Puget Sound islands."

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Olympia, March 12, 1949.
Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Dr. Howard F. Boardmore, supervisor of the division of dairy and livestock, Washington State De-

partment of Agriculture, informs me that several members of the staff of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, were in this State last week-end looking over a site for the location of a proposed hoof-and-mouth-disease laboratory.

We are very much interested that this enterprise be located in the State of Washington. We believe that this island, located near McNeil Island, is the best suited island in the entire United States for this type of an enterprise. The climate, water supply, electrical power, farm labor market, transportation, materials, as well as scientific schools make this a very desirable location.

The State of Washington Legislature has passed a joint resolution endorsing this project, and as director of agriculture, I urge that you give this your immediate attention.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

SVERRE N. OMDAHL,
Director.

Whereas foot-and-mouth disease has been diagnosed in Mexico and threatens the livestock industry of the United States directly as well as by its secondary effects upon the national economy; and

Whereas the Federal Government, in cooperation with the Mexican Government, is desperately trying to control and eradicate the aforesaid disease; and

Whereas it is planned to establish an animal-disease research laboratory in compliance with the laws of the United States; and

Whereas such a laboratory could be located on one of the many islands of Puget Sound in the State of Washington, where the availability of water supply, low-cost electric power, farm-labor market, transportation, material and supplies, and scientific schools make such a location desirable: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, That we respectfully petition the Honorable Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and the Honorable B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture of the United States, that they cause to be established, operated, and maintained an animal-disease research laboratory on a suitable island in Puget Sound in the State of Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the Honorable Charles F. Brannan and the Honorable B. T. Simms and to the Members of the congressional delegation from the State of Washington by the chief clerk of the house of representatives.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the argument for and against the laboratory has been made and we have had the statement of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the former Secretary of Agriculture, relative to the fact that apparently when the program is going along all right, no one cares particularly about having the research laboratory established in the United States, I should like to say that, as chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee handling this matter, I endorse everything the distinguished Senator from Minnesota and the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, the former Secretary of Agriculture, have said.

Yet I do not think the record should stand as indicating that, as we are operating today, everything is lovely so far as the foot-and-mouth disease is con-

cerned. Those who study the record in connection with the disease will see that in Mexico there remain many hurdles to be crossed.

So, although I agree with the distinguished Senator from New Mexico that we are making headway, yet I would not want the Senate to gain the impression that the job has been completed and that so far as the foot-and-mouth disease is concerned, everything south of the border is rosy. Certainly we know that is not the case. We know that further work must be done, in order to do a thorough job and also to stamp out the disease. We know that the initial program must be continued and strengthened.

I ask the Senator whether he agrees with my statement in that conduction.

Mr. ANDERSON. I agree fully with what the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, the minority leader, has said. There was a time when there seemed to be great danger that this disease might cross the border, into the United States. When that was the situation, the Congress did an almost unprecedented thing, namely, it permitted the program against the disease to be begun and conducted almost without limitation as to the use of funds for that purpose.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. I congratulate the former distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee who helped to make that possible, and all those who participated in the decision. But, once the vaccines were manufactured and it was possible for them to be effective and the border line was being driven south, there was a change in the attitude of many livestock associations. What I was trying to say was that I was happy that the Congress, and particularly Members of the Senate, such as the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, were continuing their interest. I am glad to note that the State of North Dakota may want the laboratory, and that the State of Washington is interested. I thought it would be too bad if there came a time when the laboratory might not be built because some particular section did not want it. One of the most important things that can be done is to make sure that the great geniuses in the handling of virus diseases we now have in the United States will be able to devote their attention to this problem. I believe they will give us a much better formula for the use of vaccines, at a much lower cost, and that it will then be possible to control the disease in this country. While I was not a Member of Congress that started the original work, I compliment and congratulate every Member who had any part whatever in it. It was a wonderful work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 16, to insert:

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, \$1,625.

The amendment was agreed to.

NOMINATION OF ABRAHAM BENJAMIN CONGER TO BE DISTRICT JUDGE, MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if the Senator in charge of the pending bill will yield, I should like to present a unanimous-consent request, the reason being that I am compelled to leave the floor. I should like to have the attention of the majority leader and of the minority leader.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, sometime ago, by reason of the illness that befell one of the judges in the State of Georgia, Congress passed an act creating an additional judgeship within that State, not to be filled again when a vacancy occurs hereafter. Some days ago, the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Abraham Benjamin Conger, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, to fill the new position. Today, by unanimous vote, the Judiciary Committee approved the nomination. As chairman, I today filed the report of the committee. I now ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the Senate confirm the nomination of Abraham Benjamin Conger. He has been approved by both Senators from the State of Georgia, by the American Bar Association, and by his local bar associations. He is a reputable and capable man. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate confirm the nomination, and that the President be notified immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, I ask the distinguished Senator when the nomination was made.

Mr. McCARRAN. The nomination was made about 2 weeks ago. Ten days' notice has been published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, the customary procedure would require that the nomination lie over for 1 day.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the objection to letting it lie over and be placed on the calendar?

Mr. McCARRAN. The request came to me from the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who is ill, that I take this action. It is at his request that I am presenting the unanimous-consent request to the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I remember that in 1943 I withdrew an objection to the confirmation of a Federal judge in an entirely different situation, thanks to the Vice President. I said at that time, however, that in the appointment of a Federal judge, I felt the customary procedure should be maintained throughout, both before the committee and in the Senate. I think every opportunity should be afforded Members of the Senate to object, if they desire to object. But, in view of the fact that I have an abiding faith in the chairman of the Judiciary Committee—

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. Also, in view of the fact that both Senators from the State of Georgia have approved the nomination, and that the committee has reported it unanimously, it is quite evident there would be no objection to the confirmation of the judge on the next call of the calendar. Therefore, still maintaining the same position I have held for years, but making an exception in this particular instance, I shall not object. I repeat, I feel that in the confirmation of Federal judges, more so than in respect to any other nominations coming before the Senate, the regular procedure should always be followed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be immediately notified.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 19, to insert:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation in section 4 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees of the Bureau of Reclamation at meetings or conventions, is increased from "\$6,750" to "\$11,525."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice," on page 29, after line 9, to insert:

PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding," \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 17, after the word "Division", to strike out "\$1,185.30" and insert "\$1,225.30."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 18, to insert:

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field," fiscal year 1946, \$93.37.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc.," on page 30, line 3, after the word "forth", to strike out "\$476.04" and insert "\$1,025.19."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 5, after the word "forth", to strike out "\$592.20" and insert "\$996."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 5, to insert:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth," \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 7, to insert:

FEES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses," \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 10, to insert:

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners," \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Military Establishment—Department of the Army—Military functions," on page 31, after line 1, to insert:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

RETIRED PAY, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay, Army," \$3,500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation Service, Army."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Army—Civil functions," on page 32, after line 3, to insert:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," \$263,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee, on page 32, line 9, in lieu of the committee figure "\$263,000," it is proposed to insert "\$563,000"; and in line 10, after the word "expended", to insert a comma and the following: "including \$300,000 for the Calumet Sag project, Illinois, for use in relocating the Michigan-Central Railroad as authorized by Public Laws 14 and 525, Seventy-ninth Congress."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. I understand we are on page 32. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wondered whether, in view of the fact that there has been no decision made by Congress regarding other flood control projects over the country—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say to the Senator from Washington that we have not yet reached that item.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I inquire what amendment is pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is that offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 32, line 9, to strike out "\$263,000" and insert "\$563,-

000," and to add additional words in line 10.

Mr. WHERRY. Has the distinguished Senator from Illinois given the justification for his amendment? If so, I did not hear it. There was some confusion in the Chamber.

Mr. LUCAS. No; I have not. The amendment is offered by the Senator from Illinois for urgent and emergency reasons.

This amendment involves what is known as the Calumet-Sag project, which the Congress approved in July 1946. The story is that Congress has not appropriated funds to begin the construction work on the project, but has made allotments to the Chicago engineer district for advance planning. This planning has been carried out to a stage at which, upon appropriations, work on the project can be started immediately.

I am not asking for the full amount necessary to complete the project; I am asking only for the sum of \$300,000, which is absolutely essential to relocate a bridge on the Michigan Central Railroad in order that a four-lane superhighway which is now being constructed in the State of Illinois may be completed. I think I can best explain the item for the RECORD by reading a letter which comes from Charles P. Casey, director of the department of public works and buildings, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SENATOR LUCAS: Lack of a \$300,000 appropriation by Congress to the United States Army engineers for the planned readjustment of the Michigan Central Railroad alignment near its crossing of the Calumet-Sag waterway channel just south of Chicago's city limits is delaying completion of the final and key unit, 1½ miles long, of the Illinois section of the Chicago-Detroit superhighway.

This track relocation is required by the Army engineers' plans for a new Michigan Central bridge over a completed section of the waterway, and is to be done at the principal expense of the United States, as provided by act of Congress.

The Army engineers, testifying before the Appropriations Committee, advised the committee that it is absolutely necessary that the money be appropriated if this project is not to be delayed.

The States of Illinois and Indiana and the County of Cook have already constructed or are now completing 17 bridges, highway grade separations and railway viaducts, and 7 miles of heavy grading on the 11-mile section of this express highway between One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Stony Island Avenue in Chicago and Indianapolis Boulevard in southeast Hammond.

Already completed work including right-of-way acquisition has cost \$6,600,000 while work under contract for completion in 1949 costs \$1,200,000.

Paving on 7 miles of the eight-and-one-half-mile section in Illinois can be completed for traffic use in 1950, at an additional cost of \$2,200,000.

The remaining structures and paving on the first two-and-a-half-mile section in Indiana are programed to carry traffic in 1951.

The critical one and a half miles of structures, heavy grading and pavement between One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and One Hundred and Forty-second Street estimated to cost \$2,300,000 await action by the Congress and the Army engineers based on a \$300,000 appropriation to relocate the Michigan Central tracks, to enable the highway

structure to be built at once at this final location, as designed.

Mr. President, if this \$300,000 is not forthcoming from the Congress of the United States, the construction of this project which will carry so much traffic will be delayed until Congress shall finally appropriate the necessary money. It is a vital matter.

Mr. Casey says, further:

Plans for the viaduct are complete and the Illinois Highway Division is ready to award contract as soon as the railroad tracks are established in their revised location. Contracts for grading and pavement also must await that action.

The importance of completing this superhighway is great. This is one unit of a system of seven such superhighways planned to lead from central Chicago outward. The South Outer Drive, connecting with Stony Island Avenue, now serves as the completed Chicago traffic artery as far south as One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on this route.

If any Senator has ever traveled out of Chicago in any direction he will realize what the traffic problem is and how it is growing daily.

The necessity is clear that an immediate allocation of funds should be made to the United States Army engineers, so that the required realignment of the Michigan Central Railroad which is a contract obligation of the United States, may be commenced at once. I understand that hearings will be started this week in the Senate on the rivers and harbors bill, and I would appreciate anything you can do to have this \$300,000 item included in this bill in order that this important highway project may be completed.

Mr. President, I did not appear before the Appropriations Committee, primarily because this item is not in the budget. But the more I studied the proposition, the more I read the hearings, and the more I conferred with members of the Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, with Mr. Casey, and representatives of other organizations vitally interested in the matter, the more I became convinced it was absolutely essential that I offer this amendment, notwithstanding the fact that the item does not have budget approval.

I hope the committee will accept the amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask a question, in view of the statement already made that the item did not appear in the budget estimate for authorization or appropriation. Has it ever been presented to the President?

Mr. LUCAS. I have never presented it to the President. Let me say to my friend from Nebraska that Mr. Kingery, an engineer representing certain organizations in Chicago, made a very full presentation of the subject to the committee. The only thing I am asking for is \$300,000 in order that the bridge to which I have referred may be relocated. When that is done, it will be possible to move on to the completion of the highway which is known as the Chicago-Detroit superhighway.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree that there is certainly a traffic problem in the city of Chicago; there is no doubt about it. I

think the able presentation made by the senior Senator from Illinois is most convincing. But, as the majority leader well knows; there are hundreds of projects in the same category, and if there is no budget estimate involved a precedent might be created so that many Senators might ask for similar appropriations.

Did the House consider the authorization or the appropriation?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know.

Mr. WHERRY. It has been authorized or recommended by the Army engineers, but it has not been presented in the President's budget.

Mr. LUCAS. The fact is that more than this amount has been recommended by the Army engineers. Approximately \$5,000,000 has been tentatively allotted.

Mr. WHERRY. Inasmuch as this is a deficiency bill, I am wondering why the distinguished Senator from Illinois did not offer the amendment to the civil functions bill on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. I did not do that, for the very reason I announced a moment ago. It did not have budget approval. I hesitated to ask for money at this time, when we are all seeking economy. I have made such a request only once before; but the more I studied the hearings and the more I talked with individuals who are concerned about the great highway which is now being constructed, the more I became convinced that I was justified in asking the Appropriations Committee and the Congress to take the amendment to conference with the hope that the money will be appropriated, regardless of the fact that there is no budget approval for it.

Mr. WHERRY. I want the distinguished majority leader to know that I would be the last one to block a project of the emergency character which the Senator has described.

I merely wish to reemphasize, however, that there are other appropriation bills coming along. I am wondering if the membership of the Civil Functions Subcommittee should not have this item drawn to their attention by the able Senator from Illinois. There are other bills to which the amendment could be attached, and they could be given an opportunity to justify the appropriation.

I make this suggestion for the reason that there are projects in my own State, probably not where the traffic is so heavy, but which are in the emergency class, and on which there is no budget estimate, and the members of the committee rather judiciously set those outside and said, "We are not going to appropriate for them this year." The suggestion of an amendment like this places one who is intensely interested in civil functions, and especially the development of the Missouri River Basin, in a rather difficult position, if it becomes necessary to vote for an appropriation like this, when we actually deny similar treatment in relation to projects of the same character.

Mr. LUCAS. I wholeheartedly agree with the Senator in his premise, and in most of his conclusions, but this matter is in a slightly different category. Congress has authorized this appropriation,

and I rather think that had the proper presentation been made to the Bureau of the Budget at the time it was considering the estimates, there would not have been any question about this \$300,000. It is a real emergency. I agree with the Senator completely that it is an exception to the rules, and that ordinarily it should not be done, and I have hesitated even to make the suggestion at this time because of the considerations the Senator from Nebraska has mentioned. It does set a precedent, and I do not like to set a precedent. But, as I stated before, the more I studied the matter the more I became convinced that this appropriation was absolutely essential.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to submit the suggestion that we might avoid taking this matter up without a budget estimate, inasmuch as there will be a new deficiency bill coming in before the end of the year, and if this matter were submitted to the Budget Director he could get it into that deficiency bill, rather than for us to violate what is a rule by putting the item in the pending appropriation bill and taking it to conference. I know the Senator does not want it merely taken to conference and have the conference reject it, because that would not help in the emergency.

Mr. LUCAS. No, I would not like that, but I should like to see what could be done with it in conference, and I would hope it could be adopted. Let me repeat what Mr. Casey said:

Plans for the viaduct are complete and the Illinois highway division is ready to award contract as soon as the railroad tracks are established in their revised location. Contracts for grading and pavement also must await that action. The importance of completing this superhighway is great.

The Senator from Michigan is interested in this, because it affects a highway extending from Chicago to Detroit.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that people will be coming from Chicago to Detroit, rather than the other way.

Mr. LUCAS. I disagree with the distinguished Senator. I am certain more folks come from Detroit to Chicago, and the Senator understands why that is the fact.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the Senator could do what I have suggested, have the Budget Director work on the matter so that it could come in, for instance, in the next deficiency bill, I think it would be safer, and we would have the item in the bill in the proper way.

Mr. LUCAS. I am sure that the Director of the Budget would give approval to it, but I should like to have the Committee on Appropriations consider this matter, because of the emergency. That is the only reason I make the suggestion.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, does the Senator have any correspondence at all from the Bureau of the Budget which might indicate how they would stand on it?

Mr. LUCAS. I have no correspondence with them about it at all. Even

though this letter was written in April, I gave the matter a cursory examination, and when upon investigation I discovered there was no budget approval, I wrote Mr. Casey and advised him as to why I did not think I could do what he asked. But since that time I have studied it more carefully, and the more I examined the representations of the local engineers, and the Army engineers as well, the more I have become convinced that this action is absolutely essential and that the amendment should be agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I know that in my State, in relocating railroad tracks and other improvements, the railroads are asked to make contributions. Are the rights of the Government in this instance protected?

Mr. LUCAS. Oh, yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So that if this appropriation were made, there would be such language in it as would require the State and the railroad to put up their proper share?

Mr. LUCAS. I think the basic law provides for that. I think there is no doubt about that at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that I shall vote "no." I am not going to suggest the absence of a quorum, and I am not going to oppose the adoption of the amendment, but I want the RECORD to show my opposition to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 10, to insert:

FLOOD CONTROL

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general," \$12,575,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 14, to insert:

Flood control, Trinity River, Tex.: For prosecuting work of navigation, flood control, and allied purposes, Trinity River, Tex., in accordance with the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act, approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law 14, 79th Cong.); \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 20, to insert:

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers' Home," to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$90,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Civil Func-

tions Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for modernization of existing utilities, is increased from "\$446,579" to "\$536,579."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Navy—Naval Establishment," on page 35, after line 4, to insert:

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS
AVIATION, NAVY

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer not to exceed \$105,000 from the appropriation for "Aviation, Navy," fiscal year 1949, to the Naval Procurement Fund to reimburse said fund for obligations incurred thereunder for work in connection with emergencies resulting from storms in the Western States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State—International activities—Salaries and expenses, American sections, International Commissions," on page 41, line 9, after the word "commissions", to strike out "\$8,630" and insert "\$38,630"; and in line 13, after the word "to", to strike out "\$44,210" and insert "\$74,210, of which latter amount \$30,000 shall remain available until expended for the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment, was, on page 41, after line 17, to insert:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The appropriations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for the purchase in the name of the United States of America, for a consideration not in excess of \$1,500, of a tract of land within lot 4 and the southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 28, township 8 south, range 24 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, Yuma County, Ariz., containing seven and eighty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, needed for the east abutment of the Morelos Diversion Dam across the Colorado River, being constructed in accordance with article 12 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico, the acquisition of which land by the United States is required by the provisions of article 23 of said treaty.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department," at the top of page 45, to insert:

ACQUISITION OF VESSELS AND SHORE FACILITIES

Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for conversion and repair of the icebreaker *Eastwind*.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Increased pay costs—Independent offices—Federal Security Agency," on page 53, line 12, after the word "Bureau", to strike out "\$61,200" and insert "\$36,200 and \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)'."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of Commerce," on page 60, line 2, after "Salaries and expenses", to strike out "\$4,541,000, and \$234,000 to be derived by transfer from

'Development of civil landing areas' and insert "\$4,775,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Interior," on page 61, after line 2, to insert:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary, \$86,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 17, after the word "parks", to strike out "\$287,000" and insert "\$277,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 3, after the figure "\$50,000", to strike out "to be derived by transfer from 'Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense)'."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of Labor," on page 67, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$46,100" and insert "\$64,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments," on page 74, line 15, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Documents Nos. 52 and 71, and"; and in line 17, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$5,398,883.17" and insert "\$12,205,679.48."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—General provisions," on page 76, after line 13, to insert a new section 402, as follows:

SEC. 402. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations in this act in whole or in part for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available from and including March 1, 1949, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between March 1, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, to change the section number from "402" to "403."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it agreed to the amendment of the committee on page 27, beginning in line 11, in order that I may make a brief statement and offer an amendment to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there is a budget estimate for this item. The Budget Bureau sent an estimate for \$200,000 for investigations and studies of recreational resources and archeological remains in river basins of the United States.

I desire to offer an amendment which will increase the figure \$7,300 by \$20,000. I wish to increase the amount because this is a most important item, and an emergency item.

There is under consideration in my State what is known as the Allatoona Dam. It is a huge reservoir on the

Etowah River. It so happens that this immediate area is perhaps richer in archeological remains and prehistoric lore of the Indian tribes who lived in this section before the white man first touched the shores of this continent than any other area in the United States.

There are in this area, Mr. President, more than 200 important archeological sites which the proposed reservoir, which will be started this summer, will cover under 50 feet of water.

Numerous parties are surveying the ruins of ancient civilization in North Africa and in the Middle East. But here in the United States, in this very basin, are some of the most interesting and some of the most promising sources of knowledge of prehistoric man there are in the whole world.

I ask only for 10 percent of the budget estimate that \$20,000 may be appropriated in order that this all important research may be carried out before this reservoir is closed early this fall, in August or September of this year. The reservoir will start filling and these priceless relics of antiquity will be forever lost to the knowledge of our people, unless the amendment be adopted.

I hope the Senator from Tennessee will be kind enough to accept this little amendment because the purpose sought to be effected by it is of far greater importance than is the amount of money involved. Nearly all our great colleges and universities now have departments of archeology. Research work conducted in this one small area, which is so rich in ancient history, will contribute to the teaching and to the processes of education in every great university of the Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee I offer an amendment on page 52, line 15, merely to correct a typographical error.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 52, line 15, it is proposed to strike out "Kentucky)" and to insert in lieu thereof "Kentucky."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

If there be no further amendments, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman a question. In the bill an amount is provided for the continuation of the production of what are known as synthetic liquid fuels. The item appears on page 26 of the bill. I wonder if there was any testimony before the committee on the subject of synthetic liquid fuels, and as to what has been done in the laboratory at Louisiana, Mo., in relation

to the possibility of production of gasoline from coal, and other production so vital to the welfare of the Nation.

Mr. McKELLAR. The item was adopted by the committee in exactly the same terms as it came from the House. There was no testimony taken in regard to it.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 22, line 23, it is proposed to strike out "\$830,000" and insert "\$898,000"; and on page 23, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$148,000."

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I shall state the reason for offering the amendment. In the year 1940 a school building at Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota burned down. In the attempt to rebuild the school building, of course, a Federal appropriation was needed in connection with the State appropriation. The war came on, and the construction of the school building had to be deferred. At the present time, the construction of the school building is under way. The Federal grant provided in the bill is \$80,000, but if only \$80,000 is granted the entire building, as planned for, cannot be constructed. It is for that reason I offer the amendment. I ask for \$68,000 additional appropriation in order that the building may be constructed in the manner provided by the plans as drawn and developed. I have discussed the amendment with the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and I hope that the Senate will concur with me in the amendment. I am sure the chairman will not offer an objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, in connection with previous appropriation bills for fiscal 1950 the Senator from Michigan in behalf of himself, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has offered amendments to cut the amounts 5 percent. Motions also were made on behalf of myself and the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from New Hampshire to recommit those bills with instructions to the committee to make a cut of 5 percent.

The Senator from Michigan is not going to make such a motion with respect to the bill now before the Senate but he wants the RECORD to show clearly why no such motion is made at this time.

The pending bill is a deficiency bill for the fiscal year 1949. It is in the amount of \$859,675,510.27. There has been added on the floor between \$800,000 and \$900,000 over and above that amount.

I wish to call to the attention of the Senate that in other 1949 deficiency appropriation bills to date we have allowed \$2,481,714,983. In the case of the veterans' bill the deficiency allowed was \$595,890,000. In connection with disaster relief it was \$1,500,000. The first

deficiency bill provided for \$524,649,000. So it is evident, from the record, that we are allowing more than \$2,000,000,000 in deficiencies.

That indicates what is going on in the various agencies of Government. They come before Congress and ask for appropriations. We have discovered in past years that as soon as they receive the appropriations, sometimes even before the ink is dry upon the appropriations bill, there is sent to the Congress from the executive branch a request for a supplementary or a deficiency appropriation. In other words, the agencies do not live within the appropriations they receive from the Congress, but they expend the money or contract for it in such a way that Congress is compelled to appropriate additional money. While the budget estimate for the year totals \$41,900,000,000, it will be found that two or three billion dollars will be added by way of deficiency.

As I have said, the Senator from Michigan is not going to offer a motion that a 5-percent cut be made in this bill. We have only one more month in the present fiscal year to which these deficiencies apply. The money asked has been contracted for in the great majority of cases. Essentially, it represents outstanding commitments or obligations. A 5-percent cut would merely mean delaying the time when the same amount of money would have to be expended or appropriated for on another appropriation bill.

No rhyme or reason exists for attempting simply to delay appropriations and thereby try to save money. That is fictitious economy. Real economy is achieved only by cutting expenditures, or cutting appropriations in a manner which will enforce a reduction of expenditures, so we shall not be compelled to pay out more money than comes in from the tax dollars.

Mr. President, we have not given up the fight to balance the budget. But for the moment and for the present fiscal year which runs to June 30, we find ourselves in the position that the money requested by way of deficiencies has already been committed and contract obligations have been entered into. As a result there is no way here that we can cut the amount by a certain percentage and save any money to the taxpayers.

That being true, we nevertheless do not abandon the real purpose of balancing the budget and avoiding an increase in taxes. We merely refrain from offering a motion for a cut of 5 percent in connection with this bill because it would be ineffective in its purpose.

As I see it, the need for economy and for every effort which will avoid an increase in taxes becomes more imperative day by day. Daily it becomes apparent that we are in a falling market. Industry is declining. Unemployment is rising. We would not be able, merely by saying, "We are going to raise taxes," to increase the tax burden by \$4,000,000,000 without doing grave injustice and serious harm to the economy. Such action might be the straw which would

break the back of an already shaky economy. Serious trouble and even chaos could be the consequence.

So we must take warning. We are not out of the wilderness merely because we are able to appropriate another \$1,000,000,000 today, with no voice being raised against it. We are still in the wilderness, deeper than ever perhaps. But there is no point in seeking to bring about a 5-percent cut in this appropriation. Because of the nature of these charges, it would only be necessary to add them to the next appropriation. No money would thereby be saved for the American taxpayers. But because we are required to approve this measure as it stands we should recognize it makes even more acute the need for future retrenchments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that the junior Senator from Nebraska concurs in the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Michigan. I had intended to make these observations after the third reading of the bill; but inasmuch as the distinguished Senator from Michigan has made a statement relative to a cut, I should like to have the RECORD show that it was not my intention to make the 5 percent cut applicable to deficiency bills. No attempt was made to make a 5 percent reduction in the first deficiency bill. There was an issue relative to the New Johnsonville steam plant appropriation, but not in connection with the bill as a whole.

I should like to emphasize that as the bill came from the House it carried an appropriation of \$671,069,672.84. The Senate has increased it by \$188,605,837.43. However, if Senators will turn to the table on page 25 of the report, item No. 75, they will note an appropriation of \$136,238,000 for pensions. That represents the major part of the increase of \$188,000,000 plus.

I think it should also be emphasized—I suppose the distinguished chairman of the committee has done so, but he knows it better than I—that in connection with the independent offices appropriations the amount originally asked for was \$110,000,000. There is a difference in the estimates as between \$110,000,000 and \$136,000,000. Of course, that represents an additional amount, because of the inaccuracy of the estimates. However, these are solemn obligations. They are pensions which have already been authorized by the Congress for the veterans, and, of course, there is no chance whatsoever for a reduction in that item.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a contractual obligation which we are obliged to pay.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly. No one is questioning that. I thought that should be pointed out in no uncertain terms, so that Senators will know the reason for the increase of \$188,000,000 over the amount of the bill as it came from the House.

The next item which I think should be stressed is the item of \$14,000,000 for relief for Palestine refugees. If my memory serves me correctly—I cannot remember all the items—I am quite sure that that item was not justified in the House. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. It came to the Senate as an emergency item. It was not acted upon in the House. That represents an additional \$14,000,000, which was increased to \$16,000,000 by the amendment which was adopted this afternoon. That is an item for direct feeding, and no one objects to it.

There is still another item which I wish to call to the attention of Members of the Senate, because I think when we add this item to the \$136,000,000 and the \$14,000,000, we can see approximately what the Senate has done in connection with this bill.

Between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000 is appropriated to reimburse various agencies of Government in connection with what is called Operation Snowbound. This money has already been spent by agencies in the West because of the snowstorms, blizzards, and floods with which that area was visited. Congress has already authorized the expenditure. The money has been spent, and this appropriation is to reimburse agencies of Government to the extent of \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct. A discussion of that item is found in the report on page 4.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to include that in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OPERATION SNOWBOUND

During the recent winter months unprecedented snowstorms and cold waves in our Western States caused so much distress in that area that the President of the United States authorized various agencies of the Government to spend available funds, to meet the emergency with the idea that later in the year Congress could be asked to reimburse these agencies for the expenditures made. It is estimated that the total cost to the Federal Government was \$20,331,240, as follows:

TABLE 1.—Summary of estimated expenditures by Federal, State, and local agencies in connection with disaster relief in the Western States

[Reported as of Mar. 14, 1949]

State	President's emergency fund	National Military Establishment	Department of the Interior	Department of Agriculture
Arizona.....	\$50,000	\$170,000	\$464,197	\$6,500
Colorado.....	50,000	80,000	90,404	1,900
Idaho.....	65,000	55,000	73,693	10,000
Montana.....	40,000	15,000	334,958	6,500
Nebraska.....	150,000	7,900,000	34,689	21,000
Nevada.....	150,000	680,000	307,670	49,700
North Dakota.....	35,000	3,700,000	145,959	500
South Dakota.....	135,000	2,020,000	309,579	7,000
Utah.....	150,000	210,000	639,820	73,400
Wyoming.....	125,000	1,750,000	217,271	6,500
Total.....	950,000	16,580,000	2,618,240	183,000

Without the immediate participation by the various agencies there would have been tremendous loss of life and also tremendous loss of livestock, both cattle and sheep. Fortunately these agencies were able to move in with bulldozers and other equipment to open the roads and by means of airplanes of both the Army and Navy to fly in supplies, thereby holding to a minimum the loss of lives and

livestock. In addition to the funds expended by the Federal Government, State and local funds amounting to \$12,241,056 were expended.

The committee has recommended in this bill that the Federal agencies be reimbursed in an amount of \$15,841,000, as follows:

Agriculture Department.....	\$142,000
Interior Department.....	2,861,000
Department of the Army, rivers and harbors, and flood control.	12,838,000
Total.....	15,841,000

Mr. WHERRY. When we add those items together they account for practically all the increase in this deficiency bill.

I wish to express my profound thanks to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and to other members of the committee for their untiring efforts to bring forth a deficiency bill carrying the lowest possible appropriations. Possibly if we had more time and more legislative experts to work with us, we could go into the original amount of \$671,000,000 and do some pruning.

I sat with the full Appropriations Committee when the bill was ordered reported. The committee went into the various amounts in a very searching and diligent manner. While the bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations carries a greater amount than the bill as it came from the House, it is justified for the reasons which I have given. Certainly a motion to make a cut of 5 percent at this time would be out of order. It was not done in connection with the first deficiency appropriation bill. However, that does not mean that in the final analysis the Congress cannot adopt a procedure to reduce the Budget of \$42,000,000,000. There are untouchable items in it amounting to about \$35,000,000,000. I believe that if we could review the administration of contractual obligations, and completely review the items in the various bills, we could make a saving of between 5 and 10 percent.

When the time comes, I hope the resolution submitted by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], or the resolution submitted by a group on this side of the aisle, or a similar measure offered by some other Senator, will provide the machinery to permit us to effect a reduction which will enable us to balance the budget and avoid an increase in taxes and keep the Government on a pay-as-you-go basis, without the necessity of deficit spending.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator that in my judgment one of the greatest sources of extravagance in the Congress is the practice of permitting the creation of contractual obligations. I do not believe that any of the departments should be allowed to incur contractual obligations. The Constitution provides that the Congress shall appropriate the money. The Congress should keep its hands on the purse strings from beginning to end, and should not allow contractual obligations when it cannot possibly know what will be spent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be pro-

posed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment. I have been checking through the bill, and I do not see any item in the bill entitled "Housing and Home Finance Agency." I therefore wish to submit an amendment under the heading "Independent Offices," on page 4, to insert a new section entitled "Housing and Home Finance Agency, Alaska Housing Authority, \$15,000,000," and ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator expects to press his amendment at this time, I think we should have a quorum call, so that Senators who are interested in this item may be notified and have an opportunity to consider it. There will have to be a vote on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Washington that the committee gave most careful attention to this item. It was presented to the committee. Many witnesses were heard. We had the testimony of witnesses, and we had a letter from the Senator from Washington. This is what the committee had to say about Alaskan housing:

The committee has not allowed the budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for the purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing Authority as authorized by section 3 of the Alaska Housing Act (Public Law 52, approved April 23, 1949). The committee was informed that within a week or 10 days a small group of qualified specialists will travel to Alaska to make an on-the-spot analysis of needs and resources, in cooperation with officials of the Alaskan Housing Authority and local lending institutions and builders. Until this essential first step has been taken realistic and detailed projections of the activities involved cannot be made. The committee will be furnished a report on the work of the task force sent to Alaska. When fuller information as to the needs of Alaska is made available, the committee will be in a better position to pass upon the need of the appropriation sought.

That report was made after hearing the witnesses and reading the Senator's letter. Many Members of the committee were in sympathy with the proposal; others were very much against it.

I should think it would be the wisest thing to await the report of the task force committee which has been sent to Alaska to get the facts, so that we may know what we are appropriating money for.

So I hope the Senator from Washington will not offer the amendment. I believe that will be to his best interests and the best interests of those whom he feels should have this accommodation in Alaska. I think it would be very much better to have the facts first; and I hope the Senator from Washington, who is doing a splendid job, and who in my judgment always wants to do the fair thing, will agree not to submit the amendment, in view of the way the matter now stands.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I say to the Senator from Tennessee—and I assure the minority leader, the Sen-

ator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] that I will not press the adoption of the amendment unless a quorum call is first had, and I do not know whether I wish to have a quorum call had at this time—that I wish it understood that I have read the report and I appreciate the reasons for the committee's action. But, after all, there were extensive hearings on this subject, not later than three weeks ago, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and before the House Banking and Currency Committee, and at that time all the needs were set forth.

That testimony sets forth the needs in Alaska, as testified to by competent housing officials, by residents of Alaska, by builders, contractors, and those who know Alaskan needs.

So I cannot see any sense in having another group go to Alaska—a task force, as stated in the committee report—to look into this matter, inasmuch as direct testimony has been had here, and in view of all the information we already have as to the need for such an appropriation and all the information which has been secured by the Bureau of the Budget as to the practical needs. Under the circumstances, what good could be served by having another group go to Alaska to determine something that already has been determined?

If such housing could be built in Alaska over a considerable period of time, probably there would be no objection to having such a double check made into the matter. But I say to the Senator from Tennessee that the group which will go to Alaska will go there in a week or 10 days, perhaps—according to the statement contained in the committee report—and then it will take them at least 2 weeks to get started in their investigation, and perhaps they will spend another 2 weeks there in connection with the investigation, and then it will take them another 2 weeks to return here; and by the time they report to the Appropriations Committee, either Congress will be in recess or, if that is not the case, the building season in Alaska will have ended. It lasts only 4 months, and it is already a month under way.

If the committee's view of the matter is adopted by the Senate, the housing construction program in Alaska will, for all practical purposes, be dead for the coming year.

The need was established by all the testimony of the witnesses before the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses of Congress.

Furthermore, I point out that the \$15,000,000 is not to be an appropriation, as such, but merely a revolving fund to take care of the situation; and all the money will be paid back. I know of no place in the North American Continent where government loans have been more diligently and timely repaid than in Alaska, when loans for such purposes have been obtained by the hardy residents of that Territory.

So why send a group to Alaska to get facts which we already have?

I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee what group is to go there. Is it a group from the Housing Authority; or what group is it? I admit this is a good time of the year to visit Alaska.

Mr. McKELLAR. Here is what Mr. Foley had to say about the matter, when he testified before our committee:

At best it will take 2 or 3 years to provide these 6,000 units, especially as there is at present no well-developed building industry in Alaska and there are acute local shortages of materials, equipment, and labor. It is particularly important that a start be made during the present building season, several weeks of which have already been lost.

While there is abundant information available indicating that there is an acute shortage of adequate housing in Alaska and that high construction costs are a primary cause of this shortage, this Agency has not until now had either the responsibility or the facilities to obtain and analyze the many detailed factors contributing to the deplorable housing situation there, a situation which it has been recognized could not be alleviated by the standard mortgage insurance provision of the National Housing Act or the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association in effect in the States.

Later on he said:

However, on the basis of discussions with representatives of the Department of the Interior and the Alaskan Housing Authority, it appears that the full amount should be appropriated at once in order that long-run commitments can be made as rapidly as suitable approved projects can be planned.

The paragraph just ahead of that is as follows:

Accordingly, there is not yet sufficient information to support a detailed break-down of the way the \$15,000,000 Federal fund will be applied.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; but Mr. Foley went on to say that he thought the amount specified should be appropriated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Naturally, he would think so. But he says there are no detailed reports on the basis of which Congress could intelligently appropriate this money. In other words, we do not have the facts before us.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Appropriations Committee had read the lengthy hearings by both the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and the House Banking and Currency Committee it would have had sufficient information regarding the details to warrant the establishment of the so-called Alaskan Housing Authority.

Of course, we cannot have in advance all the details as to each housing unit. After all, this money is to be only a loan. In any event, we must permit the housing authority to determine whether the loans will be good and should be made.

I ask the Senator who are the ones who will go to Alaska? Who are they, and what are they to investigate?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Alaskan agency was to make a report, and the housing authority also was to make a report, after sending representatives to the Territory to ascertain the facts. Certainly, we could not properly appropriate so large a sum of money, either to be loaned or to be given to the people of Alaska, without having any knowledge of the facts in the matter.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The money is not to be given to the people of Alaska, but it is to be loaned. The loan is to be the same type of housing loan that has previously been made. In other words, the money will be paid back.

Mr. McKELLAR. We have been informed that the money would be advanced to the people of Alaska.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; it will be advanced to them. I know of no loan which will be more diligently paid back than any loan, regardless of the amount, which is made to the people of Alaska, to permit them to obtain needed housing.

I still wish to find out who are the ones who will go to Alaska. Are they to go there to hold long hearings regarding this matter? After all, Congress has just approved this proposal. Both Houses of Congress have authorized it.

Will the investigation be made as to what Congress did?

Mr. McKELLAR. Those who make the investigations can determine, on the scene, what is actually to be done. They will ascertain the necessity for the proposed construction of buildings in Alaska. Of course, the Congress made the authorization in general legislation.

I see the gentleman sitting in the rear of the Chamber smiling incredulously. No doubt he can give the Senator from Washington all the information about Alaska that is needed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think I need a great deal of briefing in regard to Alaska; I know something about it.

My only point is that I cannot understand the necessity for having some vague group—I do not know who the members of it are to be—

Mr. McKELLAR. Is the Alaskan Housing Authority a vague group? I am not familiar with it; I myself should like to know about it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Alaskan Housing Authority will not go to Alaska.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will send representatives there.

Mr. MAGNUSON. They are already there; they live there. They have testified at great length before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, as to the need, although not as to the details.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator from Washington say that the task force of the Housing and Home Finance Agency is a vague group?

Mr. MAGNUSON. This is the first time I have had information as to who was to make the investigation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know them. However, we are told that they will have representatives go there. We got the information from Mr. Foley, and he represents them.

Mr. MAGNUSON. But the House and the Senate authorized this, after lengthy hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understood that; but the House and Senate authorize some very remarkable sums of money. It is the duty of the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses to report on the basis of facts presented to them. That is what we have tried to do all along in these matters.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from Tennessee that, no later than 3 weeks ago, the facts had been adequately presented to the Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator had a letter before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We had long hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency, ending about 3 weeks ago.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say I do not know about that, since I am not on that committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say that qualified witnesses appeared before the Bureau of the Budget. The Budget Bureau approved of this no later than 10 days ago. The Budget Bureau is not going to approve an item hastily, without having the facts before it. I cannot see what purpose there is in sending some group to Alaska to investigate what has already been investigated, not once, but time and time again, and when the House and Senate had the matter before them recently. Had this been done last year, it would be a different question. But this has been done only recently. The housing situation in Alaska is acute. The money is a loan to the people of Alaska. Perhaps they could start with a small amount.

I may say to the Senator from Tennessee that my only purpose in insisting on this is that I know, as the Senator knows, that if we wait for this group to report, the season being already well under way, we shall lose a year's time in Alaska. There are only about 2 or 3 months left when construction work can be carried on.

Mr. McKELLAR. The houses could not possibly be built in 2 or 3 months. That is utterly impossible.

Mr. MAGNUSON. They said 2 or 3 weeks ago they were ready to start some of them, not all of them. The \$15,000,000 is a revolving fund, to be handled over a long period of time. Perhaps loans would be made amounting only to a million dollars during the present season, but I think something should be provided to start with. That is what I am urging now.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator should have come before the Appropriations Committee to state the case so that the committee could pass on the question after hearing him. We had no such testimony before the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think I sent sufficient data to the committee. I should have thought, if they were going to eliminate the item, the committee would have examined the recent hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on this matter. It was reported unanimously.

Mr. McKELLAR. We did not eliminate any item. The House did not allow this.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is because the authorization bill had not been passed by the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. It had not passed the House.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It had not been passed by the House at the time the House was considering this matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. The truth is, the Senator is beginning too late. That is the whole truth of it. The facts were before the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think we started too late. We passed a bill

through the Congress in about 20 days. It was approved by the President on April 23.

Mr. McKELLAR. That has been a little more than 30 days ago. It has been 5 or 6 weeks ago.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I assure the Senator that the Appropriations Committee is going to act too late, if the committee waits for what they call a task force to go to Alaska to look over the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be too late for action this year, of course.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is going to be too late for action this year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Under any circumstances, had we approved the appropriation, it could not have been used this year, if what the witnesses said about Alaska is true.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think it was highly recommended in the testimony of Mr. Foley that this be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. He recommended it, but according to the facts which he gave, it would not be possible to build the houses this summer.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Does he in one breath recommend the appropriation, and in the second breath say he intends to send a task force to Alaska to investigate?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly what he said. I do not think the people in Alaska expect it this year. They could not expect it this year. Even if the bill were passed today and if the President signed it tonight, it would be impossible to get the work done this year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Something could be done. Some loans could be made and some construction begun. It would not be anywhere near the whole amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. The question of building houses in Alaska is entirely different from what it is in continental United States.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is exactly why we had a special bill passed creating the Alaskan Housing Authority, which was approved unanimously. Congress authorized this appropriation. I did not know who the people were; I merely read the committee's report, which does not identify them; but the Federal Housing Authority is going to send some men to Alaska, although witnesses testified day after day that the appropriation was necessary, and the House and the Senate, on the basis of the facts, approved the authorization in this amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. Knowing the Senator as I do, I believe that, had he been a member of the Appropriations Committee and heard the testimony which the committee heard with respect to the seasons in Alaska and the necessity of forming an organization to go there to build the houses, he himself would not have voted to appropriate this sum of money.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think I would have voted for it for I think I know a little bit about the situation in Alaska. Something can be accomplished in Alaska; but merely because the Housing Authority say they are going to send to Alaska a small group, which they call a task force, to make an analysis, the committee refuses to abide by the will of

Congress that has authorized the Alaskan Housing Authority and recommended a \$15,000,000 revolving fund, whereby the acute housing need in Alaska might be met. I do not like to hold up the Senate by insisting on a vote in this matter, but if I could have some assurance—

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will have to do it, because I certainly am going to vote against the appropriation this year, and I very much hope that the Senate will agree with the Committee on Appropriations that the appropriation should not be made this year. If the Senator wants a vote, I am perfectly willing he should have it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator thinks there should not be an appropriation this year for Alaskan housing. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think there should be an appropriation, under the testimony that was presented to the committee. Had I thought otherwise, I should have been for it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Let me ask the Senator this question, then: If a miracle should happen—and I doubt very much that it will—and the small group which is identified here, which is now going to Alaska, should make a report showing that certain needs had been established in view of the fact that Congress passed the authorization bill, thereby admitting that there is an acute housing shortage in Alaska, I am sure the Senator would give consideration to the appropriation of some sum of money for this year, so that some progress might be made in taking care of the acute housing situation in Alaska.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall give it consideration when it comes in, but I certainly am not willing to vote for it in the present state of the record. I want to be perfectly frank.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator, I would submit to the committee, if they do not have it, the hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which show that there is urgent need of housing in Alaska. In Mr. Foley's testimony, if he testified the way I understood from the reading of his testimony by the Senator—

Mr. McKELLAR. I read from his testimony.

Mr. MAGNUSON. He said the amount should be appropriated, but on the other hand, he wants to send a group to Alaska on some sort of junket to find out something which has already been established before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am sure that what the Senator from Tennessee means is that he would not vote for it in the present state of the record.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. If a different record is made, on another deficiency appropriation bill, of course, the Senator will review the matter, but in the present state of the record, the Senator from Tennessee stated that he did not feel justified and did not think the Senate would be justified in appropriating this amount of money. It is not an enor-

mous sum of money, but it is a rather substantial amount, \$15,000,000, as I recall.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is a revolving fund.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It will be repaid.

Mr. RUSSELL. If a different record is made on another deficiency bill, I am sure the committee will give it careful and sympathetic consideration.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if I could have someone get the record of the hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee and read them at this time, I think every Senator would be convinced of the need of some amount for this project.

Mr. McKELLAR. Those hearings were before our committee. Portions of them were read. They were not all read; it would have taken too much time to have read them all. But, as I recall, there was not a single objection made to letting the matter go over for another year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not know how many witnesses the Appropriations Committee heard.

Mr. McKELLAR. It heard quite a number. We spent several days on this one item.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Were there any witnesses who were opposed to giving the amount requested? I have not read the Appropriations Committee hearings, but I participated in the other hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure that if the Senator had read the Appropriations Committee hearings he would not take a position in favor of action on the item this year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think that some amount should be provided, so that the work can be started this year.

Mr. President, I should like to read for the RECORD from the testimony of Raymond M. Foley, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency. The testimony was given 3 weeks ago before the Banking and Currency Committee, prior to the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations. Apparently someone is being sent to Alaska to recheck, who surely is not qualified to pass on the question at all.

I now read from the hearings on the Alaskan housing legislation, before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. Here is what Mr. Foley said, in no uncertain terms:

To furnish funds to the Alaska Housing Authority for the construction of housing projects or for loans to private or public agencies, the bill would authorize the Housing Administrator to purchase notes issued by the Alaska Housing Authority in an amount up to \$15,000,000. The notes would bear interest and be repayable within 40 years on terms prescribed by the Housing Administrator. The \$15,000,000 would constitute a revolving fund which would be the working capital of the Authority.

In view of the housing need in the Territory which has been demonstrated in other testimony, the amount of this loan authorization is small. It should be effective, however, to encourage the construction of a substantial volume of housing because it will be used by the Alaska Housing Authority principally to assist the organization and development of a local home-building industry. Under the bill the loans to the Alaska Housing Authority would be subject to such

safeguards and requirements as the Housing Administrator determines advisable.

He goes on to say that the need is great, but the amount of \$15,000,000 is small.

In view of that testimony, Mr. President, I cannot understand why the committee would refuse the amount requested. Apparently the committee has based its conclusions on the fact that someone has been sent up to Alaska to take another look at the situation.

I ask for a vote on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Texas in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask for a division.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if there is any question about the possibility of getting a quorum, let me say that I am perfectly willing to withdraw my suggestion, but I want it understood that if at any time there is a request for a division, I may suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will accept an amendment to put into the revolving fund \$1,000,000, so that some planning may be begun in connection with making home loans in the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as I have previously stated, I cannot do that because there is no testimony upon which to base such a compromise of the matter.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think most of the witnesses testified in favor of the full amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Washington had attended the hearings, I do not think he would be in favor of this amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The testimony which I read indicates a request for the full amount.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The suggestion of the absence of a quorum has been withdrawn. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. [Putting the question.]

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

CONGRESS CREATES ITS OWN PROBLEMS

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, Congress often creates problems through its own action which it then seeks to solve through further specific appropriations. In common parlance it is called picking up the check.

INFLATION

Consider, for example, the so-called inflation. We have complained bitterly about inflation for several years.

I should like to remind the Senate that in 1934 it passed a bill to devalue the dollar approximately 40 percent, 40.94 percent to be exact. The gold dollar was then worth 59.06 percent of the value it possessed before it was devalued. Naturally it was expected that some time would elapse before the price of commodities increased in proportion. Approximately 15 years later, after all kinds of control experiments, we find, taking the average of the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 percent, that the consumer-goods price as of March 1949 was 59 percent, namely, exactly what was planned in 1934, or 15 long years ago—but by the time the adjusted values reached the level—we were so far away from the dog that bit us that we plunged into new controls and appropriations to cure something that we asked for in the first place.

Taking the year 1934 by itself, as 100 percent, the consumer-goods price on that basis is now 56.4 percent of April 1949.

The Congress was highly successful in its original plans to readjust prices and values—but before the objective was reached it had moved on and was trying to cope with the problems largely caused by its own actions.

In other words, Mr. President, we have gotten exactly what we asked for in the act of 1934. So I am unable to see just where we have a cause for complaint.

THREE-PART FREE-TRADE PROGRAM

Mr. President, in addition to that, I come to a more current affair. For about 13 years we have been working toward free trade with the nations of the world under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act. Now we have a three-part free-trade program. First, of course, we make up the trade balance deficits of all the European nations in cash each year. That is what Mr. Thorpe, Assistant Secretary of State, calls the short-range support. Then we have the long-range support in the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, upon which the State Department has adopted a selective free-trade policy, on the theory that the more they divide the markets of the United States with the nations of the world the less their trade-balance deficits will be.

Then we have a great international trade organization scheme, first suggested as a treaty, which would have required a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Now it has been suggested as an agreement and submitted to both Houses of Congress, where a majority vote is required.

Fifty-three or fifty-four nations have signed up, and they all will, because they can do nothing but sign. There will be 58 nations in the International Trade Organization, to which will be theoretically assigned the import fee and tariff-making power of the United States.

We have 1 vote out of the 58, just as Siam or any other small nation will have, and every other nation in the combination of course has a lower standard of living so the International Trade Organization simply will meet at least once per year—add up the remaining production and markets and divide them with the nations of the world—ultimately on a basis of population—thus averaging the standards of living of the member nations.

We have 7 percent of the population of the world so it will be like averaging the height of the water in the reservoir with that in your water glass—the glass will be empty but the height of the water in the reservoir remains about the same.

MANIPULATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY FOR TRADE ADVANTAGE

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an excerpt from the Journal of Commerce of New York dated June 2, 1949. I have hitherto called attention on the floor of the Senate to England's intention to devalue the pound. It is impossible, of course, under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, to make a trade agreement with a nation which manipulates its currency, and they all do except the United States, since when they then devalue their currency the agreement has no effect and their products produced under the devalued currency comes into this country without restraint of any kind. The same is true in regard to the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and other nations; it is only a matter of degree.

Let us take the agreement with England, for example, and consider the \$4.03 pound with reference to the trade agreements. Nearly everyone agrees, and all the newspaper dispatches indicate, that the pound will be devalued not less than 20 percent and probably 25 percent, within a reasonable time, say 30 to 90 days after we extend the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, if we do.

When that is done, it will mean that all trade agreements consummated up to that date will be ineffective, and the imports will come into this country just like Brown's cows through a gate. They have, through this process then, in effect, lowered the floor under wages—the import fee—and our workers can meet the lower wage level or become unemployed.

Let us see what the effect of devaluation of the pound would be on a \$1,600 automobile coming from England. One of our great manufacturers is there now and is importing cars into this country. Such an automobile, worth \$1,600 under a \$4.03 pound, laid down in New York would be worth \$1,200 under a 25-percent devaluation of the pound.

Mr. President, I wish to read into the RECORD a clipping from the Journal of Commerce of New York, dated June 2,

1949, entitled "Fate of Pound Tied to British Trade in May." It reads:

FATE OF POUND TIED TO BRITISH TRADE IN MAY—PRESSURE TO DEVALUE SEEN MOUNT- ING IF DIP IN EXPORTS IS SHOWN

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A significant factor in the forthcoming decision of the British Government on whether to devalue the pound sterling in relation to other European currencies is Britain's actual performance in May foreign trade, according to American officials familiar with the situation.

Should final figures disclose another drop in Britain's exports in May, pressure for devaluation will be enormously increased, but if her exports have recovered from the poor records of earlier months this year, much of the steam for early action may be squeezed out.

UP FOR DISCUSSION TODAY

The extremely delicate and controversial question is expected to come up tomorrow at the opening of another monthly session of the Ministerial Committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the top European planning body under the European Cooperation Administration program.

The OEEC is being urged by the United States, the International Monetary Fund, and the ECA to help accomplish free convertibility of currencies among Marshall plan nations this year, the first step toward which is the revaluation of currencies to levels more realistic with the actual buying power of each.

Henry Tasca, alternate United States executive director of the fund, has been named an ECA adviser to work out the devaluation-convertibility problems.

The OEEC sessions beginning tomorrow are not necessarily to be confined to questions of currency, but since they will bring together the Finance Ministers of the various nations, and the currency matter is under active discussion, it is believed almost certain to be on the agenda.

Moreover, Camille Gutt, managing director of the fund, is believed in Paris for this very purpose, having stopped over there en route home from conferences in South Africa on the gold problem.

Whether the bulk of the other European Finance Ministers this time will try to force a show-down from Sir Stafford Cripps, British Finance Minister, on the pound—as is reported in some quarters—or at least seek much greater convertibility of sterling, is not certain.

The British pound has exhibited much weakness in American foreign exchange markets recently, some of which has been attributed to discussions of devaluation.

DOLLAR PROBLEM DIFFICULT

Whether devaluation of the pound against the dollar also will be part of the Paris discussions is not known. There have been such talks, highly secret, but in the main the United States ECA Fund objective at the moment is devaluation of European currencies as to each other, and the question of revaluation against the dollar, as much more difficult, has been laid down as a more future goal.

One point raised here concerning the pound is that devaluation will cause interior problems, such as increases in prices and wages in Britain, which would ultimately be reflected in restoring some of the high prices for British exports that devaluation is designed to cut.

Other considerations, however, are said to override this difficulty, among them the fact that if other nations also devalue to create a sounder level of currencies and permit free convertibility, the effect of some restoration of high prices might be offset.

That is, other nations also would eventually be faced with the reaction of higher

export prices stemming from higher domestic wages and prices in the event of devaluation, and to some extent the relationship of each nation to the other would be maintained.

The snag is, of course, that all would not devalue equally and some nations argue that they are already competitive, currencywise, with the rest of Europe and shouldn't be required to revalue at all.

REAL VALUE OF THE POUND

Mr. President, everyone knows that the pound can be purchased almost anywhere in the world for about \$2.40. The fictitious value of \$4.03, fixed for the purpose of purchasing supplies at less than their value and of making trade treaties, is being held at that price through gift loans from this country and in other ways.

Mr. President, I will also read into the RECORD a further reference from the New York Journal of Commerce of June 2, entitled "Further British Drive Forecast for United States Foreign Oil Markets." It reads:

FURTHER BRITISH DRIVE FORECAST FOR UNITED STATES FOREIGN OIL MARKETS

The overnight loss of the Argentine market for American oil companies was seen here yesterday as only the first impact of the current expansion drive of British-owned sterling oil into former American-controlled markets.

In this case the curtain was drawn on American oil outlets in that country at the governmental level by the new British-Argentine 5-year commercial treaty whereby Britain will supply that Republic with sterling oil and coal in return for meat, grain, and linseed.

MAY SET PATTERN

Similar results, however, are feared in oil circles here in other areas for purely commercial reasons—a world-wide shortage of dollar exchange to pay for American-produced oil and increasing availability of sterling oil as a result of the huge expansion under way of British-owned oil resources in the Middle East and Caribbean.

Minor inroads into existing American oil markets have already started in Europe, oil executives point out, especially in Denmark and the Scandinavian countries.

MORE SERIOUS LOSSES DUE

More serious losses are expected as Britain's current oil expansion drive is pushed ahead. This program, as announced, calls for an eightfold increase in the United Kingdom's oil-refining capacity, a 100-percent increase in British-controlled foreign oil production, and a 40-percent rise in its overseas refining capacity.

According to press reports from Argentina, Britain, under its new treaty, will supply that country with 5,700,000 tons (approximately 44,000,000 barrels) of oil, of which 1,800,000 tons will be crude and the rest refined products, chiefly heavy fuel oil.

The country, the reports add, has been importing about 5,000,000 tons (or 38,500,000 barrels) annually, for which it has been paying \$115,000,000 to United States companies and £1,000,000 to the British.

Most of the oil shipped to Argentina in the past has come from the Caribbean area, according to oil circles, supplied principally by three American concerns—Standard of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum, and the Texas Co.—and the British-Dutch Shell.

Exports to Argentina from the United States proper were minor, amounting last year to only 1,400,000 barrels of crude and 670,000 barrels of refined products, mainly lubricating oil.

While it was not known here yesterday from what oil sources Britain planned to

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4046

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 2, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

7 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 (1) *For payment to Eileen Mercado-Parra Coffey, widow*
10 *of Robert L. Coffey, Junior, late a Representative from*
11 *the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.*

1 For payment to Ruth E. McC. Somers, widow of
 2 Andrew L. Somers, late a Representative from the State
 3 of New York, \$12,500.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSE OF THE HOUSE

5 Reporting Hearings

6 For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings",
 7 fiscal year 1947, \$100.

8 Telegraph and Telephones

9 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-
 10 phone", \$168,235.

11 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

12 For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving
 13 fund)", \$300, to remain available until expended.

14 Folding Documents

15 For an additional amount for "Folding documents",
 16 \$10,000.

17 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

18 CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS

19 For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings",
 20 \$2,390.

21 For an additional amount for "Capitol Power Plant",
 22 \$137,600.

23 **(2)** *The limitation of \$1,500 placed on expenses for travel*
 24 *on official business under the Architect of the Capitol*

1 *contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act,*
2 *1949, is hereby increased to \$2,800.*

3 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

4 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

5 Salaries and Expenses

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$39,700, and the limitation under this head in the Legis-
8 lative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, on preparation and
9 reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills,
10 is increased from "\$25,000" to "\$32,000".

11 PRINTING AND BINDING

12 Printing Catalogue Cards

13 For an additional amount for "Printing catalogue cards",
14 \$74,475.

15 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

17 AND BINDING

18 For an additional amount for "Working capital and
19 congressional printing and binding", \$775,000.

20 **(3)** FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

22 *To enable the President to carry out the provisions of*
23 *the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25),*
24 *authorizing a special contribution by the United States to*

1 *the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees,*
 2 *\$14,000,000, and an additional \$2,000,000 to the Presi-*
 3 *dent for the same purposes as prescribed in the joint reso-*
 4 *lution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), upon the*
 5 *President finding that the other nations party to such United*
 6 *Nations agreement have met their obligations to the United*
 7 *Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, to remain available*
 8 *until June 30, 1950, of which \$8,000,000 shall be used to*
 9 *repay, without interest, the Reconstruction Finance Corpora-*
 10 *tion for advances made pursuant to section 1 of said Public*
 11 *Law.*

12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

13 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

14 For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Com-
 15 mission", \$110,000,000.

16 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

17 The amount made available under this head in the Gov-
 18 ernment Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for admin-
 19 istrative expenses of the bank, is increased from "\$800,000"
 20 to "\$864,000".

21 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

22 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

23 Plans and Specifications

24 For an additional amount for "Plans and Specifications",
 25 for men's dormitory units, a law school building, admin-

1 istration building, biology building, and greenhouse,
2 \$194,460, to remain available until expended.

3 Construction of Buildings

4 For an additional amount for "Construction of build-
5 ings", for alterations to and installations in the existing
6 power plant, \$200,000, to remain available until expended;
7 and in addition to the appropriations and contract authority
8 heretofore provided under this head for construction of an
9 engineering building and women's dormitory units, the Pub-
10 lic Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into con-
11 tracts for such construction in an amount not to exceed
12 \$954,000; and the limits of cost set forth under this head
13 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, are in-
14 creased from "\$1,788,000" to "\$2,120,000" for the engi-
15 neering building and from "\$1,378,000" to "\$2,000,000"
16 for the women's dormitory units: *Provided*, That the revised
17 limitations on contract authority and total costs established
18 herein may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
19 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in con-
20 struction costs generally dating from January 1, 1949, as
21 determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

22 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

23 Salaries and Expenses

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$110,000.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
Puerto Rico)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
cluding Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)", \$700,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
(4)\$~~308,000~~ \$570,300: *Provided*, That appropriations un-
der said head shall be available for expenses necessary for
carrying out the functions of the Surgeon General under the
Water Pollution Control Act, approved June 30, 1948
(Public Law 845), and for payment of claims for private
property lost, destroyed, captured, abandoned, or damaged
in the military service of the United States, as authorized
by law (31 U. S. C. 222c, h; 42 U. S. C. 213).

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen

For an additional amount for "Reconversion Unemploy-
ment Benefits for Seamen", \$500,000.

(5)GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD

WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
maternal and child welfare" for services for crippled chil-

dren as authorized in Public Law 42, approved April 15,
1949, \$1,500,000.

Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
Office of the Commissioner", \$14,300.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Service Operations

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
Division of Service Operations", \$69,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

(6) OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Conservation of Securities

*Conservation of securities: For expenses necessary for
the conservation of the Federal Government's interest in
bonds and other obligations in the custody of the Federal
Works Administrator, issued for the construction of Public
Works Administration projects, including personal services
in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; and services
as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
(5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of
\$50 per diem; \$8,000, to be derived by transfer from the
appropriation for "Public Works Administration liquida-
tion" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses; Public Buildings and Grounds in the
District of Columbia and Adjacent Area

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia
and adjacent area", \$3,600,000.

*(7) Sites and Planning, Certain Public Buildings Outside the
District of Columbia*

*For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites
for public buildings, as authorized by the Acts of March
25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457), \$150,000,
to remain available until June 30, 1950.*

(8) Federal Office Building, Nashville, Tennessee

*In addition to the appropriation provided for under
this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946,
the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to enter into
contracts for the purposes of said appropriation in an amount
not exceeding \$1,200,000.*

(9) Renovation and Modernization, Executive Mansion

*For all expenses necessary for and incident to the reno-
vation, repair, and modernization (without change of present
architectural appearance of the exterior of the Mansion or
the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion,
including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and
the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without*

1 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-
 2 service and classification laws, \$5,400,000, to remain avail-
 3 able until expended: Provided, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
 4 general construction contract entered into in pursuance of
 5 this authority shall be awarded on competitive bid-
 6 ding among responsible general contractors upon the
 7 amount of the fixed fee to accrue from the performance of
 8 such contract: Provided further, That with the exception of
 9 the subcontract to be made by the general contractor for the
 10 underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and
 11 appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
 12 contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor
 13 shall be fixed price contracts awarded on competitive bids
 14 received from responsible subcontractors.

15 **(10)Federal Real Estate Inventory**

16 Salaries, equipment, and other expenses necessary to
 17 bring up to date the information contained in the inventory
 18 of Federal real estate heretofore compiled, \$42,000, to re-
 19 main available until expended.

20 **(11)HOUSING EXPEDITER**

21 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 23 Office of the Housing Expediter", \$2,500,000; and appro-
 24 priations under this head for the fiscal year 1949 shall be

1 available for the purchase of newspapers (not to exceed
 2 \$1,600) and for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
 3 for replacement only.

4 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 The appropriation under this head in the Independent
 7 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for a
 8 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
 9 150).

10 (12) NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

11 For expenses necessary for the National Capital
 12 Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a
 13 program, for the commemoration of the one hundred and
 14 fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the
 15 Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as author-
 16 ized by the Act of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and
 17 any laws enacted to carry out plans proposed pursuant to
 18 said Act, including personal services and rent in the District
 19 of Columbia; travel expenses of employees; travel, hotel, and
 20 other necessary expenses of the Commissioners; printing,
 21 binding, and other related work to be done by contract or
 22 otherwise at establishments other than the Government Print-
 23 ing Office; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 24 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construc-

tion or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized by law; \$2,000,000: Provided, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

(13) ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", \$36,900.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$37,600; and the limitation under this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for compensation and expenses of referees, is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$95,600"; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for other personal services is increased from "\$178,000" to "\$190,000".

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000.

1 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 National Gallery of Art", \$107,500.

5 (14) VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

6 PENSIONS

7 For an additional amount for "Pensions", \$136,238,-
8 000, to remain available until expended.

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

11 OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

12 For an additional amount for the settlement of claims
13 not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Commissioners
14 in accordance with the Act approved February 11, 1929
15 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved June 5,
16 1930 (46 Stat. 500), \$2,000.

17 (15) FISCAL SERVICE

18 ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

19 For an additional amount for "Assessor's office",
20 \$36,800.

21 (16) COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

22 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

23 For an additional amount for "District government
24 employees' compensation", \$15,000.

(17) REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$26,175.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(18) OPERATING EXPENSES—OPERATION OF BUILDINGS

AND GROUNDS AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment", \$82,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "General supervision and instruction, Public Schools, District of Columbia, 1949".

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Not to exceed \$17,600 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addition to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is reappropriated and made available as an additional amount for completing construction of a new elementary school building, including assembly hall, gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Cranch and Tyler Schools.

Not to exceed \$60,525 of the unexpended balance of

1 the appropriation of \$305,000 for the construction of an
 2 addition to the Young Elementary School, contained in the
 3 District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949,
 4 is reappropriated and made available as an additional
 5 amount for completing construction of an addition to the
 6 Taft Junior High School, including ten classrooms, two
 7 gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined floor in the
 8 auditorium, necessary improvements and alterations of the
 9 present building, and treatment of grounds.

10 METROPOLITAN POLICE

11 CAPITAL OUTLAY

12 For an additional amount for the construction of a police
 13 precinct station house, including equipment, in square 5083,
 14 (19)~~\$75,000~~ \$50,000.

15 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

16 (20)CAPITAL OUTLAY, HEALTH DEPARTMENT

17 *For repairs, alterations, and improvements to the Gales*
 18 *School, to make it suitable for enlarged clinical services,*
 19 *including necessary equipment, to remain available until*
 20 *June 30, 1950, \$110,000.*

21 OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

22 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
 23 Gallinger Municipal Hospital", \$250,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For the construction of a new crematorium, (21) ~~\$65,000~~
\$57,500.

For the purposes of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, title to reservation 13 in the District of Columbia shall be considered as vested solely in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
\$85,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For the purchase of a Diesel locomotive and for repairs to roadbed, \$17,950; and the Transportation Corps, Department of the Army, is hereby authorized to transfer to the District of Columbia one Diesel locomotive at a cost of not to exceed \$6,950.

PUBLIC WELFARE

CAPITAL OUTLAY, PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

Not to exceed \$14,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addition to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is

1 reappropriated and made available as an additional amount
 2 for the construction and equipment of the laundry building
 3 at the District Training School.

4 **(22)** *For renovation of kitchen at Home for Aged and In-*
 5 *firm, including equipment, to remain available until June*
 6 *30, 1950, \$30,550.*

7 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

8 For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hos-
 9 pital", \$816,000.

10 PUBLIC WORKS

11 CAPITAL OUTLAY, CENTRAL GARAGE

12 For the construction of a freight elevator, including
 13 necessary improvements and alterations of the present build-
 14 ing, **(23)** ~~\$67,500~~ \$75,000, to continue available until June
 15 30, 1950.

16 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

17 OPERATING EXPENSES

18 (Payable From Water Fund)

19 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
 20 \$130,700.

21 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

22 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
 23 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
 24 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
 25 **(24)** ~~\$9,481.65~~ \$19,431.65.

JUDGMENTS

1

2 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
3 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
4 Numbered 93, Eighty-first Congress, together with such
5 further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not
6 exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as
7 provided by law, from the date the same became due until
8 the date of payment, \$28,400.

9

AUDITED CLAIMS

10 For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the
11 accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the
12 appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been
13 exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provi-
14 sions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S.
15 C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and
16 prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document 93,
17 Eighty-first Congress, \$9,356.75.

18

GENERAL PROVISION

19 Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury and
20 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949, appro-
21 priations for the District of Columbia shall be available for
22 purchase of new or used typewriters at prices which do not
23 exceed prices established under the provisions of the Treas-
24 ury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", ~~(25)\$150,000~~ \$300,000 for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for the construction of buildings and facilities and the acquisition and installation of equipment, including architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection therewith.

(26) BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Research Facilities

Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory buildings and related facilities for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture,

1 *when the request for appropriations for building said labora-*
 2 *tories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said*
 3 *request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations*
 4 *Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed*
 5 *information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as*
 6 *well as the location of the site proposed to be selected.*

7 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
 8 ENGINEERING

9 Salaries and Expenses

10 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For an additional amount
 11 for "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation", \$192,900, of which
 12 \$100,000 is for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to
 13 authority provided under this head in the Department of
 14 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts
 15 for an irrigation station at Brawley, California, including
 16 architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection
 17 therewith.

18 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

19 Forest Pest Control Act: For an additional amount for
 20 "Forest Pest Control Act", ~~(27)\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000 (28),
 21 to remain available until September 30, 1949.

22 FOREST SERVICE

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 (29)National forest protection and management: For an
 25 additional amount for "national forest protection and

1 *management*", \$250,000, to remain available until June
2 30, 1950.

3 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
4 "Fighting forest fires", \$3,165,000.

5 **(30)**FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

6 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and
7 trails", \$142,000, to remain available until expended;
8 and the amount made available under this head in the
9 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949,
10 for forest development roads and trails, is increased from
11 "\$9,750,000" to "\$9,892,000".

12 EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

13 For the reconstruction or replacement of roads, trails,
14 bridges, telephone lines, and other facilities and improve-
15 ments under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, damaged
16 or destroyed by floods, **(31)**~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,995,000, to
17 remain available until June 30, 1950.

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 **(32)**CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

20 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

21 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal
22 Airport Act", \$432,384, to remain available until June
23 30, 1953, as follows: Bridgeport Municipal Airport,
24 Bridgeport, Connecticut, \$286,279; Olney Airport,

1 *Olney, Texas, \$61,740; Smith-Reynolds Airport, Wins-*
 2 *ton-Salem, North Carolina, \$84,365.*

3 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEPARTMENTAL

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, de-
 6 partmental", \$257,000, and the limitation upon the amount
 7 which may be expended for personal services is hereby
 8 increased from "\$3,100,000" to "\$3,300,000".

9 WEATHER BUREAU

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 12 \$1,450,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 (33) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 (34) REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

16 *To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse*
 17 *applicable appropriations for costs of personnel, supplies,*
 18 *and facilities, diverted for work in connection with emer-*
 19 *gencies resulting from storms in the Western States, includ-*
 20 *ing emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such*
 21 *storms, and for cooperation with Federal and non-Federal*
 22 *agencies for assistance by use of personnel, supplies, and*
 23 *facilities, \$2,586,000.*

(35) EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION AND REPAIR

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities diverted for the repair and construction of flood protective works; and for the repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$275,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FIRE FIGHTING

For an additional amount for "Fire fighting", \$40,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(36) EDUCATION OF INDIANS

For an additional amount for "Education of Indians", \$330,000.

SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES

For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and range fires", \$50,000.

IRRIGATION

For an additional amount for "Irrigation", \$16,685, of which \$9,424 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing law.

1 CONSTRUCTION, AND SO FORTH, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

2 For an additional amount for "Construction, and so
3 forth, buildings and utilities", (37)~~\$830,000~~ \$898,000, as
4 follows:

5 Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of
6 Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement
7 of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen,
8 Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act
9 of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 332), \$750,000.

10 Red Lake, Minnesota: School facilities, (38)~~\$80,000~~
11 \$148,000.

12 PAYMENT TO CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI
13 TRIBES, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA

14 For payment to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai
15 Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, pursuant to
16 the Act of May 25, 1948 (Public Law 554), \$549,648, of
17 which \$464,570.56 shall be reimbursable in accordance with
18 law.

19 SUPPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON (TRIBAL FUNDS)

20 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
21 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, for expenses of an attorney
22 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed
23 under a new contract approved July 1, 1948, by the

1 Secretary of the Interior, is increased from "\$4,500" to
2 "\$10,000".

3 SUPPORT OF MENOMINEE AGENCY AND PAY OF TRIBAL
4 OFFICERS, WISCONSIN (TRIBAL FUNDS)

5 For an additional amount for "Support of Menominee
6 agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds)",
7 \$7,352, and the limitation under this head in the Interior
8 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount avail-
9 able for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or
10 firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
11 approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is increased from
12 "\$5,500" to \$7,700".

13 EXPENSES OF TRIBAL COUNCILS OR COMMITTEES THEREOF
14 (TRIBAL FUNDS)

15 For an additional amount for "Expenses of tribal councils
16 or committees thereof (tribal funds)", \$10,000.

17 SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES (TRIBAL FUNDS)

18 For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and
19 range fires (tribal funds)", \$15,000.

20 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 The provision under this head in the Interior Depart-
23 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "payments (not
24 to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where
25 construction is in progress) to school districts as reimburse-

1 ment, while projects are actually under construction, for
 2 the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of
 3 Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects:
 4 *Provided, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall*
 5 *be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for*
 6 *each such dependent attending such schools;" is hereby re-*
 7 *pealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby*
 8 *inserted: "payments to school districts in accordance with*
 9 *the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835) (39), including*
 10 *payments on account of dependents of employees in field*
 11 *offices in project areas engaged in construction and related*
 12 *activities;"*.

13 RECLAMATION FUND

14 General Investigations

15 Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior De-
 16 partment Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available
 17 until June 30, 1950.

18 Construction

19 Minidoka project, Idaho

20 The limitation under this head in the Interior Depart-
 21 ment Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for
 22 surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the
 23 North Side pumping division, is increased from "\$147,500"
 24 to "\$197,500".

1 **(40)***Operation and Maintenance*

2 *For an additional amount for "Klamath project, Oregon-*
3 *California", \$46,000.*

4 **(41)***Rehabilitation and Betterment*

5 *Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior*
6 *Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available*
7 *until expended.*

8 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

9 For an additional amount for "Columbia Basin project,
10 Washington", \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
11 pended.

12 **(42)***COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM*

13 *For an additional amount for "Colorado River front*
14 *work and levee system", \$75,000, to remain available until*
15 *expended.*

16 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

17 Colorado River Development Fund (Expenditure Account)

18 Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior
19 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain avail-
20 able until June 30, 1950.

21 BUREAU OF MINES

22 SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

23 For an additional amount for "Synthetic liquid fuels",
24 \$5,135,000, to remain available until expended, of which
25 \$4,400,000 is for the payment of obligations incurred pur-

1 suant to authority granted under this head in the Interior
 2 Department Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That
 3 power produced in the operation of the power plant of the
 4 Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the
 5 Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but
 6 the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of
 7 such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of
 8 such sales: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
 9 appropriation for the production of excess power shall not
 10 be deemed a charge to the total appropriations authorized by
 11 the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended (30 U. S. C.
 12 321-325).

13 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

14 For an additional amount for "National Park Service"
 15 for emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires,
 16 \$304,800, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 19 National Capital Parks", \$70,000.

20 (43) RIVER BASIN STUDIES

21 *For an additional amount for investigations and studies*
 22 *of recreational resources and archeological remains in river*
 23 *basins of the United States (except the Missouri River*
 24 *Basin), \$27,300.*

1 (44)GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA

2 *For the acquisition of approximately five acres of land*
 3 *in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania,*
 4 *as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accord-*
 5 *ance with the provisions of the Act approved June 19, 1948*
 6 *(Public Law 704), \$10,000, to remain available until*
 7 *expended.*

8 STATUE OF GENERAL JOSE GERVASIO ARTIGAS

9 For expenses incident to the acceptance, erection, and
 10 dedication of a bronze statue of General Jose Gervasio
 11 Artigas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June
 12 26, 1948 (Public Law 788), including personal services in
 13 the District of Columbia and printing and binding, \$23,000,
 14 to remain available until expended.

15 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses"
 18 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, \$173,200.

19 (45)GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

20 (46)TERRITORY OF ALASKA

21 *Insane of Alaska*

22 For an additional amount for "*Insane of Alaska*",
 23 \$40,500.

(47) GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for salaries of the Governor and employees, \$970.80.

(48) TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, \$1,625.

(49) GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation in section 4 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees of the Bureau of Reclamation at meetings or conventions, is increased from "\$6,750" to "\$11,525."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For additional amounts for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

For the Criminal Division, \$35,000.

For the Claims Division, \$121,000.

(50) PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$100,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LANDS DIVISION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division", \$250,000.

1 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries
2 and expenses, Lands Division", ~~(51)\$1,185.30~~ \$1,225.30.

3 MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD

4 ~~(52)~~For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries
5 and expenses, field", fiscal year 1946, \$93.37.

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Mis-
7 cellaneous salaries and expenses, field", \$36.73.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.

9 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries
10 and expenses of marshals, and so forth", ~~(53)\$476.04~~
11 \$1,025.19.

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries
13 and expenses of marshals, and so forth", ~~(54)\$592.20~~ \$996.

14 ~~(55)~~For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses
15 of marshals, and so forth", \$150,000.

16 ~~(56)~~FEES OF WITNESSES

17 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses",
18 \$40,000.

19 ~~(57)~~FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

20 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

21 For an additional amount for "Support of United
22 States Prisoners", \$100,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF VETERANS'

4 REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
6 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", \$50,000.

7 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

9 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

10 General expenses: For an additional amount for "Gen-
11 eral expenses", \$43,000,000.

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

13 (58) *FINANCE DEPARTMENT*14 *RETIRED PAY, ARMY*

15 *For an additional amount for "Retired pay, Army",*
16 *\$3,500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-*
17 *priation "Transportation Service, Army".*

18 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

19 Engineer Service, Army

20 Engineer service: The first proviso under this head in
21 the Military Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby
22 amended to read: "*Provided, That not to exceed \$6,422,000*

1 of this appropriation shall be available for construction of
 2 buildings, utilities, and facilities, subject to the terms and
 3 conditions set forth in the last six provisos of section 3 of the
 4 Act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), but without re-
 5 gard to section 10 of this Act".

6 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

7 Pay of Military Academy

8 Cadets

9 For an additional amount for "Cadets", \$124,872, to
 10 be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transporta-
 11 tion Service, Army, 1949".

12 Maintenance and Operation, United States Military Academy

13 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
 14 tion, United States Military Academy", \$410,000, to be
 15 derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation
 16 Service, Army, 1949".

17 (59)CORPS OF ENGINEERS

18 (60)RIVERS AND HARBORS

19 MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING RIVER

20 AND HARBOR WORKS

21 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and im-
 22 provement of existing river and harbor works", \$563,000,
 23 to remain available until expended, including \$300,000 for
 24 the Calumet Sag project, Illinois, for use in relocating the

1 *Michigan Central Railroad as authorized by Public Laws*
 2 *14 and 525, Seventy-ninth Congress.*

3 (61)FLOOD CONTROL

4 (62)FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

5 *For an additional amount for "Flood control, general",*
 6 *\$12,575,000, to remain available until expended.*

7 (63)Flood control, Trinity River, Texas: *For prosecuting*
 8 *work of navigation, flood control, and allied purposes, Trinity*
 9 *River, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the Rivers*
 10 *and Harbors Act, approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law 14,*
 11 *Seventy-ninth Congress); \$500,000, to remain available until*
 12 *expended.*

13 (64)UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

14 *For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers'*
 15 *Home", to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,*
 16 *\$90,000, to remain available until expended; and the limita-*
 17 *tion under this head in the Civil Functions Appropriation*
 18 *Act, 1949, on the amount available for modernization of*
 19 *existing utilities, is increased from "\$446,579" to*
 20 *"\$536,579".*

21 THE PANAMA CANAL

22 Sanitation

23 *For an additional amount for "Sanitation", \$600,000, to*
 24 *remain available until expended.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Office of the Secretary

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous expenses", \$191,300, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949": *Provided*, That the amount made available under this head in the Department of the Navy Appropriation Act, 1949, for payment of claims, is reduced from "\$2,250,000" to "\$1,150,000" and the difference of \$1,100,000 shall be available for other purposes provided for under said head.

Hydrographic Office

For an additional amount for "Hydrographic Office", \$469,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

Bureau of Naval Personnel

NAVAL ACADEMY

For an additional amount for "Naval Academy", \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

Pay and subsistence of naval personnel: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$23,500,000.

1 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For an
 2 additional amount for "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and
 3 Accounts", \$14,241,300, to be derived by transfer from
 4 appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the
 5 naval service for the fiscal year 1949, as follows:

6 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$3,800,000;

7 "Transportation of things", \$5,000,000;

8 "Fuel, Navy", \$5,441,300.

9 Transportation of things: For an additional amount,
 10 fiscal year 1948, for "Transportation of things", \$21,-
 11 000,000.

12 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

13 PUBLIC WORKS

14 For an additional amount for "Public works" (appro-
 15 priated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
 16 1948), for repair and restoration of facilities at the Naval
 17 Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, \$3,500,000,
 18 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 19 "Pay, Marine Corps, 1949".

20 (65)BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

21 AVIATION, NAVY

22 *The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to*
 23 *transfer not to exceed \$105,000 from the appropriation for*
 24 *"Aviation, Navy", fiscal year 1949, to the Naval Procure-*
 25 *ment Fund to reimburse said fund for obligations incurred*

1 *thereunder for work in connection with emergencies result-*
 2 *ing from storms in the Western States.*

3 SHIPBUILDING

4 Increase and replacement of naval vessels: For an
 5 additional amount for "Armor, armament, and ammunition",
 6 \$17,600,000.

7 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 (Out of the postal revenues)

9 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
 10 COLUMBIA

11 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

12 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning

13 For an additional amount for "Office of Budget and Ad-
 14 ministrative Planning", \$7,600.

15 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 For an additional amount for "Office of the Third Assist-
 17 ant Postmaster General", \$136,800.

18 Bureau of Accounts

19 For an additional amount for "Bureau of Accounts",
 20 \$51,500.

21 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

22 Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses

23 For an additional amount for "Contingent and miscel-
 24 laneous expenses", \$50,000, and the limitation under this
 25 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,

1 1949, on the amount available for travel expenses of the
2 Purchasing Agent and of the Solicitor and personnel con-
3 nected with his office, is increased from "\$2,100" to
4 "\$3,980".

5 Printing and Binding

6 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding",
7 \$325,000.

8 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Compensation to Assistant Postmasters

11 For an additional amount for "Compensation to assistant
12 postmasters", \$1,638,000.

13 Clerks, First- and Second-Class Post Offices

14 For an additional amount for "Clerks, first- and second-
15 class post offices", \$105,000,000.

16 Unusual Conditions

17 For an additional amount for "Unusual conditions",
18 \$7,500.

19 Carfare and Bicycle Allowance

20 For an additional amount for "Carfare and bicycle al-
21 lowance", \$325,000.

22 City Delivery Carriers

23 For an additional amount for "City delivery carriers",
24 \$69,000,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Star Route Service

3 For an additional amount for "Star route service",
4 \$2,500,000.

5 Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Star
7 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$718,000, to be derived
8 by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,
9 1948".

10 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Star
11 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$269,500, to be derived
12 by transfer from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Star
14 route and air mail service, Alaska", \$303,600.

15 Railway Mail Service, Salaries

16 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
17 salaries", \$18,000,000.

18 Railway Mail Service, Travel Expenses

19 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
20 travel expenses", \$22,400.

21 Railway Mail Service, Miscellaneous Expenses

22 For an additional amount for "Railway mail service,
23 miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

24 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Railway
25 mail service, miscellaneous expenses", \$3,000, to be derived

1 by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,
2 1948".

3 Foreign Mail Transportation

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
5 mail transportation", \$320,000, to be derived by transfer
6 from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

7 Foreign Air Mail Service

8 For an additional amount for "Foreign air mail service",
9 \$4,691,000; and in addition, \$8,750,000 to be derived by
10 transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation".

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign
12 air mail transportation", \$2,563,000, to be derived by trans-
13 fer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948".

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign
15 air mail transportation", \$4,172,000, to be derived by trans-
16 fer from: "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1947",
17 \$2,672,000; "City delivery carriers, 1947", \$1,000,000;
18 "Rural delivery service, 1947", \$500,000.

19 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign
20 air mail transportation", \$730,600.

21 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Stamps and Stamped Paper

23 For an additional amount for "Stamps and stamped
24 paper", \$773,000, and the limitation under this head in the
25 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the

1 amount available for compensation to employees and other
2 necessary expenses of the United States Stamped Envelope
3 Agency, is increased from “\$30,000” to “\$33,000”.

4 Indemnities, Domestic Mail

5 For an additional amount for “Indemnities, domestic
6 mail”, \$300,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Rent, Fuel, and Utility Services

9 For an additional amount for “Rent, fuel, and utility
10 services”, \$500,000.

11 Operating Supplies, Public Buildings

12 For an additional amount for “Operating supplies, pub-
13 lic buildings”, \$1,000,000.

14 Equipment, Public Buildings

15 For an additional amount for “Equipment, public
16 buildings”, \$300,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18 FOREIGN SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
21 Foreign Service”, \$1,300,000, to be derived by transfer from
22 the appropriation “Living and quarters allowances, Foreign
23 Service, 1949”.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

Limitations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, as amended and supplemented, are amended as follows: International Civil Aviation Organization, decreased from “\$4,430,500” to “\$4,328,504”; Inter-American Coffee Board, decreased from “\$8,000” to “\$4,203”; Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, Radio Section, increased from “\$6,100” to “\$58,393”; and United Nations, increased from “\$15,146,032” to “\$15,199,532”.

LOAN TO UNITED NATIONS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1948 (Public Law 903), authorizing a loan to the United Nations, \$65,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1955.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN SECTIONS,

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions”, ~~(66)\$8,630~~ \$38,630; and limitations under this head in the Department

1 of State Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows:
 2 International Joint Commission, United States and Canada,
 3 from “\$37,560” to ~~(67)\$44,210~~ “\$74,210”, of which latter
 4 amount \$30,000 shall remain available until expended for the
 5 Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine; and Interna-
 6 tional Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
 7 Alaska, from “\$58,853” to “\$60,833”.

8 ~~(68)~~INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
 9 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

10 *The appropriations under this head in the Department*
 11 *of State Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for*
 12 *the purchase in the name of the United States of America,*
 13 *for a consideration not in excess of \$1,500, of a tract of*
 14 *land within lot 4 and the southwest quarter southeast quarter*
 15 *of section 28, township 8 south, range 24 west, Gila and*
 16 *Salt River meridian, Yuma County, Arizona, containing*
 17 *seven and eighty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less,*
 18 *needed for the east abutment of the Morelos Diversion Dam*
 19 *across the Colorado River, being constructed in accordance*
 20 *with article 12 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, between*
 21 *the United States and Mexico, the acquisition of which land*
 22 *by the United States is required by the provisions of article*
 23 *23 of said treaty.*

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Philippine rehabilitation", \$126,000, for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Disbursement

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the Division of Disbursement, \$1,500,000.

Payment of Unclaimed Moneys

For an additional amount for "Payment of unclaimed moneys", \$60,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

Contingent Expenses, Public Moneys

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", \$75,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,750,000; and the limitation under this head in the Sup-

1 plemental Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949,
2 on the amount available for personal services in the District
3 of Columbia, is increased from "\$826,000" to "\$914,000".

4 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$17,275,000; and limitations under this head in the Treasury
8 Department Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as
9 follows: Personal services, from "\$174,000,000" to "\$190,-
10 144,690"; personal services at the seat of government, from
11 "\$16,530,000" to "\$18,080,046"; objects of expenditure
12 other than personal services, from "\$19,584,000" to "\$20,-
13 714,310"; and printing and binding, from "\$2,576,500" to
14 "\$2,910,500".

15 BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$94,700.

19 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

20 For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical
21 materials", \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended;
22 and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts
23 may be entered into for the purposes of this appropriation in
24 an amount not in excess of \$270,000,000.

COAST GUARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$200,000 of the unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available during the fiscal years 1949 and 1950 for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General of the United States to be due for the fiscal year 1948 and prior years, for which funds are not otherwise available, under the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Ockenfels versus The United States (107 Ct. Cls. 150) ; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, is increased from “\$1,000,000” to “\$1,200,000”.

(69) ACQUISITION OF VESSELS AND SHORE FACILITIES

Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for conversion and repair of the icebreaker Eastwind.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for “Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House police and Secret Service forces”, \$1,500.

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1949, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

“Salaries, officers and employees”, \$471,945;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

“Senate policy committees”, \$2,640 for each committee; in all, \$5,280;

Joint Committee on Economic Report”, \$2,640;

“Joint Committee on Atomic Energy”, \$4,950;

“Joint Committee on Printing”, \$1,320;

“Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation”, \$5,280;

“Vice President’s automobile”, \$330;

“Automobile for the President pro tempore”, \$165;

“Automobiles for majority and minority leaders”, \$660;

“Reporting Senate proceedings”, \$4,290;

“Inquiries and investigations”, \$24,750;

1 “Miscellaneous items”, \$3,630;

2 House of Representatives:

3 “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates”, \$500,000;

4 Contingent expenses of the House:

5 “Furniture”, \$7,000;

6 “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-
7 tion”, \$7,500;

8 “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
9 \$2,500;

10 “Folding documents”, \$15,000;

11 “Revision of laws”, \$330;

12 “Speaker’s automobile”, \$330;

13 Office of the Legislative Counsel: “Salaries and ex-
14 penses”, \$8,950, of which \$4,950 shall be disbursed by
15 the Secretary of the Senate and \$4,000 by the Clerk of the
16 House of Representatives;

17 Architect of the Capitol:

18 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”,
19 \$7,000;

20 Capitol Buildings and Grounds:

21 “Capitol Buildings”, \$48,000;

22 “Capitol Grounds”, \$20,000;

23 “Legislative garage”, \$3,180;

24 “Senate Office Building”, \$68,300;

25 “House Office Buildings”, \$97,000;

1 Library Buildings and Grounds: "Salaries",
2 \$20,000;

3 Botanic Garden: "Salaries", \$17,000;

4 Library of Congress:

5 "Salaries, Library proper", \$231,000;

6 Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$67,300;

7 Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and
8 expenses", \$48,500;

9 Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$1,800;

11 Union catalogues: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,200;

12 "Books for adult blind", \$5,400;

13 Library Buildings: "Salaries", \$76,800;

14 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent
15 of Documents: "Salaries", \$109,155;

16 THE JUDICIARY

17 United States Supreme Court:

18 "Salaries", \$35,000;

19 "Structural and mechanical care of the building
20 and grounds", \$15,000;

21 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and
22 expenses", \$5,000;

23 United States Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$15,000;

25 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$8,200;

1 Miscellaneous items of expense:

2 "Salaries of judges", \$25,000;

3 "Salaries of clerks of courts", \$312,600;

4 "Probation system, United States Courts", \$158,000;

5 "Miscellaneous salaries", \$49,000, and \$72,000 to
6 be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous expenses
7 (other than salaries)";

8 Administrative Office of the United States Courts:

9 "Salaries and expenses", \$15,600;

10 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11 Executive Mansion and Grounds: "Care, maintenance,
12 and so forth", \$13,500;

13 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses".
14 \$166,500;

15 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$10,300;

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

18 Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$820,000;

20 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and
21 expenses", \$367,000;

22 Federal Power Commission:

23 "Salaries and expenses", \$210,000;

24 "Flood-control surveys", \$18,000;

1 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$173,000;

3 General Accounting Office: "Salaries", \$1,950,000, and
4 \$110,000 to be derived by transfer from "Miscellaneous
5 expenses";

6 Interstate Commerce Commission:

7 "General expenses", \$374,000;

8 "Railroad safety", \$34,000;

9 "Locomotive inspection", \$33,000;

10 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: "Salaries
11 and expenses", \$747,000;

12 National Archives: "Salaries and expenses", \$105,800;

13 National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$3,700;

15 Panama Railroad Company: "Administrative expenses"
16 (increase of \$60,600 in the limitation upon the amount of
17 the corporate funds which may be used for administrative
18 expenses) ;

19 Railroad Retirement Board: "Miscellaneous expenses
20 (other than salaries)", \$45,950;

21 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "Administrative
22 expenses" (increase of \$1,430,000 in the limitation upon the
23 amount of the corporate funds which may be used for
24 administrative expenses) ;

1 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and
2 expenses", \$295,000;

3 Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, Smith-
4 sonian Institution", \$169,000;

5 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$68,300;

6 The Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
7 penses", \$15,350;

8 United States Maritime Commission: "Salaries and ex-
9 penses" (increase of \$479,000 in the limitation upon the
10 amount for administrative expenses) ;

11 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

12 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
13 penses", \$107,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further
14 development of vocational education";

15 Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and ex-
16 penses", \$10,000;

17 Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and ex-
18 penses", \$288,400;

19 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,-
20 000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development
21 of vocational education";

22 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

23 "Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii,
24 and Puerto Rico)", \$8,000 to be derived by transfer

1 from "Promotion of vocational education in Puerto
2 Rico";

3 "Salaries and expenses", \$31,000;

4 Public Health Service:

5 "Venereal diseases", \$140,000;

6 "Tuberculosis", \$100,000;

7 "Communicable diseases", \$450,000 to be derived
8 by transfer from "Further development of vocational
9 education";

10 "Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital
11 construction", \$47,000;

12 "Hospitals and medical care", \$1,970,000 to be
13 derived by transfer, as follows: From (1) "Working
14 capital fund", Bureau of Employment Security, in the
15 amount of \$1,000,000; (2) "Grants to States for emer-
16 gency maternity and infant care (national defense)"
17 in the amount of \$700,000; (3) "Migration of work-
18 ers, War Manpower Commission", in the amount of
19 \$225,000; (4) "Commissioned officers, pay and so
20 forth", in the amount of \$20,000; and (5) "Employee
21 health service programs", in the amount of \$25,000;

22 "Mental health activities" operation (exclusive of
23 research and training) of the Public Health Service hos-
24 pitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, ~~(70)Ken-~~
25 ~~tucky~~ Kentucky, \$100,000;

1 “Foreign quarantine service”, \$185,000;

2 “National Institute of Health, operating expenses”,
3 \$370,000;

4 “Training for nurses”, \$22,500 to be derived by
5 transfer from “Further development of vocational
6 education”;

7 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”,
8 \$141,000;

9 Social Security Administration:

10 “Salaries and expenses”, Bureau of Employment
11 Security, \$162,000;

12 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and
13 Survivors Insurance”, \$28,400, and an increase of
14 \$3,694,780 in the limitation upon the amount to be
15 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insur-
16 ance trust fund;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assist-
18 ance”, \$55,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau”,
20 (71) ~~\$61,200~~ \$36,200 and \$25,000 to be derived by
21 transfer from the appropriation “Grants to States
22 for emergency maternity and infant care (national
23 defense)”;

24 “Salaries and expenses, Conference on Children
25 and Youth”, \$1,300;

1 Office of the Administrator;

2 "Salaries, Office of the Administrator", \$108,000;

3 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", \$9,400;

4 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

5 Office of the Administrator:

6 "Salaries and expenses", \$9,000;

7 "Public Works Administration liquidation" (in-
8 crease of \$1,290 in the limitation upon the amount
9 which may be used for administrative expenses);

10 Public Buildings Administration:

11 "General administrative expenses", \$100,000;

12 "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
13 outside the District of Columbia", \$1,200,000;

14 Bureau of Community Facilities:

15 "Liquidation of public works advance planning"
16 (increase of \$38,069 in authorization to expend un-
17 obligated balances for administrative expenses);

18 "War public works (community facilities) liquida-
19 tion" (increase of \$17,987 in authorization to expend
20 unobligated balances);

21 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

22 Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses,
23 Office of the Administrator", \$30,000 to be derived by
24 transfer from "National defense housing, Office of the Ad-
25 ministrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency";

1 Public Housing Administration: "Public Housing Ad-
 2 ministration" (increase of \$117,000 in the limitation upon
 3 funds available for the administrative expenses of the United
 4 States Housing Act program, and increase of \$595,000
 5 in the limitation upon the total amount of the corporate or
 6 other funds which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

7 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
 9 \$118,000;

10 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
 11 \$137,000;

12 Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,250;

13 Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and ex-
 14 penses", \$56,750;

15 Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

16 "Economic investigations", \$118,500;

17 "Crop and livestock estimates", \$166,500;

18 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: "Salaries and
 19 expenses", \$37,000;

20 Extension Service: "Administration and coordination of
 21 extension work", \$44,000;

22 Agricultural Research Administration:

23 Office of Administrator: "Salaries and expenses",
 24 \$23,600;

1 "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture",
2 \$50,000;

3 "Research on strategic and critical agricultural ma-
4 terials", \$12,700;

5 Office of Experiment Stations:

6 "Administration of grants and coordination of
7 research with States", \$10,000;

8 "Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico",
9 \$16,000;

10 Bureau of Animal Industry:

11 "Animal husbandry", \$76,000;

12 "Diseases of animals", \$58,000;

13 "Inspection and quarantine", \$83,000;

14 "Meat inspection", \$1,055,000;

15 "Virus Serum Toxin Act", \$28,000;

16 "Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and
17 serum" (increase of \$4,038 in the amount made
18 available from the appropriation made by section
19 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7
20 U. S. C. 612) ;

21 Bureau of Dairy Industry: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$70,000;

23 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural
24 Engineering:

25 "Field crops", \$136,600.

- 1 “Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops”,
2 \$148,100;
- 3 “Forest diseases”, \$20,900;
- 4 “Agricultural engineering”, \$35,500;
- 5 “National Arboretum”, \$10,000;
- 6 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:
- 7 “Insect investigations”, \$168,000;
- 8 “Insect and plant-disease control”, \$152,000;
- 9 “Foreign plant quarantine”, \$80,000;
- 10 Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:
- 11 “Agricultural chemical and naval stores inves-
- 12 tigations”, \$16,000;
- 13 “Regional research laboratories”, \$286,900;
- 14 Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Eco-
- 15 nomics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$45,000;
- 16 Control of forest pests: “Gypsy and brown-tail moths”,
- 17 \$15,000;
- 18 Forest Service:
- 19 “General administrative expenses”, \$37,500;
- 20 “National forest protection and management”,
- 21 \$1,510,600;
- 22 “Forest and range management investigations”,
- 23 \$149,300;
- 24 “Forest products”, \$55,000;
- 25 “Forest resources investigations”, \$47,600;

1 Soil Conservation Service:

2 “Soil conservation research”, \$104,500;

3 “Soil conservation operations”, \$1,170,240, and
4 \$2,119,000 to be derived by transfer from “Supply and
5 distribution of farm labor” and \$135,760 to be derived
6 by transfer from “Salaries and expenses, Agricultural
7 Adjustment Administration”;

8 “Land utilization and retirement of submarginal
9 land”, \$64,000;

10 Production and Marketing Administration:

11 “Conservation and use of agricultural land re-
12 sources” (increase of \$434,100 in the amount to be
13 transferred to “Administrative expenses, section 392,
14 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938”);

15 Sugar Act: “Administration of Sugar Act” (in-
16 crease of \$69,600 in the amount available for other than
17 payments to sugar producers);

18 “Exportation and domestic consumption of agri-
19 cultural commodities” (increase of \$161,200 in the
20 amount made available by law for administrative
21 expenses);

22 Marketing services:

23 “Market news service”, \$120,300;

24 “Market inspection of farm products”, \$36,500;

25 “Marketing farm products”, \$69,200;

1 “Tobacco Acts”, \$71,700;

2 “Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and
3 Futures Act”, \$81,700;

4 “Marketing regulatory acts”, \$190,400;

5 Commodity Exchange Authority: “Commodity Ex-
6 change Act”, \$35,000;

7 Farmers’ Home Administration: “Salaries and ex-
8 penses”, \$1,430,000;

9 Rural Electrification Administration: “Salaries and ex-
10 penses”, \$281,000;

11 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: “Operating
12 expenses”, \$167,700;

13 “Federal intermediate credit banks” (increase of
14 \$85,000 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds
15 of the banks which may be used for administrative
16 expenses) ;

17 “Production credit corporations” (increase of \$58,000
18 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds of the corpo-
19 rations which may be used for administrative expenses) ;

20 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

21 Office of the Secretary:

22 “Salaries and expenses”, \$30,000;

23 “Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Com-
24 merce”, \$12,000;

1 Bureau of the Census:

2 "Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship cer-
3 tification", \$10,000;

4 "Current census statistics", \$390,000;

5 "General administration, Bureau of the Census",
6 \$35,000;

7 "Census of manufactures", \$166,000:

8 Civil Aeronautics Administration:

9 "Salaries and expenses", (72)\$1,541,000, and
10 \$234,000 to be derived by transfer from "Development
11 of civil landing areas \$4,775,000";

12 "Technical development", \$50,000;

13 "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
14 Airport", \$55,000;

15 "Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport
16 Act" (increase of \$197,000 in the amount for plan-
17 ning, research, and administrative expenses, to be
18 charged against funds heretofore appropriated under
19 this head for projects in Alaska) ;

20 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Civil Aeronautics Board,
21 salaries and expenses", \$187,000;

22 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: "Depart-
23 mental salaries and expenses", \$125,000;

24 Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$440,000, and

1 \$150,000 to be derived by transfer from "Printing and
2 binding", Patent Office;

3 National Bureau of Standards:

4 "Operation and administration", \$25,000 to be
5 derived by transfer from "Pay, commissioned officers",
6 Coast and Geodetic Survey;

7 "Research and testing", \$218,000;

8 "Radio propagation and standards", \$50,000;

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 Office of the Secretary:

11 (73) "Salaries, Office of the Secretary", \$86,000;

12 "Salaries, Office of Solicitor", \$16,600 to be derived
13 by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas
14 Division";

15 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and
16 Island Possessions", \$10,500;

17 "Commission of Fine Arts", \$645;

18 Bureau of Land Management:

19 "Salaries and expenses", \$76,500;

20 "Management, protection, and disposal of public
21 lands", \$190,000;

22 "Revested Oregon & California Railroad and recon-
23 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon",
24 \$21,500;

1 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

2 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
3 \$50,500;

4 "Salaries and expenses, district offices", \$10,725;

5 "Salaries and expenses, reservation administration",
6 \$202,800;

7 "Maintaining law and order among Indians",
8 \$16,000;

9 "Alaska native service", \$282,000;

10 "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies",
11 \$6,900;

12 "Maintenance of buildings and utilities", \$10,650;

13 "Education of Indians", \$696,000;

14 "Conservation of health", \$494,800;

15 "Management, Indian forest and range resources",
16 \$79,800;

17 "Agriculture and stock raising", \$56,100;

18 "Development of Indian arts and crafts", \$1,500;

19 "Administration of Indian tribal affairs" (from tribal
20 funds, \$20,000) ;

21 "Support of the Osage Agency" (from tribal funds,
22 \$17,200) ;

23 "Support of Indian schools" (from tribal funds,
24 \$13,202) ;

Bureau of Reclamation:

Reclamation fund, special fund: Operation and maintenance:

“Parker Dam power project”, \$16,700 from power and other revenues;

“Yuma project, Arizona-California”, \$10,000;

“Central Valley project, California”, \$4,884, and \$42,536 from power revenues;

“Boise project, Idaho”, \$10,000;

“Minidoka project, Idaho”, \$686, and \$6,654 from power revenues;

“Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas”, \$5,200 from power revenues;

“Deschutes project, Oregon”, \$6,025;

“Klamath project, Oregon-California”, \$11,550;

“Owyhee project, Oregon”, \$15,100;

“Columbia Basin project, Washington”, \$110,000 from power revenues;

“Yakima project, Washington”, \$14,500, and \$1,100 from power revenues;

“Riverton project, Wyoming”, \$4,269, and \$321 from power revenues;

1 “Shoshone project, Wyoming”, \$3,252, and
2 \$548 from power revenues;

3 Colorado River Dam fund: “Boulder Canyon proj-
4 ect”, \$50,000;

5 Geological Survey:

6 “Salaries and expenses”, \$19,650;

7 “Topographic surveys”, \$290,000;

8 “Geologic surveys”, \$145,000;

9 “Mineral resources of Alaska”, \$18,750;

10 “Gaging streams”, \$180,000;

11 “Mineral leasing”, \$44,000;

12 “Printing and binding, and so forth” (preparation
13 of illustrations), \$2,600;

14 Bureau of Mines:

15 “Salaries and expenses”, \$5,150;

16 “Testing fuel”, \$15,800;

17 “Mineral mining investigations”, \$18,000;

18 “Oil and gas investigations”, \$39,000;

19 “Mining experiment stations”, \$30,000;

20 “Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylv-
21 vania”, \$13,100;

22 “Economics of mineral industries”, \$61,400;

23 “Helium utilization and research”, \$5,000;

1 National Park Service:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$49,000;

3 "Regional offices", \$42,500;

4 "National parks", (74)\$287,000 \$277,000;

5 "National monument, historical, and military areas",
6 \$105,000;

7 "Recreational areas", \$18,000;

8 "Travel Division", \$2,700;

9 "Recreational demonstration areas", \$645;

10 Fish and Wildlife Service:

11 "General administrative expenses", \$17,000;

12 "Propagation of food fishes", \$132,300;

13 "Operation and maintenance of fish screens",
14 \$2,000;

15 "Investigations respecting food fishes", \$50,000
16 (75)to be derived by transfer from "Emergency fund,
17 Territories and island possessions (national defense)";

18 "Commercial fisheries", \$25,000;

19 "Fishery market news service", \$9,500;

20 "Alaska fisheries", \$39,500;

21 "Wildlife resources and management investiga-
22 tions", \$21,000;

23 "Control of predatory animals and injurious ro-
24 dents", \$71,000;

1 "Protection of migratory birds", \$14,000;

2 "Enforcement of Alaska game law", \$11,000;

3 "River basin studies", \$9,700;

4 Government in the Territories:

5 Territory of Alaska: "Salaries and expenses, Gov-
6 ernor and Secretary", \$2,650;

7 Territory of Hawaii: "Salaries and expenses, Gov-
8 ernor and Secretary", \$965;

9 Government of the Virgin Islands:

10 "Salaries and expenses", \$12,375;

11 "Salaries and expenses, agricultural station",
12 \$2,800;

13 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14 Legal activities and general administration:

15 "Offices of Attorney General, and so forth", \$53,000;

16 "Administrative Division", \$131,000;

17 "Tax Division", \$35,000;

18 "Salaries and expenses, Customs Division", \$10,000;

19 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division",
20 \$160,000;

21 "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field",
22 \$20,000;

23 "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
24 forth", \$375,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth”,
2 \$326,000;

3 Federal Bureau of Investigation: “Salaries and expenses,
4 detection and prosecution of crimes”, \$3,015,800;

5 Immigration and Naturalization Service: “Salaries and
6 expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”,
7 \$2,300,000;

8 Federal Prison System:

9 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, \$29,-
10 000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional in-
12 stitutions”, \$1,150,000;

13 “Medical and hospital service”, \$88,000;

14 “Support of United States prisoners”, \$14,000;

15 Office of Alien Property (increase of \$200,000 in the
16 limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which
17 may be used for administrative expenses) ;

18 “Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated” (increase of
19 \$10,000 in the limitation upon the amount which may be
20 used for administrative expenses) ;

21 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

22 Office of the Secretary:

23 “Salaries and expenses”, \$75,700;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor”,

2 (76)\$46,100 \$64,100;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Stand-

4 ards”, \$20,000;

5 Bureau of Apprenticeship: “Salaries and expenses”,

6 \$155,000;

7 Bureau of Labor Statistics: “Salaries and expenses”,

8 \$324,000;

9 Women’s Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$15,300;

10 Wage and Hour Division: “Salaries and expenses”,

11 \$361,000;

12 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

13 Department of the Army:

14 Military functions:

15 General Staff Corps: “National War College”,

16 \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from “Transport-

17 tation Service, Army”;

18 Army Field Forces: “Command and General

19 Staff College”, \$30,000 to be derived by transfer

20 from “Transportation Service, Army”;

21 Civil functions:

22 United States Soldiers’ Home: “Trust account”

23 (increase of \$121,099 in the limitation upon the

24 amount to be paid from the Soldiers’ Home perma-

25 nent fund) ;

“Government and relief in occupied areas”
 (increase of \$3,470,571 in the limitation upon the
 amount for administrative expenses) ;

Department of the Navy:

There are hereby transferred from “Pay and subsistence of naval personnel”, sums as follows:

To:

Office of the Secretary:

“Research, Navy”, \$676,000;

“Naval Observatory”, \$24,400;

Bureau of Naval Personnel: “General expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel”, \$91,100;

Navy Department: Salaries:

“Bureau of Naval Personnel”, \$547,400;

“Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,
 \$434,000;

There are hereby transferred from “Pay, Marine Corps”, sums as follows:

To:

Marine Corps: Pay of civil force, Marine Corps:

“Offices of the Commandant, and so forth”,
 \$138,600;

“Supply Department, United States Marine Corps”, \$124,600;

1 Navy Department: Salaries:

2 "Office of the Secretary of the Navy",

3 \$356,000;

4 "Office of Naval Research", \$88,000;

5 "Office of Naval Records and Library",

6 \$8,000;

7 "Office of Judge Advocate General",

8 \$30,400;

9 "Office of Chief of Naval Operations",

10 \$127,500;

11 "Board of Inspection and Survey", \$3,500;

12 "Office of Chief of Naval Communica-

13 tions", \$58,100;

14 "Office of Naval Intelligence", \$83,800;

15 "Bureau of Ships", \$560,300;

16 "Bureau of Ordnance", \$233,400;

17 "Bureau of Medicine and Surgery", \$119,-

18 600;

19 "Bureau of Yards and Docks", \$171,800;

20 "Bureau of Aeronautics", \$276,700;

21 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

22 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

23 Post Office Department, Washington, District of Co-

24 lumbia:

Office of the Postmaster General, "Salaries",
\$34,200;

Salaries in bureaus and offices:

"Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General", \$110,000;

"Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General", \$101,000;

"Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General", \$49,000;

"Office of the Solicitor", \$19,900;

"Office of the Chief Inspector", \$33,500;

"Office of the Purchasing Agent", \$8,700;

Field Service, Post Office Department:

Office of the Chief Inspector:

"Salaries of inspectors", \$363,700

"Clerks", \$157,900;

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

"Compensation to postmasters", \$15,681,000;

"Clerks, third-class post offices", \$7,290,000;

"Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices", \$372,000;

"Village delivery service", \$72,000;

"Rural delivery service", \$14,609,000;

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

1 "Miscellaneous supplies and equipment",

2 \$33,300;

3 "Equipment shops", \$230,500;

4 "Pneumatic tube service", \$48,900;

5 "Operating force, public buildings", \$8,500,000;

6 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 Department Service: "Salaries and expenses, Depart-
8 ment of State", \$1,602,000;

9 International activities:

10 International Boundary and Water Commission,
11 United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$34,428, and \$43,572 to be derived by transfer from
13 "United States participation in international organiza-
14 tions";

15 "Cooperation with the American Republics"
16 \$80,900 to be derived by transfer from "United States
17 participation in international organizations";

18 "The Institute of Inter-American Affairs" (increase of
19 \$31,500 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate
20 funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

21 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

22 Office of the Secretary:

23 "Salaries", \$26,400;

24 "Health service programs, Treasury Department",
25 \$5,150;

1 Division of Tax Research: "Salaries", \$7,400;

2 Office of General Counsel: "Salaries", \$17,600;

3 Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries", \$35,190;

4 Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings: "Sal-
5 aries", \$87,500;

6 Fiscal Service:

7 Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$65,000;

9 Bureau of the Public Debt:

10 "Administering the public debt", \$1,516,000;

11 "Distinctive paper for United States currency",
12 \$7,700;

13 Office of the Treasurer of the United States: "Sal-
14 aries and expenses", \$100,000;

15 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$92,270;

16 Bureau of Engraving and Printing: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$1,295,000;

18 Secret Service Division:

19 "Salaries and expenses, Secret Service", \$109,050;

20 "Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury build-
21 ings", \$59,450;

22 Bureau of Federal Supply: "Net renegotiation rebates".
23 \$6,400;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Courts:

“Probation system”, \$5,023;

“Office of Register of Wills”, \$11,449;

“Commission on Mental Health”, \$950;

“National Capital parks”, \$100,830;

“National Capital Park and Planning Commission”.

\$495;

“National Zoological Park”, \$36,248.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

SEC. 202. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law.

1 TITLE III—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
2 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

3 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
4 determined by departments and agencies in accord with
5 law, audited claims certified to be due by the General
6 Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the
7 United States by United States district courts and the
8 United States Court of Claims, as set forth in (77)*Senate*
9 *Documents Numbered 52 and 71, and House Document*
10 *Numbered 145, Eighty-first Congress, (78)*~~\$5,398,883.17~~
11 ~~\$12,205,679.48~~, together with such amounts as may
12 be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified
13 in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of
14 the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
15 such additional sums due to increases in rates of ex-
16 change as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign
17 currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appro-
18 priated for shall be paid until it shall have become final
19 and conclusive against the United States by failure of the
20 parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That,
21 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
22 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
23 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date
24 of approval of this Act.

1 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this
3 Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any cor-
4 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
5 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
6 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
7 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
8 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
9 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
10 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
11 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
12 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
13 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
14 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
15 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-
16 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
17 Government of the United States, or that such person does
18 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
20 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
21 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
22 the United States or who is a member of an organization
23 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
24 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
25 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,

1 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
 2 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
 3 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
 4 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
 5 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
 6 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
 7 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
 8 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

9 ~~(79)~~SEC. 402. *The appropriations and authority with*
 10 *respect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part*
 11 *for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available from and includ-*
 12 *ing March 1, 1949, for the purposes respectively provided*
 13 *in such appropriations and authority. All obligations in-*
 14 *curred during the period between March 1, 1949, and the*
 15 *date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such*
 16 *appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and con-*
 17 *firmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.*

18 SEC. ~~(80)402~~ 403. This Act may be cited as the "Second
 19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives April 8, 1949.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 2, 1949.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 2, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

SEC. 5. Section 11 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. Any person over the age of 21 years, of good moral character, who has had a preliminary education equivalent to a 4 years' high-school course of instruction acceptable to the Board (which shall be determined either by examination or by certificate as to work done in an approved institution), and who is a graduate of a school or college of optometry in good standing (as determined by the Board and which maintains a course in optometry of not less than 4 years), shall be entitled to take the standard examination. Such standard examination shall consist of test in—

- "(a) Practical optics;
- "(b) Theoretic optometry;
- "(c) Anatomy and physiology and such pathology as may be applied to optometry;
- "(d) Practical optometry;
- "(e) Theoretic and physiologic optics;
- "(f) Theory and practice of orthoptics;
- "(g) Theory and practice of contact lens fitting."

SEC. 6. Section 16 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. (a) The Board may, in its discretion, after a hearing as provided in section 17, refuse to grant a license to any applicant for any of the following reasons:

- "(1) That the applicant has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.
- "(2) That the applicant is a habitual user of narcotics or any other drugs which impair the intellect and judgment to such an extent as to incapacitate the applicant for the duties of an optometrist.

"(b) The Board, may in its discretion, after a hearing as provided in section 17, cancel, revoke, or suspend the operation of any license by it granted for any of the following reasons:

- "(1) That such license was procured through fraud or misrepresentation.
- "(2) That the holder thereof has been a habitual user of narcotics or any other drugs which impair the intellect and judgment to such an extent as to incapacitate the holder for the duties of an optometrist.
- "(3) That the holder thereof has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

"(4) That the holder thereof has been guilty of advertising professional superiority or the performance of professional services in a superior manner; advertising prices for professional services; advertising contrary to regulations prescribed by the Board of Optometry in accordance with section 5 of this act; employing or making use of solicitors or free publicity press agents, directly or indirectly, or advertising any free optometric service or free examination; or advertising to guarantee optometric services.

"(5) That the holder thereof has been guilty of practicing while his license is suspended.

"(6) That the holder thereof has been convicted of an offense in violation of section 2 of this act.

"(7) That such person has been guilty of practicing optometry while suffering from an infectious or otherwise contagious disease.

"(8) That the holder thereof has been guilty of using the title 'Doctor' or 'Dr.' as a prefix to his name without using the word 'optometrist' as a suffix to his name.

"(9) That the holder thereof has been guilty of willfully deceiving or attempting to deceive the Board or its agents with reference to any matter under investigation by the Board.

"(10) That the holder thereof has been guilty of violating the provisions of this act or aiding any person to violate this act.

"(11) That the holder thereof has been guilty of practicing in the employment of or in association with any person who is practicing in an unlawful manner as prohibited

by this act, or the regulations adopted under the authority of this act."

SEC. 7. Section 17 of this act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 17. Any person who is the holder of a license or who is an applicant for a license against whom any charges are preferred shall be furnished by the Board with a copy of the complaint and shall have a hearing before the Board at which hearing he may be represented by counsel. At such hearing witnesses may be examined for and against the accused respecting such charges; the Board shall thereupon pass upon such charges. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the Board to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia."

SEC. 8. Section 20 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. The provisions of this act, except the provisions of subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 2, shall not apply to a person licensed to practice in the District of Columbia either as the result of having passed an examination given by the Board of Examiners established by section 12 of the act approved February 27, 1929, as amended, or who, by reason of reciprocity, previous practice, or a diploma issued by a national examining board, is licensed as though he had passed such examination."

SEC. 8. This act is further amended by adding a new section to follow section 22 to read as follows:

"SEC. 23. Nothing contained in this act, as amended, shall be construed as prohibiting—

"(a) a nurse or technician from functioning under the immediate supervision and direction of a physician licensed to practice medicine in the District of Columbia;

"(b) a person from dispensing, providing, or furnishing ophthalmic materials on prescription of a physician or optometrist, or repairing, replacing, or duplicating ophthalmic materials or devices;

"(c) a person from selling spectacles or eyeglasses: *Provided*, That such person does not attempt either directly or indirectly to adapt them to the human eye, or does not otherwise attempt to engage in the practice of optometry."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 9, line 24, strike out the word "medicine."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina: On page 9, line 18, strike out the figure "8" and insert the figure "9."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina: On page 9, line 24, at the end of the line insert the following: "*Provided*, That in such functioning the nurse or technician does not engage directly or indirectly in the practice of optometry as defined in this act or any part thereof."

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 4237, to amend the law regulating the practice of the profession of optometry in the District of Columbia is a rewrite of bills introduced in this Congress by the gentleman from Nebraska, Dr. MILLER, and myself.

There have been several compromises worked out and one of these provided for the inclusion of a new section in the law to be known as section 23.

Its purpose was to assure physicians who were practicing ethically that they would not be interfered with in availing themselves of the services of nurses and technicians in their own offices. It was not the intention of the District Committee that this new section should open the door either to production-line methods or to permit lay persons to practice optometry, either directly or indirectly.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this bill amends the optometry law; it declares optometry to be a profession and establishes certain standards. It would prohibit certain advertising stating a fee or price of prosthetic devices, credit, gifts, guaranty of services or devices. This is a compromise bill and has resulted from hearings in the House District of Columbia Committee and those held recently by the Commissioners.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the Firemen and Policemen Subcommittee of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3088) to increase the compensation of certain employees of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the annual basic salary of each officer and member of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, as increased by the act entitled "An act to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," approved July 14, 1945, as amended, shall be further increased by \$330, plus 8 percent of such \$330 as additional compensation in lieu of overtime pay and night pay differential: *Provided, however*, That no such officer or member shall, by reason of the enactment of this act, be paid with respect to any pay period, basic salary, or basic salary plus additional compensation, at a rate in excess of \$10,330 per annum. This section shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948.

SEC. 2. The first section of the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," approved July 1, 1930 (D. C. Code,

title 4, sec. 108), is amended by inserting after the phrase "sergeants, \$2,750 each;" the following: "corporals, \$2,600 each." This section shall take effect as of July 1, 1945.

SEC. 3. (a) Each employee of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia whose salary is fixed and regulated by the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947, except the Superintendent of Schools, shall receive, in addition to the compensation already provided by such act, compensation at the rate of \$330 per annum.

(b) The basic and maximum salaries for all salary classes in title I of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947, except class 29, are hereby increased \$330, respectively.

(c) This section shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948.

SEC. 4. No additional compensation shall be payable by reason of the enactment of this act for any period prior to the date of enactment hereof in the case of any person who is not an employee in or under the municipal government of the District of Columbia on such date of enactment.

SEC. 5. The additional compensation granted by this act shall not be due or payable, and no action may be maintained for the recovery thereof, until Congress shall have enacted legislation to provide additional revenues for the District of Columbia to meet the estimated obligations of the District, including such additional compensation.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia: Insert on page 3 following line 2, a new section 4 to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Authority is hereby granted to the Commissioners and to other wage-fixing authorities of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, in their discretion, to grant, retroactive to the first day of the first pay period which began after January 30, 1949 additional compensation at rates not to exceed \$330 per annum to each employee in or under the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time by a wage board, or whose compensation is fixed without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or whose compensation is limited or fixed specifically by the provisions of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949: *Provided*, That the authority granted by this section shall expire 90 days after the enactment of this act."

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask my distinguished colleague from Georgia if this amendment is one which has been agreed upon in the subcommittee which held hearings upon this bill, and whether these amendments were offered to the District Committee at the time this bill was considered?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I may say to the gentleman from Minnesota that these amendments were considered and discussed. They were drawn by the corporation counsel. There has been no objection whatever. I may say that for all practical purposes they are committee amendments.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I know, but were they considered by the committee at the time this bill was before the committee?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. The provisions which are contained in this amend-

ment and two others which I shall offer were discussed, and it was understood that the bill would have to be amended as these amendments now propose when it came up for final passage. I may say that the amendment to section 4 gives the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the authority to pay the per diem employees back to June 30, 1948; and, under existing law, the Commissioners of the District have the authority to increase the rates of pay for their per diem employees but do not have authority to pay back increases to such class of employees without this specific legislation.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. And that amendment is consistent with the understanding that the gentleman had with the subcommittee and the full committee?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Yes.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

Amend section 4 as follows: (a) renumber said section as section 5; and (b) add at the end of such section the following:

"No person whose salary or compensation is increased by this act shall be entitled to additional compensation for overtime, night, or holiday work, as provided in sections 201, 203, 301, and 302 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended, or as provided in section 23 of the act approved March 28, 1934, as amended (Sec. 673c, United States Code), based on the additional compensation provided by this act for any pay period ending prior to the date of enactment of this act except that such additional compensation shall be paid a retired employee for services rendered between the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948, and the date of his retirement."

Strike section 5 in its entirety.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, KERR, RABAUT, TABER, and ENGEL of Michigan.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 4408) to amend the act, approved May 27, 1924, entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," so as to grant rights

to members of the United States Park Police force commensurate with the rights granted to members of Metropolitan Police force as to time off from duty, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That section 5 of the act of May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), is hereby amended by adding, at the end of such section, a new paragraph, as follows: "That in lieu of Sunday there shall be granted to members of the United States Park Police force 1 day off out of each week of 7 days, which shall be in addition to their annual leave and sick leave: *Provided, however*, That whenever the Secretary of the Interior declares that an emergency exists of such a character as to require the continuous service of all the members of the United States Park Police force, the Superintendent of National Capitals Parks shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to suspend and discontinue the granting of said 1 day in seven during the continuation of such emergency."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED AND RETIRED POLICE AND FIREMEN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 2021) to provide increased pensions for widows and children of deceased members and retired members of the Police Department and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That so much of the fourth paragraph of section 12 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, as follows the first sentence thereof is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In case of the death of any member of the Police Department or the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, before or after retirement from the service thereof, leaving a widow, or a child or children under 18 years of age, the widow shall be entitled to receive relief from the said policemen and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia, in an amount not to exceed \$125 per month, and each child under the age of 18 years in an amount not exceeding \$25 per month: *Provided*, That such payments or any right thereto shall cease upon death or remarriage of the widow: *Provided further*, That any benefits to a child or children shall cease upon (1) attaining the age of 18 years, (2) marriage, or (3) death: *And provided further*, That no widow, child, or children

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

JUNE 14, 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4046]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 29, 37, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 80, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare" for services for crippled children as authorized in Public Law 42, approved April 15, 1949, \$750,000, to be matched by the States in accordance with Section 512 (a) of the Social Security Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum contained in said amendment insert \$4,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum contained in said amendment insert \$2,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,747,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION AND REPAIR

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities diverted for the repair and construction of flood protective works; and for the repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$275,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

For an additional amount for "Colorado River front work and levee system", \$75,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA

For the acquisition of approximately five acres of land in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 19, 1948 (Public Law 704), \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum last contained in said amendment insert \$7,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 26, 67, 68, 69, and 79.

CLARENCE CANNON,

JOHN H. KERR,

JOHN TABER,

ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

CARL HAYDEN,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

STYLES BRIDGES

(except No. 7),

CHAN GURNEY

(except No. 7),

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 appropriates the usual gratuity to the widow of a Member of the House.

Amendment No. 2 authorizes expenditure of \$2,800 for travel by the Architect of the Capitol, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5 appropriates \$750,000 for maternal and child welfare instead of \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, and requires that the full amount thereof be matched by the States.

Amendment No. 6 allows expenditure of existing appropriations of \$4,000 for conservation of securities instead of \$8,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7 strikes out an appropriation of \$150,000 for purchase of a site for a Federal building proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8 is reported in disagreement.

Amendments No. 9 and 10 are reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11 appropriates \$2,250,000 for the Office of the Housing Expediter instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13 appropriates \$36,900 for the National Mediation Board, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14 appropriates \$136,238,000 for veterans' pensions, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15 appropriates \$36,800 for the Assessor's Office, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 appropriates \$15,000 for District employees' compensation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 appropriates \$26,175 for the Office of Rent Control, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$82,000 for operating expenses of public schools, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$50,000 for the Police Department, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20 appropriates \$110,000 for the Health Department, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21 appropriates \$57,500 for Gallinger Hospital, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$65,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22 appropriates \$30,550 for the Home for Aged, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$75,000 for the Central Garage, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$67,500, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$19,431.65 for claims and judgments, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$9,481.65, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25 appropriates \$300,000 for agricultural research in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment Nos. 27 and 28 appropriate \$750,000 for forest-pest control instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and makes such fund available until September 30, 1949, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29 strikes out an appropriation of \$250,000 for national forest protection and management, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30 appropriates \$142,000 for forest roads and trails, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31 appropriates \$1,747,500 for emergency reconstruction instead of \$1,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,995,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32 appropriates \$432,384 for the settlement of claims by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 appropriate \$2,586,000 for reimbursement of appropriations for expenses of relief in storm-bound areas, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35 appropriates \$275,000 for emergency flood protection, as proposed by the Senate, but restricts the expenditure to fiscal year 1949.

Amendment No. 36 appropriates \$330,000 for education of Indians, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38 strike out an appropriation of \$80,000 for construction of Indian schools, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39 inserts language proposed by the Senate authorizing payment of tuition of dependents of construction workers.

Amendment No. 40 appropriates \$46,000 for Klamath project, Oregon, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41 continues appropriation for rehabilitation and betterment, 1949, available "until June 30, 1950" instead of "until expended" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42 appropriates \$75,000 for Colorado River front work, as proposed by the Senate "until June 30, 1950," instead of "until expended" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43 appropriates \$27,300 for river-basin studies, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44 appropriates \$5,000 for purchase of land at the Gettysburg National Cemetery instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46 appropriate \$40,500 for insane of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47 appropriates \$970.80, as proposed by the Senate, for government in the Virgin Islands.

Amendment No. 48 appropriates \$1,625, as proposed by the Senate, for the Territory of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 49 increases amount available for attendance at meetings to \$7,500 instead of \$11,525, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50 appropriates \$50,000 for printing and binding, Department of Justice, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51 appropriates \$1,225.30 for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,185.30, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 52 appropriates \$93.37 for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53 appropriates \$1,025.19 for salaries and expenses of marshals, 1946, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$476.04, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 54 appropriates \$996.00 for salaries and expenses of marshals, 1947, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$592.20, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55 appropriates \$150,000 for salaries and expenses of marshals, 1949, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56 appropriates \$40,000 for fees of witnesses, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57 appropriates \$100,000 for support of prisoners, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58 appropriates \$3,500,000, to be derived by transfer, for retired pay, Army, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 59 and 60 appropriate \$563,000 for rivers and harbors, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62 appropriate \$12,575,000 for flood control, general, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63 appropriates \$500,000 for flood control, Trinity River, Tex., as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64 appropriates \$90,000 out of the Soldiers' Home permanent fund for the United States Soldiers' Home, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65 authorizes transfer of \$105,000 from aviation, Navy, 1949, to the naval procurement fund, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66 appropriates \$38,630 for international commissions, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$8,630 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 67, 68, and 69 are reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76 provide funds for meeting the cost of increased compensation of Federal employees under Public Law 900, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 77 and 78 provide for the payment of claims and judgments as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 80 corrects a section number.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
JOHN TABER,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our blessed Father in heaven, we rejoice that in a universe of change Thy love abides, even when the daylight fades into darkness. With firm reliance on Thee, help us to resist anything that assails home, church, or state.

Today from city, hamlet, and countryside we honor the flag of our land, which speaks of lofty sentiments, high emotions, and patriotic devotion. In its beauteous folds are gathered the hopes and fullness of a nation's life. In the troubled centers of our homeland and on distant shores, wherever it floats, may it symbolize law and order, human freedom, equal rights, and good will to all men. We pray that the Prince of Peace may bless us today as the voices of all citizens blend in one patriotic chorus. In the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1949.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: A certificate of election, in due form of law, showing the election of the Honorable FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR., as a Representative-elect to the Eighty-first Congress from the Twentieth Congressional District of the State of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Sol Bloom, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. ROOSEVELT appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 791)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 29, 37, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 80, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to States for maternal and child welfare' for services for crippled children as authorized in Public Law 42, approved April 15, 1949, \$750,000, to be matched by the States in accordance with Section 512 (a) of the Social Security Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum contained in said amendment insert "\$4,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum contained in said amendment insert "\$2,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,747,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION AND REPAIR

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities diverted for the repair and construction of flood-protective works; and for the repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$275,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

"Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,

1949, shall remain available until June 30, 1950."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

"For an additional amount for 'Colorado River front work and levee system', \$75,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA

"For the acquisition of approximately five acres of land in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 19, 1948 (Public Law 704), \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum last contained in said amendment insert "\$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 26, 67, 68, 69, and 79.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
JOHN TABER,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
STYLES BRIDGES
(except No. 7),
CHAN GURNEY
(except No. 7).

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 appropriates the usual gratuity to the widow of a Member of the House.

Amendment No. 2 authorizes expenditure of \$2,800 for travel by the Architect of the Capitol, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5 appropriates \$750,000 for maternal and child welfare instead of \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, and requires that the full amount thereof be matched by the States.

Amendment No. 6 allows expenditure of existing appropriations of \$4,000 for conservation of securities instead of \$8,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7 strikes out an appropriation of \$150,000 for purchase of a site for a Federal building proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8 is reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10 are reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11 appropriates \$2,250,000 for the Office of the Housing Expediter instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13 appropriates \$36,900 for the National Mediation Board, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14 appropriates \$136,238,000 for veterans pensions, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15 appropriates \$36,800 for the Assessor's Office, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 appropriates \$15,000 for District employees' compensation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 appropriates \$26,175 for the Office of Rent Control, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$82,000 for operating expenses of public schools, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$50,000 for the Police Department, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20 appropriates \$110,000 for the Health Department, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21 appropriates \$57,500 for Gallinger Hospital, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$65,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22 appropriates \$30,550 for the Home for Aged, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$75,000 for the Central Garage, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$67,500, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$19,431.65 for claims and judgments, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$9,481.65, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25 appropriates \$300,000 for agricultural research in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment Nos. 27 and 28 appropriate \$750,000 for forest-pest control instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and makes such fund available until September 30, 1949, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29 strikes out an appropriation of \$250,000 for national-forest protection and management proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30 appropriates \$142,000 for forest roads and trails, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31 appropriates \$1,747,500 for emergency reconstruction instead of

\$1,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,995,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32 appropriates \$432,384 for the settlement of claims by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 appropriate \$2,586,000 for reimbursement of appropriations for expenses of relief in storm-bound areas, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35 appropriates \$275,000 for emergency flood protection, as proposed by the Senate, but restricts the expenditure to fiscal year 1949.

Amendment No. 36 appropriates \$330,000 for education of Indians, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38 strike out an appropriation of \$80,000 for construction of Indian schools, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39 inserts language proposed by the Senate authorizing payment of tuition of dependents of construction workers.

Amendment No. 40 appropriates \$46,000 for Klamath project, Oregon, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41 continues appropriation for rehabilitation and betterment, 1949, available "until June 30, 1950" instead of "until expended" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42 appropriates \$75,000 for Colorado River front work, as proposed by the Senate "until June 30, 1950," instead of "until expended" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43 appropriates \$27,300 for river-basin studies, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44 appropriates \$5,000 for purchase of land at the Gettysburg National Cemetery instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46 appropriate \$40,500 for insane of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47 appropriates \$970.80, as proposed by the Senate, for government in the Virgin Islands.

Amendment No. 48 appropriates \$1,625, as proposed by the Senate, for the Territory of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 49 increases amount available for attendance at meetings to \$7,500 instead of \$11,525, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50 appropriates \$50,000 for printing and binding, Department of Justice, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51 appropriates \$1,225.30 for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,185.30, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 52 appropriates \$93.37 for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53 appropriates \$1,025.19 for salaries and expenses of marshals, 1946, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$476.04, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 54 appropriates \$996.00 for salaries and expenses of marshals, 1947, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$592.20, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55 appropriates \$150,000 for salaries and expenses of marshals, 1949, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56 appropriates \$40,000 for fees of witnesses, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57 appropriates \$100,000 for support of prisoners, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58 appropriates \$3,500,000, to be derived by transfer, for retired pay, Army, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 59 and 60 appropriate \$563,000 for rivers and harbors, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62 appropriate \$12,575,000 for flood control, general, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63 appropriates \$500,000 for flood control, Trinity River, Tex., as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64 appropriates \$90,000 out of the Soldiers' Home permanent fund for the United States Soldiers' Home, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65 authorizes transfer of \$105,000 from aviation, Navy, 1949, to the naval procurement fund, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66 appropriates \$38,630 for international commissions, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$8,630 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 67, 68, and 69 are reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76 provide funds for meeting the cost of increased compensation of Federal employees under Public Law 900, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 77 and 78 provide for the payment of claims and judgments as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 80 corrects a section number.

CLARENCE CANNON,

JOHN H. KERR,

JOHN TABER,

ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

FREE IMPORTATION OF GIFTS BY MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 242, extending for 2 years the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the armed forces of the United States on duty abroad.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 2 of the act of December 5, 1942, entitled "An act to accord free entry to bona fide gifts from members of the armed forces of the United States on duty abroad," as amended (U. S. C., 1946 ed., Supp. I, title 50, App., sec. 847), is hereby amended by striking out "July 1, 1949" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1951."

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point of the RECORD on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this proposed legislation is to continue for 2 years the existing law which allows for the entry of so much of any shipment of bona fide gifts as does not exceed \$50 in value without the payment of customs duties, charges, or exactions, or internal-revenue taxes when such gifts are sent by members of the armed forces on duty abroad.

This resolution was introduced by the gentleman from New York, Hon. LEONARD W. HALL, whose interest in the welfare of the soldiers is well known, not

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou who hast known the way of sorrow and, through it, the way of immortal triumph, let Thy spirit be upon us. Take from us all fear, fear of the present and fear of the future. Endued with clear thinking, cool judgment, and spiritual heroism, clothe us with a compelling faith as to the outcome of our destiny.

O Christ, we are poor and needy; give us Thy grace and patience that we may do no harm to our convictions and impulses. Restore all things to their noble use, and purify them from the taint of lust and selfishness. The Lord bless and preserve the ideals of our Republic and establish the work of these Thy servants. In the name of our Saviour we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on Teacher's Day by Rabbi A. M. Hershberg, president, Federated Rabbinical College of Cachmey Lublin.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech on the Crisis in Sino-American Relations by Prof. Russell Fifield, of the University of Michigan, despite the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$168.75.

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the Secretary of the Navy, with introductory remarks by Admiral J. L. Holloway, Jr., Superintendent, United States Naval Academy.

Mr. HEDRICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by one of his constituents concerning the House of Representatives.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF SOO LOCKS

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which will author-

ize the President to appoint a Commission for the Centennial Celebration of the Soo Locks. Our senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is introducing a companion bill in the other body. This Commission is to be composed of nine members who will serve without pay. The Soo locks, as you know, is the lifeline to our economic well-being. There is more tonnage going through the Soo locks in a year than through the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal combined. As a matter of fact, 85 percent of our Nation's ore goes through the Soo locks.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope the House will give serious consideration to this bill and will pass it in the very near future.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Altoona Tribune, entitled "Subsidizing the World Against Us."

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one, to include an address by Mrs. Norman K. Beals, of Franklin, Pa., and in the other, an article relative to his very good and able friend and colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania, JAMES VAN ZANDT.

SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted me for tomorrow may be vacated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, on page 7820 of the RECORD of June 14 there appears a typographical error in my remarks. I ask unanimous consent that the figure "\$100,000" be corrected to read "\$100,000,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Christian Science Monitor of June 8.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[Mr. ZABLOCKI addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Orville Sherman, who are working to assist dispossessed European immigrants in Venezuela, the letter dealing with the subject of dairying difficulties in South America.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include an address by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer at New Brunswick, and in the second to include an editorial which appeared in the Boston Post last Sunday.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN SHOULD REMOVE DR. CONDON AT ONCE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, President Truman should remove Edward U. Condon from his position as head of the Bureau of Standards. I regard him as one of the most dangerous men on the Federal pay roll.

His attempt to discredit J. Edgar Hoover is an outrage. I was a member of the Committee on Un-American Activities for many years, and I can say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a more patriotic man in America than J. Edgar Hoover, nor a man who has rendered greater service to his country.

One hundred and thirty-five years after the Revolutionary War closed the British Government revealed the fact

that Benjamin Franklin's secretary, Bancroft, was a British spy, and was furnishing information to the British Government all during the Revolution.

It is about time that we stopped educating Communists at the expense of this Government, especially in the secrets of the atomic bomb. It is about time that we quit leaving questionable characters in charge of the secrets of this Government the revelation of which might result in the death of millions of our people.

President Truman should remove Dr. Condon without delay.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURPHY (at the request of Mr. GORSKI of New York) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt from the Staten Island Advance.

CONFEREES ON THE CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that two additional conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H. R. 3734, the civil functions appropriation bill, be appointed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following additional conferees: Mr. McGRATH and Mr. ENGEL of Michigan.

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the appointment of the additional conferees.

SECOND DEFICIENCY BILL, 1949— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House June 14, 1949.)

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 3, line 20, insert the following:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT "RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

"To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), authorizing a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees, \$14,000,000, and an additional \$2,000,000 to the President for the same purposes as prescribed in the joint resolution of

March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), upon the President finding that the other nations party to such United Nations agreement have met their obligations to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, to remain available until June 30, 1950, of which \$8,000,000 shall be used to repay, without interest, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for advances made pursuant to section 1 of said public law."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

"To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), authorizing a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees, \$12,000,000, and an additional \$4,000,000 to the President for the same purposes as prescribed in the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), to such extent as the President from time to time finds that the other nations party to such United Nations agreement have met their obligations to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, to remain available until June 30, 1950, of which \$8,000,000 shall be used to repay, without interest, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for advances made pursuant to section 1 of said public law."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 6, line 9, strike out "\$308,000" and insert "\$570,300."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4.

Mr. Speaker, the House was requested to appropriate \$658,000 of which \$308,000 was necessary to meet the cost of pay increases under Public Law 900. The remainder of the fund was intended, according to the presentation to the House Appropriations Committee, to undertake work under the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948, for which no appropriations has been made. Inasmuch as a substantial amount had been requested for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1950, beginning July 1, the House Committee felt that it was better to defer undertaking this new program until the next fiscal year. Without prior knowledge or consent of Congress, the Public Health Service had already diverted \$129,000 of its other funds to begin this new project. The intent of the Senate amendment is to restore to the appropriation the funds so diverted and to initiate a larger program pending availability of funds for 1950. The Public Health Service was rather severely criticized in the hearings in the Senate Committee on Appropriations for their action in this connection. The project which was undertaken is authorized by law and doubtless is meritorious. Nevertheless, any agency which diverts funds from the purposes for which appropriated to another purpose,

however legal or worth while it may be, must know that there is a day of reckoning. Certainly, the House cannot condone the expenditure of public funds for any purpose other than that for which the appropriation is made.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: page 8, line 13, insert the following:

"Federal Office Building, Nashville, Tenn.

"In addition to the appropriation provided for under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of said appropriation in an amount not exceeding \$1,200,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: On page 8, after line 18, insert the following:

"Renovation and Modernization, Executive Mansion

"For all expenses necessary for and incident to the renovation, repair, and modernization (without change of present architectural appearance of the exterior of the Mansion or the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion, including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws, \$5,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee general construction contract entered into in pursuance of this authority shall be awarded on competitive bidding among responsible general contractors upon the amount of the fixed fee to accrue from the performance of such contract: *Provided further*, That with the exception of the subcontract to be made by the general contractor for the underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor shall be fixed price contracts awarded on competitive bids received from responsible subcontractors."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 9 and concur in the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"Renovation and Modernization, Executive Mansion

"For all expenses necessary for and incident to the renovation, repair, and modernization (without change of present architectural appearance of the exterior of the Mansion or the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion, or for such other provision for remodeling or rebuilding the Executive Mansion and for construction of a separate residence for the President as may be determined upon by the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion established pursuant to Public Law 40 (81st Cong.), including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without regard

to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition contracts may be entered into in amounts not exceeding \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee general construction contract entered into in pursuance of this authority shall be awarded on competitive bidding among responsible general contractors upon the amount of the fixed fee to accrue from the performance of such contract: *Provided further*, That with the exception of any subcontract to be made by the general contractor for underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor shall be fixed price contracts awarded on competitive bids received from responsible subcontractors."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 9, after 14, insert the following:

"Federal Real Estate Inventory

"Salaries, equipment, and other expenses necessary to bring up to date the information contained in the inventory of Federal real estate heretofore compiled, \$42,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: On page 10, after line 9, insert the following:

"NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

"For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program, for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and any laws enacted to carry out plans proposed pursuant to said act, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of employees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized by law; \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 18, line 18, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

"Research Facilities

"Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory build-

ings and related facilities for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, when the request for appropriations for building said laboratories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as well as the location of the site proposed to be selected."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

"Research Facilities

"Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory buildings and related facilities (all within a limit of cost of not to exceed \$25,000,000) for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases, including the purchase of an option on suitable land, in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, when the request for appropriations for building said laboratories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate, together with detailed information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities, as well as the location of the site proposed to be selected."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 67: Page 42, line 3, strike out "\$44,210" and insert "\$74,210," of which latter amount \$30,000 shall remain available until expended for the Passamaquoddy tidal-power project, Maine."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I think that probably the RECORD should show something as to what we had in mind in connection with the amendment which has been offered here with reference to the White House. I think for the guidance of the members of the Commission, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], they should know just exactly what the House had in mind in connection with that.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in response to the suggestion of the gentleman from New York, a Commission has been appointed under authority of an enactment of the Congress to supervise and superintend the work on the White House. The Commission consists of six members, two of whom were appointed by the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. Two were appointed by the Presiding Of-

ficer of the Senate, Senator McKELLAR, of Tennessee, and Senator MARTIN, of Pennsylvania, and two were appointed by the President, Mr. Dougherty, an eminent engineer, of New York, and Mr. Orr, a prominent architect, from New Haven, Conn.

Under the language of the enactment the duties of the Commission were so circumscribed that the commissioners had very little to say about what should be done. And, in particular, they had nothing whatever to say as to whether the White House should be remodeled or whether it should be rebuilt. The Commission was largely a figurehead.

The language carried in the amendment which has just been agreed to by the House makes the Commission a responsible agency and clothes it with authority to determine what course they shall pursue, in planning the work, and authorizes them to determine whether the building shall merely be patched up or whether it shall be rebuilt in replica, preserving the outward form and the floor plans with all the interior decorations, doors, paneling, mantels and appurtenances that can be salvaged.

Washington is amply supplied with museums. But the White House is a workshop. It is one of the busiest workshops in the country and handles daily matters of the greatest importance. The President and his staff should have every facility afforded by the most modern business office in the Nation.

Even if the remodeling projects are carried out, every vestige of the rooms where the Presidents lived and worked is to be torn out. Not a splinter or a brickbat will remain. Only the outer wall of standstone would be left and it would have to be painted every year.

It is a question of whether the Nation prefers to build a new White House within those bare and crumbling walls at exorbitant expense, or build a new White House that will be complete throughout—at less cost and in less time—and house the Chief Executive of the greatest Nation on earth in a complete and perfect building which will constitute the administrative nerve center of the Nation.

The six commissioners have been carefully chosen. They are perhaps as well qualified to pass on all the questions incident to the rehabilitation of the White House as any six who could be selected. This amendment permits them to review the whole problem. Under the House amendment they can leave the walls or keep them.

I yield now to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], who is one of the House members of the White House Commission.

I shall be glad to yield later to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], the other commissioner from the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Probably my inquiry should be made of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] or the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], but I am very eager to know if the Commis-

sion has ever met and organized, and if so, what steps have been taken.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman from Michigan will explain that in detail. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] such time as he may require.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that will be very important, and I hope the gentleman from Michigan will advise the House as to how far the Commission has gone, whether there has been an organization of the Commission, a chairman elected, and various things done, because certainly time is of the essence and it is a matter of great importance to the people of America. We want to have that work done as quickly as possible.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I would say in answer to the inquiry of the majority leader that the Commission for the Renovation of the White House had its first informal meeting at the White House with the President on Friday, the 3d day of June. At that time all members of the Commission were present with the exception of Senator McKELLAR. The Commission, as you know, is established under Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress. The President was present at the meeting and spoke of his eagerness for dispatch in the matter of the renovation or reconstruction of the White House. He is eager for the Commission to proceed under its authority.

At that time we had a general talk as to what personnel would be necessary for the Commission and also as to the schedule of meetings to be held by the Commission, and arranged at that time for the first formal meeting of the Commission, which took place this morning in Senator McKELLAR's office, at which all members were present.

There are some things to be ironed out as to the authority of the Commission, and my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is checking the law to a considerable extent. We are working in great harmony in this matter. The question now comes, and I think the House will be very interested in this, as to what is really to be done with the White House. The members of the deficiency subcommittee on appropriations—not the Commission—but the House Members went to the White House one day recently to make a thorough inspection. We went through the White House from the basement to the peak of the roof. I should have had my camera with me so that I could have taken pictures for you to see the members of the committee standing on the very peak of the White House roof. We learned to our surprise that the foundation of the White House is constructed of stones from Rock Creek. Those stones can be removed by the pressure of the human hand. Some are small stones. The backing of the main walls of the White House is in such condition that the material can be crumbled by hand. The so-called mortar in the White House consists of burnt oyster shells. When Calvin Coolidge was President of the United States he renovated the attic of the White House and constructed therein what I would call a New England summer hotel. There are several small bed-

rooms with a big corridor in the center and a toilet at each end. It was constructed of steel and concrete. Whoever did the job at that time paid little attention to what the center foundation of the building would support, and, as a result, the building is sagging in the center.

The condition became so aggravated that the Public Buildings Commission ordered certain inspections of the White House to be made. They tore out the floors in different places on the second floor for inspection purposes. There we saw huge timbers cracked in two. Really it is not a safe building at all today. You know that when the White House was originally built it had neither water, gas, nor any of the other facilities which exist today and everything that is in the building now has been put in since and every artisan of the different trades who went in to do his job paid little attention to the over-all situation. We have some examples in the construction where huge brick columns of primary support for the building have been cut right through to make place for an air-conditioning duct. As a result the Bureau of Standards is taking measurements twice a week as to how much this structure is giving way. As you can see, the White House is in bad shape. The proposal is to go down beneath the walls of the White House 18 feet, thereby creating a basement in this underpinning fashion. No power machinery is to be used if we are to remedy these conditions, because there is a danger that the walls may crumble with the rumbling of machinery nearby. Then there is the problem of what it will cost to build an iron or steel structure inside the walls. If we take off the roof, the shell structure consisting of exterior walls should be protected by a temporary roof, because it would not do for the elements to get at the inside of those walls. Moreover, this morning, to the consternation and surprise of the committee we were informed that there was some question as to whether or not a windstorm would demolish the walls if the roof were removed. So we have a problem. We decided this morning to have a thorough study made immediately so that we can continue our deliberations as to whether or not we will rebuild the White House only in the interior, or whether we will take it down, carefully, with due regard for its historical significance, lay the stones on the White House lawn and rebuild, stone on stone, the Executive Mansion in its entirety as a sound edifice, both as a memorial, and as a practical structure where the functions of state can take place in the building which is the official residence of the President of the United States.

Let it be remembered that the beautiful paneling, the doors, and fireplaces, the ornate plaster, the furnishings, however old or historic, and anything else of historic interest and memory which are held as objects of esteem by the American people will be preserved intact and treated with all the care and respect so richly due them, and incorporated into the renovated building.

I think my colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is anxious

to say something about the condition in which the Commission finds itself under the law.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. You say you met this morning and organized. Who is Chairman?

Mr. RABAUT. The Chairman of the Commission is Senator McKELLAR. The Vice Chairman is Mr. Orr. Mr. Orr represents the public and Senator McKELLAR represents the legislative bodies.

Mr. McCORMACK. You say that on June 3 all were present but one member. Why did you not organize then?

Mr. RABAUT. Because it was the first meeting of the Commission and we did not think it quite proper to proceed without the senior Member of the Senate.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is a frank answer.

Mr. RABAUT. We want to have peace and harmony, I will say to the distinguished majority leader. I think we are proceeding along these lines and I feel we are moving with dispatch. Our next meeting is called for next Monday.

Mr. McCORMACK. How many sets of plans have been approved; does the gentleman know?

Mr. RABAUT. There is some conflict about the plans. The last word on all plans is the commission. I do not know how many, but I understand there are two.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the commission intend to have its own architect?

Mr. RABAUT. We plan to have consulting architects and engineers as well.

Mr. McCORMACK. And the commission will approve its own plans?

Mr. RABAUT. No. The commission will not approve its own plans. The commission will approve plans and suggest changes if necessary. I presume this is what the gentleman would like to know: The first floor is to be reestablished as it has been. That is the historical part of the White House. The living quarters of the President will be reestablished on the second floor. There is no historical significance at all to the third floor.

And a further problem confronts the committee whether to remove the third floor and the roof rather than to sustain it with interior temporary construction pending the new erection of the interior of the White House. This is a problem because the interior temporary construction, would of necessity have to be removed, and then there would be the shifting of the load of the third floor to the new permanent construction, which is anything but a normal way to proceed with a building of this type. All of this should be considered in the light that the third floor at the present time is nonhistorical and not adapted for present-day usage without a great deal of renovation. Thus the choice lies between renovating the third floor or retaining it, and if renovated nothing but the outside walls remain and then we come to the problem that these walls require 18 feet of underpinning, so the decision for the committee resolves it-

self as to whether or not to renovate the building as expressed herein, or to rebuild an Executive Mansion soundly and properly from the ground up.

Mr. McCORMACK. My purpose is to find out if there is going to be action. Assuming there are meetings of the Commission in the future, I, of course, recognize the position of the gentleman, but a Senator is just a coequal of any Member of the House. But suppose they are absent; are you going to make plans for a quorum?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know the gentleman will, and so will the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. But we are very much concerned and the President is very much concerned. Assuming that men are busy and cannot attend the meeting and there is a quorum present, will they go ahead?

Mr. RABAUT. We expect to have an executive director that will be on the job all the time.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, this courtesy that has existed will not be prevalent on this commission?

Mr. RABAUT. No; the first meeting was on the 3rd. The second meeting was today, and the next meeting is next Monday. I think that gives evidence of dispatch and the active interest of this committee.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. When I was a member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, we inspected the White House. We made it possible for an elevator to be placed in there. In view of the fact that the British came here and burned that White House and bombarded it in 1812, how is it that we just find out it is so dangerous?

Mr. RABAUT. Well, I found out the condition of the White House when I was appointed to this commission.

Mr. STEFAN. Well, we have had an architect down there since 1934 on the pay roll. Why could he not have found that out before this time?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], the other member of the commission from the House of Representatives, such time as he may require.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, there is tremendous public interest displayed in the work of this White House Commission. The people of this country revere that building. It is the most historic building in the world today. Therefore the responsibility of dealing with it becomes a very grave one.

I may say to the distinguished majority leader and the Members that under no circumstances, of course, could this Commission function effectively until plans and specifications have been prepared in alternative form. I am advised that the Public Buildings Administration will be the beneficiary of the appropriation suggested in the amendment that the House has adopted this afternoon, \$5,400,000. They will draw the plans and specifications cooperating, I assume, with the Architect of the Capitol; and they will submit them to this Commission for

approval or ratification. The matter of rules for advertising for bids and the awarding of bids will be the function of this Commission. But let me tell you that while these things are more or less perfunctory in character they will require some profound decisions to be made. There is another problem in this whole situation that is attracting the attention of the Nation: What are we going to do with all of the material, the historic material that will be left, even a little block of wood from the White House, or a brick, or a stone? And who will have charge of its disposition? How shall that be handled? The Commission is giving serious consideration to all of these problems in the public interest.

May I say to you also that before this Commission was established and commenced to function, everything of a movable character in the White House was removed; the wall coverings have been taken off, all the furniture, all the bureaus, all the beds, and the bric-a-brac have been removed; and about the only things that have not been removed are one or two remaining fireplaces and the beautiful burl oak paneling in the West Room of the White House. That is going to come down ultimately, and all those beautiful plaster ceilings, and everything else. We are advised that those things are being taken down under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol and other agencies of the Government and that they are stored in various places, all these valuable woods, valuable doors, and other things that would be of inestimable value to those who are interested in antiques and in antiquity, and history. These items have got to be carefully checked and looked after, and this Commission will demand that before it starts to function at all it shall have an itemized list of everything that was in the White House before it was removed and checked with the proper authorities, and an itemized list of everything that has been taken out so that in the future it cannot be said by somebody that he has a chair, a cup, a saucer, or something else that came from the White House, and have a lot of antique dealers and other people capitalizing and making money out of this situation. It presents a very difficult problem. There are even proposals now for the disposition of the surplus lumber, to cut it up into mementoes, and to sell the surplus brick and material around the country; and there are agencies of the Government that are seeking to dispose of this material. If you think it is a very simple job, I may say to the majority leader that there are a tremendous number of basic problems that have to be solved by this Commission, and we are at work on them. In order to do it we have got to have the right kind of architectural and engineering services and advice. We propose in our organizing efforts to set this Commission up in a manner in which it will function in the public interest.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope the gentleman realizes that my questions were

asked in an effort to be of help and assistance.

Mr. KEEFE. Let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I am just as interested as he is in seeing that this matter moves along; and I have suggested to the Commission, suggested it at its very first meeting, that there must be rules and regulations adopted providing for quorums and all that sort of thing; and that is being done.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts is thoroughly aware of that fact, because the gentleman from Wisconsin talked with him several days ago. I am indebted to the gentleman from Wisconsin for the basis upon which I predicated my questions today.

Mr. KEEFE. We want to see this thing get along, but I may say to my colleagues that it is not the easy task which some people might think. It is a very difficult problem from an engineering and architectural standpoint that confronts those who have the responsibility. Until we see the plans and specifications that are suggested in order to comply with the former hard-and-fast rules expressed in Public Law 40 I do not see how the Commission could have hardly operated until the adoption of this amendment today.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The Commission was appointed for the purpose of determining what should be done with the White House?

Mr. KEEFE. No; we were not appointed for that purpose at all. Public Law 40 determined that the White House should be remodeled. This Commission is designated as a commission for the remodeling of the White House. Then we get into the question, if you are going to completely take out the entire interior of the White House and rebuild it—that is what they proposed to do—leaving nothing but the four walls standing, then have to dig down 18 feet below the walls and put in footings to sustain the building so that you will have nothing left of the old White House except the four walls, with the interior completely removed and rebuilt on the first floor to simulate the White House as it previously existed, using such material as is usable, you would have a completely rebuilt White House on the interior with the exception of this thing they call the third floor.

I wish every Member of Congress could go down there and that every citizen could go down there and go through that White House as it appears today. I was shocked beyond all measure of expression, I am frank to say. It is an unsafe building, tremendously unsafe, and somebody has been guilty of dereliction over the years in the various modernization programs that have been conducted in allowing that building to get into such a state of disrepair and insecurity that exists at this time.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEOGH. Does the gentleman agree with me that the personnel of the Commission appointed to supervise this work is most capable and obviously anxious to do as good a job as possible?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; and I am happy to say that the suggestion made by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee as to the intent of the amendment that has been offered to the deficiency bill this morning is an excellent one; otherwise the Commission is almost hamstrung in its power under Public Law 40 and could not really do much of anything. That is the fact of the matter.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. This Commission was appointed for the purpose of looking after this matter. As I understand it, an architect has been employed for the last 10 or 12 years, and has resided almost continuously at the White House. Why did he leave it in such a situation or condition as it is?

Mr. KEEFE. I cannot answer those questions and I do not want to get into that matter. That is all water over the dam. I can assure the Congress and the people of the country that this Commission is going at this thing in an intelligent manner. We are going to get proper architectural and engineering service and advice and we are going to build a building that will be a credit to the people of the United States and a place where the President and his family can live in safety. I think anything short of that would be criminal at this time.

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHESNEY. It was my pleasure to be a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. We visited the White House and had two conferences with the President. At that time he specifically stated he would like to have the building in its original state, keeping everything original in the building, that he did not want a new building at all.

Mr. KEEFE. That is very true, and it is an easy thing to say that you do not want any new building at all, that you just want to patch up here and there. That is what they have been doing for the last 100 years and that is why you have the building in the shape it is, may I say to the gentleman. We might as well realize and understand this situation now. We might as well lay all the cards on the table. Every plan that has been submitted by the Public Buildings Administration or the Architect of the Capitol contemplates an entirely new building inside the four walls.

Mr. CHESNEY. Then it is not the intention of the President to change the building whatsoever.

Mr. KEEFE. I am not saying anything about what the intention of the President is. I am saying what the Public Buildings Administration and the

Architect of the Capitol think is the proper thing to do now. It will be up to this commission to say what the thing shall be, and they certainly will consult with the President. May I say that I found the President, in the 30 minute conference we had with him the other day, to be magnificent in his attitude. He said that he requested the appointment of this commission, and he will be 100 percent for whatever determination this commission makes. No commission could ask for any better or more co-operative support than we received from the President.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does the gentleman think that any commercial company would ever attempt to rebuild an old building that is in the shape that this is in?

Mr. KEEFE. I am not going to express any opinion on that. I must act in a judicial capacity in connection with the ultimate determination, and when the facts are assembled we will give them to you. Under the amendment this commission will be charged with the responsibility of determining what shall be done in the light of those facts.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 68: Page 42, line 8, insert the following:

"INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

"The appropriations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for the purchase in the name of the United States of America, for a consideration not in excess of \$1,500, of a tract of land within lot 4 and the southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 28, township 8 south, range 24 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, Yuma County, Ariz., containing seven and eighty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, needed for the east abutment of the Morelos Diversion Dam across the Colorado River, being constructed in accordance with article 12 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico, the acquisition of which land by the United States is required by the provisions of article 23 of said treaty."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 45, line 14, insert the following:

"ACQUISITION OF VESSELS AND SHORE FACILITIES

"Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for conversion and repair of the icebreaker *Eastwind*."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 79: Page 77, line 9, insert the following:

"SEC. 402. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations in this act in whole or in part for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available from and including March 1, 1949, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between March 1, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and pending that motion, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, just a word of explanation in order that the House may better understand what is contained in the bill and the action of the conferees.

The total of the estimates considered by the House in connection with this bill is approximately \$698,028,000. The bill as passed the House contains a total of \$671,069,000.

Additional estimates received by the Senate on this bill totaled approximately \$217,396,000 which amount includes \$136,238,000 for veterans' pensions. Accordingly the total of the estimates considered by the Senate is \$915,924,000.

The bill as passed by the Senate contained increases over the House figure of \$193,261,891 or a total for the bill as passed the Senate of \$864,331,563.

The action of the conferees reduced this total by \$1,624,500 or to an amount of \$862,707,000.

In addition to this saving there are still four amendments in disagreement involving \$2,192,000.

I might point out that in addition to the amount of \$136,238,000 for veterans' pensions which I previously mentioned, the bill includes \$92,619,888 for pay increases under Public Law 900 and \$12,205,679 for claims or a total for these three uncontrollable items of \$241,063,567.

(Mr. KERR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. CANNON and Mr. RABAUT asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3083) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the

diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the amendment in the nature of a substitute by Mr. TAFT (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. DONNELL) to Senate bill 249, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORT ON CACHE RIVER BASIN, ARK. AND MO. (S. DOC. NO. 88)

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Under Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated March 10, 1949, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on improvement of the Cache River Basin in Arkansas and Missouri, for flood control and other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that it be referred to the Committee on Public Works and printed as a Senate document, with an illustration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(At this point Mr. ROBERTSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Hon. James F. Byrnes at Washington and Lee University on June 18, 1949, which, with the ensuing debate, appears in the RECORD following action on the conference report on House bill 4046.)

RADIO INTERVIEW OF SENATOR CAPEHART BY UPTON CLOSE

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a portion of the transcript of the broadcast of a radio interview of himself, by Upton Close, on May 22, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES—STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him, entitled "Schools for Our Children," which appears in the Appendix.]

DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-GRADE IRON ORES—LETTER FROM ARTHUR B. RATHBONE

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated June 10, 1949, addressed to Senator MURRAY by Arthur B. Rathbone, of Oglebay Norton & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on the subject of development of low-grade iron ores, which appears in the Appendix.]

UTILIZATION OF WOMANPOWER—ARTICLE BY REPRESENTATIVE FRANCES P. BOLTON

[Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Women Should Be Drafted," written by Representative FRANCES P. BOLTON of Ohio and published in the June issue of the American Magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHAT F. D. R. AND STALIN REALLY DID AT YALTA—ARTICLE BY HON. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "What F. D. R. and Stalin Really Did

at Yalta," by Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State, published in the June 21 issue of Look magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS—LETTER BY WILLIAM P. MORGAN

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter entitled "Where the Blame Rests," written by William P. Morgan and published in the Honolulu Advertiser of June 12, which appears in the Appendix.]

REMEMBER MALMEDY?—ARTICLE BY HERBERT PELL

[Mr. NEELY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Remember Malmady?" written by Hon. Herbert Pell, former United States Ambassador, which appears in the Appendix.]

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Deficit Financing," published in the Shawano (Wis.) County Journal of June 9, 1949; and an editorial entitled "The Story of Taxes and Aids," published in the Milwaukee Journal of June 3, 1949, which appear in the Appendix.]

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AFFECTING FARMERS

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a summary of a discussion relating to the economic problems affecting farmers, prepared by O. B. Jesness, of the University of Minnesota, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FARM PROGRAM—EDITORIAL FROM FREDONIA (KANS.) HERALD

[Mr. REED asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Tough Job Ahead," published in a recent issue of the Fredonia (Kans.) Herald, which appears in the Appendix.]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Perpetuating a Fraud," from the Washington Evening Star of May 17, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

NOTICE OF HEARING ON S. 1910, TO AMEND THE SHERMAN AND CLAYTON ACTS TO PROVIDE A UNIFORM PERIOD OF LIMITATIONS WITHIN WHICH TREBLE-DAMAGE ACTIONS MAY BE INSTITUTED UNDER THE ANTITRUST LAWS

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] was called from the Chamber by official business. He expected to make an announcement, and he asked me to make it in his stead.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, June 21, 1949, at 2:30 p. m., in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, United States Capitol, on S. 1910, to amend the Sherman and Clayton Acts to provide a uniform period of limitations within which treble-damage actions may be instituted under the antitrust laws. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], chairman, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON],

and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL].

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES—MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NOS. 221-228)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate messages from the President of the United States which will be read.

(For President's messages, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on pp. 8124-8131.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the messages and accompanying reorganization plans will be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, commenting upon the introduction of the measures which have been submitted with the President's message, I notice that there are seven. I wonder if any member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments knows whether or not they include all the bills introduced last week by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY]. I understand that he introduced eight bills. I hope the recommendations of the President include all eight, because they are in line with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. Most of us have been intensely interested in the subject. I am glad to note that the President has submitted at least seven recommendations. I thought there were eight. I am wondering whether the President's message includes all the bills recommended by the Hoover Commission.

Mr. LUCAS. I regret that I cannot advise the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in reply to the question of the Senator from Nebraska, I do not know whether or not the plans of the President duplicate in any way the bills introduced by the Senator from Wisconsin the other day. I do know that the recommendations of the Hoover Commission provide that general authority should be given to the President for reshuffling some of the agencies of Government. However, there are many cases in which legislation would be required to carry out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from Vermont.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 29, 37, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 80, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE"

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to States for maternal and child welfare' for services for crippled children as authorized in Public Law 42, approved April 15, 1949, \$750,000, to be matched by the States in accordance with Section 512 (a) of the Social Security Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum contained in said amendment insert "\$4,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum contained in said amendment insert "\$2,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,747,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION AND REPAIR"

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities diverted for the repair and construction of flood protective work; and for the repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$275,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT"

"Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until June 30, 1950."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM"

"For an additional amount for 'Colorado River front work and levee system', \$75,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA"

"For the acquisition of approximately five acres of land in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 19, 1948 (Public Law 704), \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum last contained in said amendment insert "\$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 26, 67, 68, 69, and 79.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
STYLES BRIDGES
(except No. 7).
CHAN GURNEY
(except No. 7).

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
JOHN TABER,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask a question.

Does this report relate to the second deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. It relates to the second deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Is that the bill which contained an appropriation for the post office at Omaha, Nebr.?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is.

Mr. WHERRY. Is that item still in the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it went out.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the consideration of the conference report; but after it is before the Senate for consideration I should like to make a statement about it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is that question debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee a question. If the report is adopted, what will be the status of the item rela-

tive to the acquisition of a site for a post office at Omaha, Nebr.? The appropriation was made in compliance with the law already enacted relative to the acquisition of the title to the land to build a post office at Omaha, Nebr. I refer to Public Law 456, of the Eightieth Congress, chapter 148, second session, H. R. 4836, an act to authorize the purchase of a new post-office site at Omaha, Nebr. The act is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Works Administrator is authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site in Omaha, Nebr., for the purpose of erecting thereon a building for the use and accommodation of the United States post office at Omaha.

Approved March 25, 1948.

Mr. McKELLAR. The item is in this situation: Nothing can be done until the two Houses of Congress agree. The House has refused to agree to it. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that I supported his amendment in the committee and in conference; but it was a question of a choice between no bill or eliminating that item.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Tennessee knows that no Member of the Senate has a higher regard for the chairman of the Appropriations Committee than has the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure of that; and I feel the same way toward the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. What reason did the House conferees give for eliminating that particular item in the appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. They gave a number of reasons; but the chief reason, as I recall, was that they hoped that prices of real estate would come down. Does the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] agree with that statement?

Mr. BRIDGES. I did not hear the entire statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Nebraska asked what reasons the House conferees gave for disagreeing to the item for the purchase of a site for the construction of a new post-office building in Omaha, Nebr.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the argument was based in part, at least, on the expectation that prices were on the way down.

Mr. McKELLAR. They thought it would be advantageous to postpone the matter for another year. That was their argument, and they said they would not agree to the item.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee another question. Merely because the House conferees did not wish to accept that particular item, does the Senator from Tennessee feel that was sufficient reason for the Senate conferees to permit the House conferees to dictate to the Senate?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; but it is our duty to get these appropriation bills through by the first of July. We must give and take in bringing about that result. I believe that the appropriation for the building at Omaha ought to be made at the earliest possible moment. Every Member of the Senate conferees

felt exactly the same way about it; but rather than have the bill tied up indefinitely, we felt that we had to recede.

By the way, there is another item, in which both Senators from Ohio are very much interested, relating to the pollution of streams. However, we could not get it through. There was no way in the world to get it through.

Mr. WHERRY. There were appropriations in the bill for other post-office buildings and other Federal buildings in other cities, were there not?

Mr. McKELLAR. There were; and some of them were agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Were any of them eliminated except the item for the post-office site at Omaha?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; that was the only one.

Mr. WHERRY. Then why were the House conferees permitted to single out one appropriation, when others were made for like purposes in other cities? Why was this the only one eliminated because the House conferees thought we should wait for reduced prices?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator feels that the matter is of sufficient importance that the Senate ought to reject the conference report, I hope it will do so, because I am very much in favor of the appropriation.

Mr. WHERRY. I deeply appreciate the statement of the Senator from Tennessee. I know how he feels about it. In the light of the statement made by the Senator from Tennessee, does he not feel that there was some reason, other than the question of prices, why this particular item was singled out? No similar appropriation in any other State in the Union was eliminated.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know why that particular post office was singled out. I do not know of any reason. However, let me say to the Senator that there is to be another deficiency appropriation bill. If I were handling the matter I would put it in the next bill, and have another try at it.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate the observation of the Senator. Let me ask a further question. Has the Senator had any conversation with Members of the House which would indicate whether or not the House might agree with the Senate conferees in the event this item should be placed in the third deficiency bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sorry to say that I have not. I did not go that far with it.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate the difficulty under which we are laboring in getting this bill through. If I were to refrain from objecting to the pending conference report, and not continue the debate on it, would the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations go on record that in the event the item were included in the next deficiency bill he would assure me that when that bill came up for consideration in the conference the Senate conferees would abide by the amendment made by the Senate?

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, I would have to limit any statement to my own

position. I will do everything I can to accomplish that result. As a member of the committee I was greatly interested in this item. I thought the facts warranted construction of the building as soon as possible. I shall certainly do everything I can to meet the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Texas for a question.

Mr. CONNALLY. I simply wish to ask the Senator from Tennessee whether this is a complete report, or whether it is only a partial report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; it is a complete report. There are some items that are still in disagreement, of course.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is what I mean. Is it a complete report?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; the House conferees have taken back to the House several items that are in disagreement, and they are going to vote on them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would state that there are six amendments in disagreement, and the Chair has a message from the House of Representatives on that subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. But they can be called up if the report is considered at this time.

Mr. CONNALLY. If the report is considered and agreed to, that will dispose of everything except the six amendments as to which the conferees on the part of the House were in disagreement. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me ask the Senator whether the conferees on the part of the Senate unanimously agreed to recede from the position taken by the Senate on the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. My recollection is that they did not. My recollection is that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] disagreed very earnestly, because he was very much interested in it. I believe that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] also did.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator say whether other of the conferees on the part of the Senate agreed to recede?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I say to the Senator that two minority members of the conference—the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and myself—disagreed about receding as to that particular amendment, because we thought there was logic for the inclusion of the amendment for the Omaha, Nebr., item.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement, when I finish getting answers to some of these questions, because I was not a member of the conference committee, and I should like to find out a few more things first.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to answer any questions I possibly can answer.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to ask unani-

mous consent that I may ask a question of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection, and I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from North Dakota? The Chair hears none.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Tennessee how many post-office items are included in this bill, besides the one for the Omaha, Nebr., post office?

Mr. McKELLAR. The clerk of the committee informs me that items for only two post-office sites have been included in the bill. One was the Omaha post-office site, and the other one was for a Nashville building, which was not solely a post office building, I am advised.

Mr. WHERRY. But funds for other sites have been approved in other bills. The item for this one happens to be in this deficiency appropriation bill. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. And the reason was that it was necessary to obtain a report relative to the investigation which showed that there was not quite sufficient money available under the authorization to take care of the total needs for purchasing the site for the post office at Omaha. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. As I am informed, an appropriation was made last year for the Omaha site. I think that appropriation was either \$225,000 or \$250,000. But it was found that that amount of money was not sufficient to permit the purchase of the site which was desired for that particular purpose, and that it was necessary to have more money appropriated.

Mr. WHERRY. One hundred fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Were not some other sites involved in the same amendment which covered the site for the post office at Omaha?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not as I recall. There may have been, but I do not recall that there were.

Does the Senator from New Hampshire recall that?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Tennessee is correct about that, so far as I know.

Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from Nebraska yield to me for a moment.

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that it was unfortunate that the appropriation for the Omaha site was eliminated, but it is eliminated now; and although, of course, we can reject the conference report, probably the logical thing to do would be to propose that item in the next deficiency bill, which is now being heard in the House of Representatives, and will be before the Senate shortly. Judging from the sentiments which I have heard expressed by Members of the Senate, I should think that would be the appropriate step to take. So far as I am concerned, I certainly would favor the item,

because I do not think it should have been eliminated from this bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire, because he happens to be the ranking minority member, not only of the full Appropriations Committee, but also of the subcommittee which handled this appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nebraska will yield further, I should like to say one other thing.

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I remember correctly, the city of Omaha was to donate a part of the site. It seems to me that part was a street. I may be mistaken about that, but that is my recollection. Controversy arose as to that, and it was found that even with that donation, there was not sufficient money in the appropriation made in the previous year for the purchase of a site. For that reason the item went over. I think the Senator from Nebraska can aid us materially in straightening out that matter.

I remember the great interest the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] took in this item, and the attention he gave it. He was one of the conferees, and he did just what all the other members of the committee had done. We had passed on the item for the site several times, but we could not get the conferees on the part of the House to agree about it.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that there are six or seven amendments as to which the conferees on the part of the Senate have receded. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know whether there are six or seven, but there are several. I shall come to them.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment for the Omaha post office be considered last, for the reason—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would state that the conference report must be voted up or down, either one or the other.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that; but during the discussion, some Senator might move to reject the conference report because of some particular amendment. So I ask such unanimous consent, in order to expedite the matter and to enable the Senate to proceed with the labor bill. In view of the statement which has been made by the distinguished chairman of the committee and the statement made by the ranking minority member of the committee, I think in this instance an injustice has been done, which might entail the loss of this site, because time is of the essence in getting the appropriation through, so as to permit the acquisition of the site now.

I could go into detail and explain the matter to the Members of the Senate, and perhaps I should do so now. It will take only 3 or 4 minutes. The site in question adjoins the present post office. It provides nearly a block of ground. About a year and a half ago a large building on this particular site burned down. The Federal agency thought it was a good time to purchase the site for the Omaha post office. Of course it was necessary to buy other properties,

in addition to the one property on which the large building had been located. But it was a very opportune time to purchase that land, because of the fact that the building had been completely destroyed by fire.

An estimate of approximately \$225,000, as I recall, was obtained; and that was the amount which was believed to be required to purchase all the properties on the portion of ground that is north of the present post-office site. Not only was that done, but the Council of Omaha agreed to block off a city street, for the complete width of the street, and to donate that width for the length of the entire block, in order that the Federal Government might acquire the site next to the present post-office building.

It is true the estimates came about \$150,000 short of the amount needed to buy the sites adjacent to this one, on which there is now no building standing; and if there were, it would cost a great deal more money. The site was authorized by the last Congress. It is not a question of authorizing the purchase of a new site; it is merely the question of an appropriation. That is all that is involved. It is not the original proposition; it is the question of appropriating the amount of money necessary to buy the remaining sites in that block. That is how simple it is. It amounts to \$150,000 only, and with figures such as we are using today, it is rather strange that that amount of money would induce House Members to eliminate this one item and retain the item for a site and money to the extent of \$1,500,000 for another Federal building which is to be built under the same prices as those at which this land was acquired.

Personally I can see no justification at all for it. The project has been authorized, and, now that the House has eliminated the item, if the Senate agrees, I have been informed that there will be no further requests made by the agency during this session for an appropriation to acquire the site, since they feel it will have been turned down by both Houses, and, therefore, they will not ask that it be reinstated. If that be true, we lose the site at least for another year, and it might be, if once the options were released, commercial investors would buy the land at a higher price than that at which it has been offered to the Government.

Mr. President, I cannot see one solid reason why this item should be stricken from the bill. It is not a question of authorization, it is the question only of getting enough money to acquire the sites. The Federal Government says it is the correct amount and should be allowed at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator, and I both have been here a long time and have had a great deal of experience with such matters as these. The suggestion I make to him is that we agree to the report and get the bill out of the way.

In the next place, I assure him that I will join with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and other Senators, every one of whom was in favor of the amendment. I do not think there was a member of the committee who did not agree with the Senator from Nebraska on this matter, while it was in the bill, and who did not want to keep it there. That, in my judgment, is the best way to proceed. I ask my friend from New Hampshire, who has had great experience in such matters, if that is not the quickest way, and, I hope, the best way of doing it?

Mr. WHERRY. There is one more suggestion I should like to make to the distinguished Senator. In the event the agency does not request the funds, will the Chairman join with me in asking that the request be made, so that the amount can be placed in the third deficiency bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Bureau of the Budget has already sent an estimate.

Mr. WHERRY. For another appropriation?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is in the old budget.

Mr. McKELLAR. There will be no trouble about that, in my judgment.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. With that assurance, I shall take the judgment of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, and we will put off the consideration of it until the third deficiency bill, in order that we may expedite action upon the conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will do everything I can to bring that about.

Mr. WHERRY. But I want to say once again, there is no justification for eliminating this item. The project has been authorized, and I sincerely trust the Senate later on will again approve the amendment, because it is simply a question of getting title to the land, and of getting it now. Everybody is agreed that this should be done while the remainder of the sites are being purchased, so that construction can be authorized, if and when the agency feels the appropriation should be made.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say that I agree with the Senator about the situation at Omaha. I think the building should be constructed. I will do everything in the world I can to have it constructed. The Senator from New Hampshire will do the same thing, and the Senator from South Dakota will do all he can, too, because he also was very favorable to the project. There was not a member of the committee who did not favor it. That is the reason I am suggesting to the Senator that he take the course of letting it go into the third deficiency bill. I believe that is the proper thing to do.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I hope it will be clear that there are several instances of the pendency of Federal post-office projects which were stopped by the war and the fact that we have not had an omnibus post-office construction bill for almost 9 years. I wanted to ask the Senator whether the Post Office Department has

requested that the Omaha building be placed ahead of the other projects throughout the country which are now pressing for action?

Mr. WHERRY. If that question were directed to the chairman of the committee, I think he would tell the Senator that the Omaha building has the highest priority—at least I so understand—of any building it is desired to construct at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot say it has the highest priority, but I may say it has one of the highest priorities of any that have been submitted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think before we undertake to select post offices we had better find out what the priorities are.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I also would like to ask a question.

Mr. WHERRY. I will be glad to yield, but before answering a question, I may say it was my understanding that the request for the Omaha project came from the Post Office Department, and was approved by the Bureau of the Budget, on the ground that it was needed badly. I understood it was the one post office that it was felt necessary to have built this year, that is, to start on its construction. I am not asking on the floor of the Senate, nor did I ask in committee, that the Omaha post office be taken out of the general estimate and submitted for special consideration. There are other Federal buildings in the appropriation which also were passed upon. I want the distinguished Senator from Washington to know that. We are not changing the facts in the case, but certainly with the subcommittee unanimously agreed, and with the Senate Committee on Appropriations unanimously agreed, and with the Senate adopting the amendment, I was rather reluctant not to resist the conference report, and to ask to have the item included now, rather than to wait until the third deficiency bill came along. That was the sole reason for my rising on the floor of the Senate this morning.

I do not want to detain the Senate in its consideration of the labor-management bill. As the chairman says, the second deficiency bill has hung fire for many weeks, and it should be passed. I am not objecting to that. But I want clearly understood by the membership of the Senate the explanation given by the chairman of the committee and by the minority ranking member, that this item was unanimously reported, unanimously supported, and should remain in the bill. I do not object to bringing it up in connection with the third deficiency bill, but if I acquiesce in the judgment of the distinguished chairman of the committee, I should like the Members of the Senate to realize that I am only doing it so that I can have it included in the third deficiency bill and again take it to

conference and see whether approval cannot be had.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely want to ask the Senator whether he does not think my position is correct. Many Senators have been talking about the Post Office Department for many years in connection with necessary buildings in various areas. The Post Office Department always replies that, when we get into post office construction, we have a priority list. I have been told by the Post Office Department that the No. 1 priority is a badly needed terminal station in the city of Seattle, which was begun just when the war broke out—not the actual construction, but the minor improvements. I do not want the Senate to go ahead and start picking out post offices here and there. I hope the Post Office Department will send its representatives here with at least priorities which include the Omaha project. I agree with the Senator, we should see whether it is possible to get some of the present buildings at least started before the next war. I am not against the Omaha project.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator. I want to say to him that this is in a different category from the post office buildings he is taking about. I, too, will go along if it should be determined that there should be no new building. If the Post Office Department wants to wait, that is fine. I think this is the time when we must economize. But the Post Office Department representatives came before the Senate Committee on Appropriations in behalf of the appropriation for this particular site, authorized by special legislative enactment in the last Congress, not only because of the site they wanted to acquire, but also because the building had burned down. It is therefore in a category by itself, and should be so treated.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Tennessee, why it was necessary for the Senate to concede to the House insofar as the appropriation for the Red Lake, Minn., Indian school facilities were concerned?

Mr. WHERRY. If the distinguished Senator from Minnesota will wait, because that is a different item, I should like to yield to the Senator from New Hampshire for a question.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the Senator from Nebraska and to the Senator from Washington that there were post-office items presented to the committee, one of which was for a Federal building and post office at Nashville, Tenn., and the other was the post office building in Omaha. The issue which the Senator from Nebraska is raising is, why, having heard the evidence, the committee having reported it favorably, and the Senate of the United States having voted on it favorably, the Omaha building was eliminated and the one at Nashville was left in the bill. I think that is a fair question. Inasmuch as the Senator from Nebraska is willing to let the conference report be adopted, certainly I think he is

entitled to have priority given to the consideration of the post-office building in Omaha in the next deficiency bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire for the observation he has made, because I think it completely clears the record with reference to other sites or buildings already in the bill, even though the Omaha post office has been deleted.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. TOBEY. On all the evidence, is the Senator from Nebraska able to say that the elimination of the post office at Omaha from the bill was a matter of elimination or of aberration?

Mr. WHERRY. I do not speak for all the members of the committee, but it is my feeling that because of the delay in the deficiency bill for several weeks it is the wish of the chairman that as many items as is possible be eliminated in order that the bill may be passed. I am in total agreement with that, because I think it is a serious question; but I want to say that it seems to me that here is a case of special legislation having been enacted, of business being put aside, not by the Senate, but by the House conferees, in deleting an appropriation to which we are entitled, when it has been approved by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. It seems to me the item should not be deleted. But, Mr. President, I shall act upon the good judgment, the wisdom, and the faith I have in the chairman of the committee. I shall not further resist the adoption of the conference report, in the hope that the members of the committee will be able to include the item in the third deficiency bill. I hope the Senate will again approve the amendment. Then, when it goes to the House, I think the Senate conferees should stand on the Senate amendments and not let the House dictate in regard to the matter. If that is permitted, we shall have that sort of difficulty in the entire session of the Congress, whether it discriminates against my State or against others that may be a little more important.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nebraska yielded to me in order that I might ask a question, and then he asked me to defer my question until he had made his explanation. I understood that I would be recognized before the Senate took action on the report.

I should like to ask a question of the senior Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to answer if I can.

Mr. THYE. I should like to ask the Senator concerning the appropriation for the school facilities at Red Lake, Minn. It is my understanding that the committee conceded to the House conferees on that appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. THYE. I am sincerely concerned, and I know those who live in that school district are gravely concerned, and I should like an explanation as to why it was necessary to concede to the House on that item.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will say to the Senator that the House provided \$830,000 for schools of that kind. The item of \$80,000, found on page 23, line 10, of the bill, was increased on the Senate floor to \$148,000. The House made the point that there was no budget estimate for this sum. Upon investigation, it was found that it was done without a budget estimate. That was the reason why it was stricken out. If the Senator will get a budget estimate for it, which I have no doubt he can, there will be no difficulty in passing that provision. But I do not believe the House will permit it to be included unless there is a budget estimate.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator for his explanation, and I withdraw any objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the conference report was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4046, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 15, 1949.

Resolved, That the House agree to the conference report to bill (H. R. 4046) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 67, 68, 69, and 79 and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT, RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

"To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), authorizing a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees, \$12,000,000, and an additional \$4,000,000 to the President for the same purposes as prescribed in the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), to such extent as the President from time to time finds that the other nations party to such United Nations agreement have met their obligations to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, to remain available until June 30, 1950, of which \$8,000,000 shall be used to repay, without interest, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for advances made pursuant to section 1 of said Public Law."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION

"For all expenses necessary for and incident to the renovation, repair, and modernization (without change of present architectural appearance of the exterior of the Mansion or the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion, or for such other provision for remodeling or rebuilding the Executive Mansion and for construction of a separate residence for the President as may be determined upon by the Commission on

Renovation of the Executive Mansion established pursuant to Public Law 40 (81st Cong.), including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended and, in addition contracts may be entered into in amounts not exceeding \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee general construction contract entered into in pursuance of this authority shall be awarded on competitive bidding among responsible general contractors upon the amount of the fixed fee to accrue from the performance of such contract: *Provided further*, That with the exception of any subcontract to be made by the general contractor for underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor shall be fixed-price contracts awarded on competitive bids received from responsible subcontractors."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

"RESEARCH FACILITIES

"Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory buildings and related facilities (all within a limit of cost of not to exceed \$25,000,000) for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases, including the purchase of an option on suitable land, in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, when the request for appropriations for building said laboratories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as well as the location of the site proposed to be selected."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 10, and 12 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3 and 26. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, with an amendment to strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 10 and 12.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall not object, because I recognize that the able Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the committee, has a bill which contains many items of importance to the country.

With regard to the amendment numbered 10, having to do with an appropriation of \$42,000 for bringing the inventory of Federal properties up to date, I should like to ask the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee whether, in his opinion, this is a matter which

might be included in one of the later bills. I think it is of tremendous importance that we receive the factual information as to the ownership of Federal properties, and, unless we get the inventory brought up to date, which had been up to date during the war years and was temporarily laid aside, we shall not know just how much Federal property is being taken off the local tax rolls.

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment provides for the sum of \$42,000. The Senator is correct. It involves an inventory of Federal property. The House thought the sum was too great. There may have been some other reasons, but I recall that particular statement. There was no budget estimate for it. That was another reason given.

I am advised by the clerk of the committee that another trouble was that they were not advised as to who was to do the work. Under those circumstances we felt that we could not hold out. Perhaps the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] can throw additional light on the matter, and I hope he can.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Tennessee has covered the subject very well. I merely wish to tell the Senator from California that in my judgment this is a very important item. I do not know how a small amount of money can be better spent than in getting a list of the property owned by the Federal Government throughout the country, with all its ramifications. If we actually had such a list, and had it before us, we could save millions upon millions of dollars, because rather than purchase additional property, we could effect transfers, and the like. I was very sorry to see the item eliminated from the bill, but the reason the Senator from Tennessee gave was the reason why the House objected.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, because of my regard for the Senator from Tennessee, and the other Senators who served on the conference, I shall not object to the adoption of the report, but I serve notice that I shall be before the committee again, because I think that if by the expenditure of the nominal sum of \$42,000, which in a budget of \$42,000,000,000, is infinitesimal, we can save millions of dollars, it would be well to include the item.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee would be very glad to have the Senator come before it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 10, and 12.

The motion was agreed to.

CONTINUATION OF NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 3967, to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

Administration and the Inland Waterways Corporation under the Reorganization Act of 1939. A careful review of the structure of the executive branch reveals no other department or agency in which the Public Roads Administration can so appropriately be located.

The desirability of this transfer of the Public Roads Administration is further emphasized by its relation to the Federal property and administrative services bill now pending in the Senate. This bill creates a new General Services Administration and concentrates in it the principal central administrative service programs of the executive branch. The bill also revises the basic legislation on property management. It has been passed by the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote and unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and awaits final action on the floor of the Senate. This measure substantially conforms to recommendations which I submitted to the Congress more than a year ago and to proposals more recently presented by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government with which I concur. The enactment of this bill will constitute an important step in increasing the efficiency of Federal administration. Since the bill makes permanent provision for the disposal of surplus property now handled by the War Assets Administration, which will expire by law on June 30, early enactment is vital.

In establishing the General Services Administration the Federal property and administrative services bill transfers to the Administration all of the functions and units of the Federal Works Agency. Part of these functions relating to the housing of the governmental establishment clearly fall within the purpose of such an Administration. Certain other functions of the Federal Works Agency, however, bear very little real relation to the objectives of the General Services Administration. The congressional committees which have dealt with the bill have frankly indicated that further consideration must be given to the proper location of some of the programs of the Federal Works Agency. The sooner these unrelated programs can be removed from the new agency, the sooner it can concentrate its efforts upon improving administrative services throughout the executive branch and make the contribution to governmental efficiency for which it has been designed.

Principal among the programs of the Federal Works Agency which are unrelated to the General Services Administration are those of the Public Roads Administration. This agency is primarily engaged in the administration of Federal grants to States for highway purposes rather than in the performance of services for other Federal agencies. Its functions, therefore, do not fall within the field of activities of the General Services Administration. Their inclusion cannot but complicate and impede the development of the General Services Administration in the performance of its

intended purpose. This reorganization plan will eliminate such a difficulty.

Since the Public Roads Administration will be transferred bodily from one major agency to another, it is not to be expected that this reorganization will directly result in any appreciable reduction in its expenditures at this time. However, the plan will make for better organization and direction of Federal programs relating to transportation. Assuming the early enactment of the Federal property and administrative services bill, the plan will also materially simplify the development of the proposed General Services Administration and thereby facilitate improvements in the efficiency of administrative services throughout the Government.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 20, 1949

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4046) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and consider the Senate amendment in disagreement between the two Houses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, and read the Senate amendment as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: In line 5, strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House agree to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 9.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the House and Senate are now in complete agreement in all respects on this bill except as to the one word that has been reported by the Clerk.

Mr. CANNON. That is correct. In my experience this is the shortest item in disagreement between the House and the Senate on any bill which has ever gone to conference. We used the word "and" but the Senate indicates a desire to change it to "or."

The gentleman will recall that it was formerly the custom to fill our bills with "and/or." Finally, Senator Carter Glass meeting with the House and Senate conferees, grew impatient of the custom and marked all such expressions "and", and we have followed that practice ever since.

But here the Senate thinks it should be "or" instead of "and." So, inasmuch as it does not make the slightest difference in the world in the meaning expressed, I move that the House agree to the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWISS WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 4392) to provide for the payment of compensation to the Swiss Government for losses and damages inflicted on Swiss territory during World War II by United States armed forces in violation of neutral rights, and authorizing appropriations therefor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVENPORT (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include newspaper articles and extraneous material.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in five separate instances and in each to include excerpts.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in four separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BRAMBLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the House earlier today.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate instances and in each to include certain statements and excerpts.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in connection with my speech and include therein certain statements, especially a complaint by the Federal Trade Commission in the Steel Conduit case, and a cease-and-desist order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

BIG BUSINESS THROWING ITS WEIGHT AROUND—PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CHARGES OF 1948 PROVEN TRUE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, if I were to select a title for the statement I expect to make today I believe it would more properly be that big business is trying to throw its weight around. President Truman was right last year when he said that the big corporations

were responsible for high prices and inflation. The reports at the end of the year conclusively show that he was right, that the manufacturing corporations that normally earn three and four billions a year after the payment of taxes, had earned the huge sum of \$21,000,000,000 last year after the payment of all taxes. That alone is sufficient to convince any fair-minded person that Mr. Truman was right.

TALK CAUSED RECESSION

The heads of these large corporations said that they needed to retain these enormous earnings for the reason that we were going to have a depression very soon after 1948, that after every inflationary period we had had deflation and depressions; and, therefore, they had to keep back a lot of their earnings; and they paid out only a small amount. That statement alone was enough to frighten people into believing that we would have a depression, and that talk started the country on the road to a recession which we are in now and which could lead to a depression of serious consequences if talk like that continues. They started the recession last year; it has been getting worse and worse. In addition to using this money as a backlog, as they said, for the purpose of going through a depression which they expected, it was very convenient for them to have this money to expand, to buy their competitors, to buy unrelated businesses, and also for the purpose of having costless capital for any purpose they wanted; that money to them was costless.

So they started talking us into a depression and the situation we are in today is just like Mr. Truman said it was in 1948, caused by high prices, high earnings and failure to lower prices and give the consumers the benefit when they could do it. These large earnings have been retained; they have not been paid out. If Mr. Thomas E. Dewey had been elected President in 1948 I venture to say that times would have been entirely different. Most of the large interests were for Mr. Dewey. We know that practically all of them were. They could have paid out these earnings and caused our country to be prosperous. So they have used these earnings for a two-fold purpose, one, to make it hard for business if Mr. Truman was elected, and they did not expect him to, and, second, to have a backlog there to boost the Dewey administration if Dewey were elected. I think times would have been different had Mr. Dewey been elected.

So big business has been throwing its weight around. They cut purchasing power by charging high prices and retaining so much in earnings they have caused a fear of deflation, they have caused the demand for goods to be lessened, and they are the cause of the demand being lessened. The demand, being lessened, there is less steel needed, and because people are not buying like they should, we have for the first time in a long period a sufficient supply of steel to meet the demands of frightened people. They claim we have more steel now than we need. How? By cutting down the demand. How has the demand been

cut down? By cutting down the purchasing power. So that they have done indirectly what they could not have done directly. They have made the situation such that the people themselves cut down the demand for basic materials, including steel and things like that. It is a very simple matter. But things like that will cause us to get into a depression. We do not have sufficient steel now in use. The experts, those upon whom the Government rely, tell us that we need 10,000,000 more tons of steel every year in order to have full production and full employment. This being true, if the production of steel is 10,000,000 tons less than it should be, and it is going down all the time, eventually it will catch up with us, and we will not have sufficient tools with which to work. It will throw us into a depression. So, if we do not correct the situation right now, we are headed for a serious depression. That is one of the main reasons why the big corporations retained so much of their earnings.

REPEAL ANTITRUST LAWS

In addition to all that, one of the boldest things I have ever seen attempted in the Congress of the United States is the effort to pass a bill known as S. 1008, the Walter-Myers bill, for which the O'Mahoney bill is a substitute. This bill passed the Senate after very little discussion. It came over to the House and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. That committee heard two witnesses. The bill was reported by a subcommittee to the full committee practically in the same language as when it passed the Senate, except one good amendment was stricken out. I understand the committee is meeting tomorrow. I protested, and the full committee gave me an opportunity to appear before it in executive session. The object of my appearing before the full committee was to request it to hear certain witnesses. If that committee would hear certain witnesses, it would not make a favorable report on that bill, because it is against the interest of the country. I understand the committee has not agreed to have further hearings.

HOME TOWN MERCHANT RUINED

This bill, S. 1008, started out to change the basing-point system, but something else has been added, a provision to repeal certain parts of the Clayton Act. Those parts of the Clayton Act that protect the home town merchant, the corner druggist, the corner grocer, your independent businesses, will be repealed. The Clayton Act has been protecting these small merchants from the big national corporate chains. If the bill becomes law it will leave without protection your home town merchants. That provision has been inserted in this particular bill which has to do primarily with the basing point. It will destroy the independent merchants in our home towns by repealing a law that the independent merchants themselves caused to be enacted in 1936.

In that year there were such amazing disclosures about discriminatory prices that the people of the whole Nation were astounded and demanded that the Congress pass laws that would protect independent business, that would prohibit

these large national corporate chains from getting a monopoly and destroying all of the smaller businesses. The Congress, in obedience to the demands of the people, passed laws amending the Clayton Act.

If this so-called O'Mahoney bill is passed, this former law is destroyed, it is repealed, it is nullified and your home town merchants will no longer have this protection.

Now, who are these home-town merchants that caused that bill to be passed? There are 40,000 independent druggists in this country, not one of whom is in a chain of any kind. They are all independent, separate, and distinct from any chain store. They are the ones who demanded the passage of this law which would now be repealed. The grocery men, the independent merchants all over the Nation demanded and the Congress passed that act which will now be repealed if this O'Mahoney bill becomes a law. In order to satisfy this big industrial crowd—and I am not impugning the motive of any Member of Congress; I never do that; I never have and never will, and I expect every Member to act according to his own information and knowledge and judgment concerning legislation, and I do the same thing—but I am talking about the clamor from the lobbying interests, that lobbying octopus that is here in Washington now that is demanding the repeal of the antitrust laws through the O'Mahoney bill.

THREE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS WOULD BE REPEALED

In order to do that this O'Mahoney bill will repeal three Supreme Court decisions. Which of these three Supreme Court decisions will the O'Mahoney bill repeal?

First, the bill outlawing the monopoly in cement by using the basing points as a handy instrument, which was decided in April of last year, 1948—April 28, to be exact. Now, this O'Mahoney bill will nullify that Supreme Court decision. The cement companies were in a trust. They were caught red-handed fixing prices over a period of 25 years, and now after the Supreme Court has outlawed it we are asked through the O'Mahoney bill to legalize what the Supreme Court has found to be unlawful. I cannot conceive of this Congress doing it. That is one decision.

The next decision is the Steel Conduit case. There is where they were caught red-handed again, fixing prices on steel conduit all over the Nation, identical bids everywhere. Fifty bidders would put in bids to furnish steel conduit, and every one of them would be exactly the same down to the fifth decimal point; every one of them. So the Supreme Court outlawed that method of doing business. They said it is against public interest; it is a monopoly; it is a trust. Now we are asked through the O'Mahoney bill to legalize what the Supreme Court outlawed in the Steel Conduit case.

The next is the Morton Salt case. The Supreme Court said that the sellers of salt and the manufacturers of salt were favoring big corporate chains and selling salt to them at a price much lower

[PUBLIC LAW 119—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 236—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4046]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Eileen Mercado-Parra Coffey, widow of Robert L. Coffey, Junior, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

For payment to Ruth E. McC. Somers, widow of Andrew L. Somers, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$12,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Reporting Hearings

For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings", fiscal year 1947, \$100.

Telegraph and Telephones

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephones", \$168,235.

Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", \$300, to remain available until expended.

Folding Documents

For an additional amount for "Folding documents", \$10,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", \$2,390.

For an additional amount for "Capitol Power Plant", \$137,600.

The limitation of \$1,500 placed on expenses for travel on official business under the Architect of the Capitol contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby increased to \$2,800.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$39,700, and the limitation under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, on preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills, is increased from "\$25,000" to "\$32,000".

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing Catalogue Cards

For an additional amount for "Printing catalogue cards", \$74,475.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Working capital and congressional printing and binding", \$775,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), authorizing a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees, \$12,000,000, and an additional \$4,000,000 to the President for the same purposes as prescribed in the joint resolution of March 24, 1949 (Public Law 25), to such extent as the President from time to time finds that the other nations party to such United Nations agreement have met their obligations to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, to remain available until June 30, 1950, of which \$8,000,000 shall be used to repay, without interest, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for advances made pursuant to section 1 of said public law.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission", \$110,000,000.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

The amount made available under this head in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for administrative expenses of the bank, is increased from "\$800,000" to "\$864,000".

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Plans and Specifications

For an additional amount for "Plans and specifications", for men's dormitory units, a law school building, administration building, biology building, and greenhouse, \$194,460, to remain available until expended.

Construction of Buildings

For an additional amount for "Construction of buildings", for alterations to and installations in the existing power plant, \$200,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition to the appropriations and contract authority heretofore provided under this head for construction of an engineering building and women's dormitory units, the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for such construction in an amount not to exceed \$954,000; and the limits of cost set forth under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, are increased from "\$1,788,000" to "\$2,120,000" for the engineering building and from "\$1,378,000" to "\$2,000,000" for the women's dormitory units: *Provided*, That the revised limitations on contract authority and total costs established herein may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1949, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$110,000.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)

For an additional amount for "Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)", \$700,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$308,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under said head shall be available for expenses necessary for carrying out the functions of the Surgeon General under the Water Pollution Control Act, approved June 30, 1948 (Public Law 845), and for payment of claims for private property lost, destroyed, captured, abandoned, or damaged in the military service of the United States, as authorized by law (31 U. S. C. 222c, h; 42 U. S. C. 213).

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen

For an additional amount for "Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen", \$500,000.

Grants to States for Maternal and Child Welfare

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare" for services for crippled children as authorized in Public Law 42, approved April 15, 1949, \$750,000, to be matched by the States in accordance with section 512 (a) of the Social Security Act.

Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", \$14,300.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Service Operations

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations", \$69,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Conservation of Securities

Conservation of securities: For expenses necessary for the conservation of the Federal Government's interest in bonds and other obligations in the custody of the Federal Works Administrator, issued for the construction of Public Works Administration projects, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; \$4,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Public Works Administration liquidation" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and Adjacent Area

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", \$3,600,000.

Federal Office Building, Nashville, Tennessee

In addition to the appropriation provided for under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the Federal Works

Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of said appropriation in an amount not exceeding \$1,200,000.

Renovation and Modernization, Executive Mansion

For all expenses necessary for and incident to the renovation, repair, and modernization (without change of present architectural appearance of the exterior of the mansion or the interior of its main floor) of the Executive Mansion, or for such other provision for remodeling or rebuilding the Executive Mansion or for construction of a separate residence for the President as may be determined upon by the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion established pursuant to Public Law 40 (Eighty-first Congress), including the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended and, in addition contracts may be entered into in amounts not exceeding \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That any cost-plus-a-fixed-fee general construction contract entered into in pursuance of this authority shall be awarded on competitive bidding among responsible general contractors upon the amount of the fixed fee to accrue from the performance of such contract: *Provided further*, That with the exception of any subcontract to be made by the general contractor for underpinning and foundation work and work incidental and appurtenant thereto, which may be a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, all other subcontracts made by the general contractor shall be fixed price contracts awarded on competitive bids received from responsible subcontractors.

HOUSING EXPEDITER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Housing Expediter", \$2,250,000; and appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available for the purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$1,600) and for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", \$36,900.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$37,600 and the limitation under this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for compensation and expenses of referees, is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$95,600"; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for other personal services is increased from "\$178,000" to "\$190,000".

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

SALARIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$107,500.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Pensions", \$136,238,000, to remain available until expended.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the Act approved February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500), \$2,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Assessor's office", \$36,800.

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

For an additional amount for "District government employees' compensation", \$15,000.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$26,175.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OPERATING EXPENSES—OPERATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND
MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment", \$82,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "General supervision and instruction, Public Schools, District of Columbia, 1949".

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Not to exceed \$17,600 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addition to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is reappropriated and made available as an additional amount for completing construction of a new elementary school building, including assembly hall, gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Cranch and Tyler Schools.

Not to exceed \$60,525 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$305,000 for the construction of an addition to the Young Elementary School, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is reappropriated and made available as an additional amount for completing construction of an addition to the Taft Junior High School, including ten classrooms, two gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined floor in the auditorium, necessary improvements and alterations of the present building, and treatment of grounds.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for the construction of a police precinct station house, including equipment, in square 5083, \$50,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CAPITAL OUTLAY, HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For repairs, alterations, and improvements to the Gales School, to make it suitable for enlarged clinical services, including necessary equipment, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$110,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", \$250,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For the construction of a new crematorium, \$57,500.

For the purposes of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, title to reservation 13 in the District of Columbia shall be considered as vested solely in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$85,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For the purchase of a Diesel locomotive and for repairs to roadbed, \$17,950; and the Transportation Corps, Department of the Army, is hereby authorized to transfer to the District of Columbia one Diesel locomotive at a cost of not to exceed \$6,950.

PUBLIC WELFARE

CAPITAL OUTLAY, PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

Not to exceed \$14,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$487,800 for the construction of an addition to the Beers Elementary School, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts, 1948 and 1949, is reappropriated and made available as an additional amount for the construction and equipment of the laundry building at the District Training School.

For renovation of kitchen at Home for Aged and Infirm, including equipment, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$30,550.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$816,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

CAPITAL OUTLAY, CENTRAL GARAGE

For the construction of a freight elevator, including necessary improvements and alterations of the present building, \$75,000, to continue available until June 30, 1950.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(Payable From Water Fund)

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$130,700.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$19,431.65.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 93, Eighty-first Congress, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$28,400.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in H. Doc. 93, 81st Cong., \$9,356.75.

GENERAL PROVISION

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949, appropriations for the District of Columbia shall be available for purchase of new or used typewriters at prices which do not exceed prices established under the provisions of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1949.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", \$300,000, for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for the construction of buildings and facilities and the acquisition and installation of equipment, including architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection therewith.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Research Facilities

Research facilities: For preparation of plans and specifications of laboratory buildings and related facilities (all within a limit of cost of not to exceed \$25,000,000) for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases, including the purchase of an option on suitable land, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 24, 1948 (Public Law 496), \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, when the request for appropriations for building said laboratories and related facilities is made, shall submit with said request the plans and specifications to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate together with detailed information as to the estimated total cost of such facilities as well as the location of the site proposed to be selected.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Salaries and Expenses

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For an additional amount for "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation", \$192,900, of which \$100,000 is for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for an irrigation station at Brawley, California, including architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection therewith.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Forest Pest Control Act: For an additional amount for "Forest Pest Control Act", \$750,000, to remain available until September 30, 1949.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for "Fighting forest fires", \$3,165,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails", \$142,000, to remain available until expended; and the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, for forest development roads and trails, is increased from "\$9,750,000" to "\$9,892,000".

EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

For the reconstruction or replacement of roads, trails, bridges, telephone lines, and other facilities and improvements under the juris-

diction of the Forest Service, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$1,747,500, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act", \$432,384, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Bridgeport Municipal Airport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, \$286,279; Olney Airport, Olney, Texas, \$61,740; Smith-Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, \$84,365.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEPARTMENTAL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, departmental", \$257,000, and the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for personal services is hereby increased from "\$3,100,000" to "\$3,300,000".

WEATHER BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,450,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for costs of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for work in connection with emergencies resulting from storms in the Western States, including emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such storms, and for cooperation with Federal and non-Federal agencies for assistance by use of personnel, supplies, and facilities, \$2,586,000.

EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION AND REPAIR

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities diverted for the repair and construction of flood protective works; and for the repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by floods, \$275,000.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FIRE FIGHTING

For an additional amount for "Fire fighting", \$40,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION OF INDIANS

For an additional amount for "Education of Indians", \$330,000.

SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES

For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and range fires", \$50,000.

IRRIGATION

For an additional amount for "Irrigation", \$16,685, of which \$9,424 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing law.

CONSTRUCTION, AND SO FORTH, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities", \$830,000, as follows:

Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen, Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 332), \$750,000.

Red Lake, Minnesota: School facilities, \$80,000.

PAYMENT TO CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES, FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA

For payment to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, pursuant to the Act of May 25, 1948 (Public Law 554), \$549,648, of which \$464,570.56 shall be reimbursable in accordance with law.

SUPPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON (TRIBAL FUNDS)

The limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, for expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a new contract approved July 1, 1948, by the Secretary of the Interior, is increased from "\$4,500" to "\$10,000".

SUPPORT OF MENOMINEE AGENCY AND PAY OF TRIBAL OFFICERS, WISCONSIN (TRIBAL FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Support of Menominee agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds)", \$7,352, and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is increased from "\$5,500" to "\$7,700".

EXPENSES OF TRIBAL COUNCILS OR COMMITTEES THEREOF (TRIBAL FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds)", \$10,000.

SUPPRESSING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES (TRIBAL FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)", \$15,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The provision under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, which reads "payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools;" is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following provision is hereby inserted: "payments to school districts in accordance with the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 835), including payments on account of dependents of employees in field offices in project areas engaged in construction and related activities;".

RECLAMATION FUND

General Investigations

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

Construction

Minidoka project, Idaho

The limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the North Side pumping division, is increased from "\$147,500" to "\$197,500".

Operation and Maintenance

For an additional amount for "Klamath project, Oregon-California", \$46,000.

Rehabilitation and Betterment

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Columbia Basin project, Washington", \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

For an additional amount for "Colorado River front work and levee system", \$75,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

Colorado River Development Fund (Expenditure Account)

Funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

BUREAU OF MINES

SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

For an additional amount for "Synthetic liquid fuels", \$5,135,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$4,400,000 is for the payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That power produced in the operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such sales: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation for the production of excess power shall not be deemed a charge to the total appropriations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended (30 U. S. C. 321-325).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For an additional amount for "National Park Service" for emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires, \$304,800, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks", \$70,000.

RIVER BASIN STUDIES

For an additional amount for investigations and studies of recreational resources and archeological remains in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), \$27,300.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENNSYLVANIA

For the acquisition of approximately five acres of land in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, as an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 19, 1948 (Public Law 704), \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

STATUE OF GENERAL JOSE GERVASIO ARTIGAS

For expenses incident to the acceptance, erection, and dedication of a bronze statue of General Jose Gervasio Artigas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1948 (Public Law 788), including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, \$23,000, to remain available until expended.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, \$173,200.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska

For an additional amount for "Insane of Alaska", \$40,500.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for salaries of the Governor and employees, \$970.80.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, \$1,625.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation in section 4 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees of the Bureau of Reclamation at meetings or conventions, is increased from "\$6,750" to "7,500".

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For additional amounts for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

For the Criminal Division, \$35,000.

For the Claims Division, \$121,000.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$50,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LANDS DIVISION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division", \$250,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division", \$1,225.30.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FIELD

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field", fiscal year 1946, \$93.37.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field", \$36.73.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$1,025.19.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$996.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$150,000.

FEES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses", \$40,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States Prisoners", \$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", \$50,000.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

General expenses: For an additional amount for "General expenses", \$43,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

RETIRED PAY, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay, Army", \$3,500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation Service, Army".

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Engineer Service, Army

Engineer service: The first proviso under this head in the Military Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, is hereby amended to read: "*Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,422,000 of this appropriation shall be available for construction of buildings, utilities, and facilities, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the last six provisos of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), but without regard to section 10 of this Act".

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Pay of Military Academy

Cadets

For an additional amount for "Cadets", \$124,872, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation Service, Army, 1949".

Maintenance and Operation, United States Military Academy

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation, United States Military Academy", \$410,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Transportation Service, Army, 1949".

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS

MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING RIVER AND HARBOR WORKS

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works", \$563,000, to remain available until expended, including \$300,000 for the Calumet Sag project, Illinois, for use in relocating the Michigan Central Railroad as authorized by Public Laws 14 and 525, Seventy-ninth Congress.

FLOOD CONTROL

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general", \$12,575,000, to remain available until expended.

Flood control, Trinity River, Texas: For prosecuting work of navigation, flood control, and allied purposes, Trinity River, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act, approved March 2, 1945 (Public Law 14, Seventy-ninth Congress); \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers' Home", to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$90,000, to remain

available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for modernization of existing utilities, is increased from "\$446,579" to "\$536,579".

THE PANAMA CANAL

Sanitation

For an additional amount for "Sanitation", \$600,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Office of the Secretary

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous expenses", \$191,300, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949": *Provided*, That the amount made available under this head in the Department of the Navy Appropriation Act, 1949, for payment of claims, is reduced from "\$2,250,000" to "\$1,150,000" and the difference of \$1,100,000 shall be available for other purposes provided for under said head.

Hydrographic Office

For an additional amount for "Hydrographic Office", \$469,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

Bureau of Naval Personnel

NAVAL ACADEMY

For an additional amount for "Naval Academy", \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1949".

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

Pay and subsistence of naval personnel: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$23,500,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For an additional amount for "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", \$14,241,300, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the naval service for the fiscal year 1949, as follows:

"Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", \$3,800,000;

"Transportation of things", \$5,000,000;

"Fuel, Navy", \$5,441,300.

Transportation of things: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Transportation of things", \$21,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for "Public works" (appropriated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948), for repair and restoration of facilities at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, \$3,500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps, 1949".

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

AVIATION, NAVY

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer not to exceed \$105,000 from the appropriation for "Aviation, Navy", fiscal year 1949, to the Naval Procurement Fund to reimburse said fund for obligations incurred thereunder for work in connection with emergencies resulting from storms in the Western States.

Shipbuilding

Increase and replacement of naval vessels: For an additional amount for "Armor, armament, and ammunition", \$17,600,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning

For an additional amount for "Office of Budget and Administrative Planning", \$7,600.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General", \$136,800.

Bureau of Accounts

For an additional amount for "Bureau of Accounts", \$51,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses

For an additional amount for "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses", \$50,000, and the limitation under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for travel expenses of the Purchasing Agent and of the Solicitor and

personnel connected with his office, is increased from "\$2,100" to "\$3,980".

Printing and Binding

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$325,000.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to Assistant Postmasters

For an additional amount for "Compensation to assistant postmasters", \$1,638,000.

Clerks, First- and Second-Class Post Offices

For an additional amount for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices", \$105,000,000.

Unusual Conditions

For an additional amount for "Unusual conditions", \$7,500.

Carfare and Bicycle Allowance

For an additional amount for "Carfare and bicycle allowance", \$325,000.

City Delivery Carriers

For an additional amount for "City delivery carriers", \$69,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star Route Service

For an additional amount for "Star route service", \$2,500,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Star route and air mail service, Alaska", \$718,000, to be derived by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948".

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Star route and air mail service, Alaska", \$269,500, to be derived by transfer from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Star route and air mail service, Alaska", \$303,600.

Railway Mail Service, Salaries

For an additional amount for "Railway mail service, salaries", \$18,000,000.

Railway Mail Service, Travel Expenses

For an additional amount for "Railway mail service, travel expenses", \$22,400.

Railway Mail Service, Miscellaneous Expenses

For an additional amount for "Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Railway mail service, miscellaneous expenses", \$3,000, to be derived by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948".

Foreign Mail Transportation

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign mail transportation", \$320,000, to be derived by transfer from "Railway mail service, salaries, 1947".

Foreign Air Mail Service

For an additional amount for "Foreign air mail service", \$4,691,000; and in addition, \$8,750,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation".

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign air mail transportation", \$2,563,000, to be derived by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948".

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign air mail transportation", \$4,172,000, to be derived by transfer from: "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1947", \$2,672,000; "City delivery carriers, 1947", \$1,000,000; "Rural delivery service, 1947", \$500,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign air mail transportation", \$730,600.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Stamps and Stamped Paper

For an additional amount for "Stamps and stamped paper", \$773,000, and the limitation under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for compensation to employees and other necessary expenses of the United States Stamped Envelope Agency, is increased from "\$30,000" to "\$33,000".

Indemnities, Domestic Mail

For an additional amount for "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Rent, Fuel, and Utility Services

For an additional amount for "Rent, fuel, and utility services", \$500,000.

Operating Supplies, Public Buildings

For an additional amount for "Operating supplies, public buildings", \$1,000,000.

Equipment, Public Buildings

For an additional amount for "Equipment, public buildings", \$300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", \$1,300,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1949".

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Limitations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, as amended and supplemented, are amended as follows: International Civil Aviation Organization, decreased from "\$4,430,500" to "\$4,328,504"; Inter-American Coffee Board, decreased from "\$8,000" to "\$4,203"; Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, Radio Section, increased from "\$6,100" to "\$58,393"; and United Nations, increased from "\$15,146,032" to "\$15,199,532".

LOAN TO UNITED NATIONS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1948 (Public Law 903), authorizing a loan to the United Nations, \$65,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1955.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions", \$38,630; and limitations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, are increased as follows: International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, from "\$37,560" to "\$74,210", of which latter amount \$30,000 shall remain available until expended for the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine; and International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska, from "\$58,853" to "\$60,833".

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The appropriations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, shall be available for the purchase in the name of the United States of America, for a consideration not in

excess of \$1,500, of a tract of land within lot 4 and the southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 28, township 8 south, range 24 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, Yuma County, Arizona, containing seven and eighty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less, needed for the east abutment of the Morelos Diversion Dam across the Colorado River, being constructed in accordance with article 12 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico, the acquisition of which land by the United States is required by the provisions of article 23 of said treaty.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Philippine rehabilitation", \$126,000, for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses, Division of Disbursement

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the Division of Disbursement, \$1,500,000.

Payment of Unclaimed Moneys

For an additional amount for "Payment of unclaimed moneys", \$60,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

Contingent Expenses, Public Moneys

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", \$75,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,750,000; and the limitation under this head in the Supplemental Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1949, on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia, is increased from "\$826,000" to "\$914,000".

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$17,275,000; and limitations under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-

priation Act, 1949, are increased as follows: Personal services, from "\$174,000,000" to "\$190,144,690"; personal services at the seat of government, from "\$16,530,000" to "\$18,080,046"; objects of expenditure other than personal services, from "\$19,584,000" to "\$20,714,310"; and printing and binding, from "\$2,576,500" to "\$2,910,500".

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$94,700.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical materials", \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$270,000,000.

COAST GUARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$200,000 of the unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available during the fiscal years 1949 and 1950 for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General of the United States to be due for the fiscal year 1948 and prior years, for which funds are not otherwise available, under the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Ockenfels versus The United States (107 Ct. Cls. 150); and the limitation under said head on the amount available for retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, is increased from "\$1,000,000" to "\$1,200,000".

ACQUISITION OF VESSELS AND SHORE FACILITIES

Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for conversion and repair of the icebreaker Eastwind.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House police and Secret Service forces", \$1,500.

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1949, to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$471,945;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Senate policy committees", \$2,640 for each committee;
in all, \$5,280;

"Joint Committee on Economic Report", \$2,640;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$4,950;

"Joint Committee on Printing", \$1,320;

"Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation",
\$5,280;

"Vice President's automobile", \$330;

"Automobile for the President pro tempore", \$165;

"Automobiles for majority and minority leaders", \$660;

"Reporting Senate proceedings", \$4,290;

"Inquiries and investigations", \$24,750;

"Miscellaneous items", \$3,630;

House of Representatives:

"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates"; \$500,000;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Furniture", \$7,000;

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$7,500;

"Office of the Coordinator of Information", \$2,500;

"Folding documents", \$15,000;

"Revision of laws", \$330;

"Speaker's automobile", \$330;

Office of the Legislative Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", \$8,950,
of which \$4,950 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and
\$4,000 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries", \$7,000;

Capitol Buildings and Grounds:

"Capitol Buildings", \$48,000;

"Capitol Grounds", \$20,000;

"Legislative garage", \$3,180;

"Senate Office Building", \$68,300;

"House Office Buildings", \$97,000;

Library Buildings and Grounds: "Salaries", \$20,000;

Botanic Garden: "Salaries", \$17,000;

Library of Congress:

"Salaries, Library proper", \$231,000;

Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$67,300;

Distribution of printed cards: "Salaries and expenses", \$48,500;

Index to State legislation: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,800;

Union catalogues: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,200;

"Books for adult blind", \$5,400;

Library Buildings: "Salaries", \$76,800;

Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents:

"Salaries", \$109,155;

THE JUDICIARY

United States Supreme Court:

“Salaries”, \$35,000;

“Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds”, \$15,000;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: “Salaries and expenses”, \$5,000;

United States Customs Court: “Salaries and expenses”, \$15,000;

Court of Claims: “Salaries and expenses”, \$8,200;

Miscellaneous items of expense:

“Salaries of judges”, \$25,000;

“Salaries of clerks of courts”, \$312,600;

“Probation system, United States Courts”, \$158,000;

“Miscellaneous salaries”, \$49,000, and \$72,000 to be derived by transfer from “Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)”;

Administrative Office of the United States Courts: “Salaries and expenses”, \$15,600;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Executive Mansion and Grounds: “Care, maintenance, and so forth”, \$13,500;

Bureau of the Budget: “Salaries and expenses”, \$166,500;

Council of Economic Advisers: “Salaries and expenses”, \$10,300;

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$820,000;

Federal Communications Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$367,000;

Federal Power Commission:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$210,000;

“Flood-control surveys”, \$18,000;

Federal Trade Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$173,000;

General Accounting Office: “Salaries”, \$1,950,000, and \$110,000 to be derived by transfer from “Miscellaneous expenses”;

Interstate Commerce Commission:

“General expenses”, \$374,000;

“Railroad safety”, \$34,000;

“Locomotive inspection”, \$33,000;

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$747,000;

National Archives: “Salaries and expenses”, \$105,800;

National Mediation Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$3,700;

Panama Railroad Company: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$60,600 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

Railroad Retirement Board: “Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)”, \$45,950;

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: “Administrative expenses” (increase of \$1,430,000 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$295,000;

Smithsonian Institution: "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution", \$169,000;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$68,300;

The Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", \$15,350;

United States Maritime Commission: "Salaries and expenses" (increase of \$479,000 in the limitation upon the amount for administrative expenses);

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses", \$107,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

Columbia Institution for the Deaf: "Salaries and expenses", \$10,000;

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$288,400;

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$220,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

"Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)", \$8,000 to be derived by transfer from "Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico";

"Salaries and expenses", \$31,000;

Public Health Service:

"Venereal diseases", \$140,000;

"Tuberculosis", \$100,000;

"Communicable diseases", \$450,000 to be derived by transfer from "Further development of vocational education";

"Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construction", \$47,000;

"Hospitals and medical care", \$1,970,000 to be derived by transfer, as follows: From (1) "Working capital fund", Bureau of Employment Security, in the amount of \$1,000,000; (2) "Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)" in the amount of \$700,000; (3) "Migration of workers, War Manpower Commission", in the amount of \$225,000; (4) "Commissioned officers, pay and so forth", in the amount of \$20,000; and (5) "Employee health service programs", in the amount of \$25,000;

"Mental health activities" operation (exclusive of research and training) of the Public Health Service hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Kentucky, \$100,000;

"Foreign quarantine service", \$185,000;

"National Institute of Health, operating expenses", \$370,000;

"Training for nurses", \$22,500 to be derived by transfer from

"Further development of vocational education";

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$141,000;

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Employment Security, \$162,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$28,400, and an increase of \$3,694,780 in the limitation upon the amount to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$55,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", \$36,200 and \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)";

"Salaries and expenses, Conference on Children and Youth", \$1,300;

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries, Office of the Administrator", \$108,000;

"Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", \$9,400;

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$9,000;

"Public Works Administration liquidation" (increase of \$1,290 in the limitation upon the amount which may be used for administrative expenses);

Public Buildings Administration:

"General administrative expenses", \$100,000;

"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", \$1,200,000;

Bureau of Community Facilities:

"Liquidation of public works advance planning" (increase of \$38,069 in authorization to expend unobligated balances for administrative expenses);

"War public works (community facilities) liquidation" (increase of \$17,987 in authorization to expend unobligated balances);

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator", \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "National defense housing, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency";

Public Housing Administration: "Public Housing Administration" (increase of \$117,000 in the limitation upon funds available for the administrative expenses of the United States Housing Act program, and increase of \$595,000 in the limitation upon the total amount of the corporate or other funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$137,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,250;

Library, Department of Agriculture: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,750;

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

“Economic investigations”, \$118,500;

“Crop and livestock estimates”, \$166,500;

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: “Salaries and expenses”, \$37,000;

Extension Service: “Administration and coordination of extension work”, \$44,000;

Agricultural Research Administration:

Office of Administrator: “Salaries and expenses”, \$23,600;

“Special research fund, Department of Agriculture”, \$50,000;

“Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials”, \$12,700;

Office of Experiment Stations:

“Administration of grants and coordination of research with States”, \$10,000;

“Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico”, \$16,000;

Bureau of Animal Industry:

“Animal husbandry”, \$76,000;

“Diseases of animals”, \$58,000;

“Inspection and quarantine”, \$83,000;

“Meat inspection”, \$1,055,000;

“Virus Serum Toxin Act”, \$28,000;

“Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum” (increase of \$4,038 in the amount made available from the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7 U. S. C. 612);

Bureau of Dairy Industry: “Salaries and expenses”, \$70,000;

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

“Field crops”, \$136,600;

“Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops”, \$148,100;

“Forest diseases”, \$20,900;

“Agricultural engineering”, \$35,500;

“National Arboretum”, \$10,000;

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

“Insect investigations”, \$168,000;

“Insect and plant-disease control”, \$152,000;

“Foreign plant quarantine”, \$80,000;

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

“Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations”, \$16,000;

“Regional research laboratories”, \$286,900;

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics: “Salaries and expenses”, \$45,000;

Control of forest pests: “Gypsy and brown-tail moths”, \$15,000;

Forest Service:

“General administrative expenses”, \$37,500;

“National forest protection and management”, \$1,510,600;

“Forest and range management investigations”, \$149,300;

“Forest products”, \$55,000;

“Forest resources investigations”, \$47,600;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Soil conservation research", \$104,500;

"Soil conservation operations", \$1,170,240, and \$2,119,000 to be derived by transfer from "Supply and distribution of farm labor" and \$135,760 to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration";

"Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land", \$64,000;

Production and Marketing Administration:

"Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" (increase of \$434,100 in the amount to be transferred to "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938");

Sugar Act: "Administration of Sugar Act" (increase of \$69,600 in the amount available for other than payments to sugar producers);

"Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (increase of \$161,200 in the amount made available by law for administrative expenses);

Marketing services:

"Market news service", \$120,300;

"Market inspection of farm products", \$36,500;

"Marketing farm products", \$69,200;

"Tobacco Acts", \$71,700;

"Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Act", \$81,700;

"Marketing regulatory acts", \$190,400;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Commodity Exchange Act", \$35,000;

Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,430,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$281,000;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Operating expenses", \$167,700;

"Federal intermediate credit banks" (increase of \$85,000 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds of the banks which may be used for administrative expenses);

"Production credit corporations" (increase of \$58,000 in the amount of the limitation upon the funds of the corporations which may be used for administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$30,000;

"Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Commerce", \$12,000;

Bureau of the Census:

"Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification", \$10,000;

"Current census statistics", \$390,000;

"General administration, Bureau of the Census", \$35,000;

"Census of manufactures", \$166,000;

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

"Salaries and expenses", \$4,775,000;

"Technical development", \$50,000;

"Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport", \$55,000;

"Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act" (increase of \$197,000 in the amount for planning, research, and administrative expenses, to be charged against funds heretofore appropriated under this head for projects in Alaska);

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses", \$187,000;

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: "Departmental salaries and expenses", \$125,000;

Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$440,000, and \$150,000 to be derived by transfer from "Printing and binding", Patent Office;

National Bureau of Standards:

"Operation and administration", \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from "Pay, commissioned officers", Coast and Geodetic Survey;

"Research and testing", \$218,000;

"Radio propagation and standards", \$50,000;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries, Office of the Secretary", \$86,000;

"Salaries, Office of Solicitor", \$16,600 to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division";

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions", \$10,500;

"Commission of Fine Arts", \$645;

Bureau of Land Management:

"Salaries and expenses", \$76,500;

"Management, protection, and disposal of public lands, \$190,000;

"Revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon", \$21,500;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$50,500;

"Salaries and expenses, district offices", \$10,725;

"Salaries and expenses, reservation administration", \$202,800;

"Maintaining law and order among Indians", \$16,000;

"Alaska native service", \$282,000;

"Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies", \$6,900;

"Maintenance of buildings and utilities", \$10,650;

"Education of Indians", \$696,000;

"Conservation of health", \$494,800;

"Management, Indian forest and range resources", \$79,800;

"Agriculture and stock raising", \$56,100;

"Development of Indian arts and crafts", \$1,500;

"Administration of Indian tribal affairs" (from tribal funds, \$20,000);

"Support of the Osage Agency" (from tribal funds, \$17,200);

"Support of Indian schools" (from tribal funds, \$13,202);

Bureau of Reclamation:

Reclamation fund, special fund: Operation and maintenance:

"Parker Dam power project", \$16,700 from power and other revenues;

"Yuma project, Arizona-California", \$10,000;

"Central Valley project, California", \$4,884, and \$42,536 from power revenues;

"Boise project, Idaho", \$10,000;

"Minidoka project, Idaho", \$686, and \$6,654 from power revenues;

"Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas", \$5,200 from power revenues;

"Deschutes project, Oregon", \$6,025;

"Klamath project, Oregon-California", \$11,550;

"Owyhee project, Oregon", \$15,100;

"Columbia Basin project, Washington", \$110,000 from power revenues;

"Yakima project, Washington", \$14,500, and \$1,100 from power revenues;

"Riverton project, Wyoming", \$4,269, and \$321 from power revenues;

"Shoshone project, Wyoming", \$3,252, and \$548 from power revenues;

Colorado River Dam fund: "Boulder Canyon project", \$50,000;

Geological Survey:

"Salaries and expenses", \$19,650;

"Topographic surveys", \$290,000;

"Geologic surveys", \$145,000;

"Mineral resources of Alaska", \$18,750;

"Gaging streams", \$180,000;

"Mineral leasing", \$44,000;

"Printing and binding, and so forth" (preparation of illustrations), \$2,600;

Bureau of Mines:

"Salaries and expenses", \$5,150;

"Testing fuel", \$15,800;

"Mineral mining investigations", \$18,000;

"Oil and gas investigations", \$39,000;

"Mining experiment stations", \$30,000;

"Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania", \$13,100;

"Economics of mineral industries", \$61,400;

"Helium utilization and research", \$5,000;

National Park Service:

"Salaries and expenses", \$49,000;

"Regional offices", \$42,500;

"National parks", \$277,000;

"National monument, historical, and military areas", \$105,000;

"Recreational areas", \$18,000;

"Travel Division", \$2,700;

"Recreational demonstration areas", \$645;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

- "General administrative expenses", \$17,000;
- "Propagation of food fishes", \$132,300;
- "Operation and maintenance of fish screens", \$2 000;
- "Investigations respecting food fishes", \$50,000;
- "Commercial fisheries", \$25,000;
- "Fishery market news service", \$9,500;
- "Alaska fisheries", \$39,500;
- "Wildlife resources and management investigations", \$21,000;
- "Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents", \$71,000;
- "Protection of migratory birds", \$14,000;
- "Enforcement of Alaska game law", \$11,000;
- "River basin studies", \$9,700;

Government in the Territories:

Territory of Alaska: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary", \$2,650;

Territory of Hawaii: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary", \$965;

Government of the Virgin Islands:

"Salaries and expenses", \$12,375;

"Salaries and expenses, agricultural station", \$2,800;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Offices of Attorney General, and so forth", \$53,000;

"Administrative Division", \$131,000;

"Tax Division", \$35,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Customs Division", \$10,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$160,000;

"Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field", \$20,000;

"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", \$375,000;

"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$326,000;

Federal Bureau of Investigation: "Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes", \$3,015,800;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", \$2,300,000;

Federal Prison System:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$29,000;

"Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions", \$1,150,000;

"Medical and hospital service", \$88,000;

"Support of United States prisoners", \$14,000;

Office of Alien Property (increase of \$200,000 in the limitation upon the amount of Alien Property funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

"Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated" (increase of \$10,000 in the limitation upon the amount which may be used for administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$75,700;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor", \$64,100;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards", \$20,000;

Bureau of Apprenticeship: "Salaries and expenses", \$155,000;

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", \$324,000;

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$15,300;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses", \$361,000;

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Department of the Army:

Military functions:

General Staff Corps: "National War College", \$25,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

Army Field Forces: "Command and General Staff College", \$30,000 to be derived by transfer from "Transportation Service, Army";

Civil functions:

United States Soldiers' Home: "Trust account" (increase of \$121,099 in the limitation upon the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

"Government and relief in occupied areas" (increase of \$3,470,571 in the limitation upon the amount for administrative expenses);

Department of the Navy:

There are hereby transferred from "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel", sums as follows:

To:

Office of the Secretary:

"Research, Navy", \$676,000;

"Naval Observatory", \$24,400;

Bureau of Naval Personnel: "General expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel", \$91,100;

Navy Department: Salaries:

"Bureau of Naval Personnel", \$547,400;

"Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", \$434,000;

There are hereby transferred from "Pay, Marine Corps", sums as follows:

To:

Marine Corps: Pay of civil force, Marine Corps:

"Offices of the Commandant, and so forth", \$138,600;

"Supply Department, United States Marine Corps", \$124,600;

Navy Department: Salaries:

"Office of the Secretary of the Navy", \$356,000;

"Office of Naval Research", \$88,000;

"Office of Naval Records and Library", \$8,000;

"Office of Judge Advocate General", \$30,400;

"Office of Chief of Naval Operations", \$127,500;

"Board of Inspection and Survey", \$3,500;

"Office of Chief of Naval Communications", \$58,100;
 "Office of Naval Intelligence", \$83,800;
 "Bureau of Ships", \$560,300;
 "Bureau of Ordnance", \$233,400;
 "Bureau of Medicine and Surgery", \$119,600;
 "Bureau of Yards and Docks", \$171,800;
 "Bureau of Aeronautics", \$276,700;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia:

Office of the Postmaster General, "Salaries", \$34,200;

Salaries in bureaus and offices:

"Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General", \$110,000;

"Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General", \$101,000;

"Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General", \$49,000;

"Office of the Solicitor", \$19,900;

"Office of the Chief Inspector", \$33,500;

"Office of the Purchasing Agent", \$8,700;

Field Service, Post Office Department:

Office of the Chief Inspector:

"Salaries of inspectors", \$363,700;

"Clerks", \$157,900;

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

"Compensation to postmasters", \$15,681,000;

"Clerks, third-class post offices", \$7,290,000;

"Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices", \$372,000;

"Village delivery service", \$72,000;

"Rural delivery service", \$14,609,000;

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

"Miscellaneous supplies and equipment", \$33,300;

"Equipment shops", \$230,500;

"Pneumatic tube service", \$48,900;

"Operating force, public buildings", \$8,500,000;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department Service: "Salaries and expenses, Department of State", \$1,602,000;

International activities:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses", \$34,428, and \$43,572 to be derived by transfer from "United States participation in international organizations";

"Cooperation with the American Republics", \$80,900 to be derived by transfer from "United States participation in international organizations";

"The Institute of Inter-American Affairs" (increase of \$31,500 in the limitation upon the amount of the corporate funds which may be used for administrative expenses);

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries", \$26,400;

"Health service programs, Treasury Department", \$5,150;

Division of Tax Research: "Salaries", \$7,400;

Office of General Counsel: "Salaries", \$17,600;

Office of Chief Clerk: "Salaries", \$35,190;

Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings: "Salaries", \$87,500;

Fiscal Service:

Bureau of Accounts: "Salaries and expenses", \$65,000;

Bureau of the Public Debt:

"Administering the public debt", \$1,516,000;

"Distinctive paper for United States currency", \$7,700;

Office of the Treasurer of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$92,270;

Bureau of Engraving and Printing: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,295,000;

Secret Service Division:

"Salaries and expenses, Secret Service", \$109,050;

"Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings", \$59,450;

Bureau of Federal Supply: "Net renegotiation rebates", \$6,400;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Courts:

"Probation system", \$5,023;

"Office of Register of Wills", \$11,449;

"Commission on Mental Health", \$950;

"National Capital parks", \$100,830;

"National Capital Park and Planning Commission", \$495;

"National Zoological Park", \$36,248.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949.

SEC. 202. The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law.

TITLE III—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Documents Numbered 52 and 71, and House Document Numbered 145, Eighty-first Congress, \$12,205,679.48, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 402. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal year 1949 shall be available from and including March 1, 1949, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between March 1, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 403. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Approved June 23, 1949.

